The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN ALL DEAD; LAST OF THE LEGATIONS BURNED.

Three Chinese Servants Reported to Have Escaped with News of Disaster.

SAY THOUSAND ARE DEAD.

Marines Sent to Guard the Legations Share the Fate of Ministers and Their Families.

CZAR BLOCKS THE MIKADO.

Russia Refuses Consent to the Landing of a Large Japanese Army on Chinese Soil.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR TIEN TSIN.

SHANGHAI, July 4, 5 p. m.—Three Chinese servants of foreigners have, it is rumored from a good source, escaped from Pekin. They report that all the foreigners, 1,000 in number, including 400 soldiers, 100 members of the Chinese customs staff, and a number of women and children, held out till their ammunition was exhausted in the British Legation.

The legation was finally burned and all the foreigners were killed.

It is reported that Kwan-Hsu and the Dowager Empress have been poisoned.

United States Minister Conger had with him at Pekin his wife, her sister, two nieces, two other American women, and a number of American visitors, including Mrs. Morgan S. Woodward and her daughter Ione of Evanston, Ill. With Secretary of Legation Squires were his wife and several children. Many women and children were with the besieged members of the legations.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 5, 3 a. m.—Is Russia responsible for the failure of the allied forces to rescue the sadly harassed members of the Pekin legations?

This question is suggested by a brief message to the Daily Mail from Moscow to the effect that a council of war held at Taku yesterday resulted in the decision that it will be impossible to effect relief at present, owing to insufficient force and lack of transport. Fifty thousand men at least are said to be needed, of which 20,000 only are now available.

Japan, however, stands ready to supply the remaining numbers necessary, 30,000 troops being already mobilized and ready to move the minute the powers grant permission.

Czar Bars Japan's Way.

Yesterday it was understood that the powers were agreeable, but a Moscow dispatch this morning declares that Russia refuses her consent, and this in face of the fact that England is openly urging Japan to send reinforcements and that the other powers are acquiescent.

The action of the Russian Admiral, Alexieff, at Taku in insisting on delay apparently adds confirmation to the views of the Russian press, which, according to the Mail's correspondent, minimizes the Boxer movement and even affects to believe that the Dowager Empress may succeed in coping with it, so that Russia can stand aside.

The Novoe Vremya actually attributes General Stoessel's retreat from Tien Tsin to Russia's pacific policy. All of which suggests the theory that the Czar is willing to see the Pekin legations wantonly sacrificed rather than have his enemy, the Mikado, land a large force before he can.

Predict War with Russia.

There are many diplomats in London who are privately predicting that England and Japan will be fighting Russia and France before the Chinese trouble is settled. In this event they assert that it will be difficult to prevent Germany from being involved.

Fresh Fighting in Tien Tsin.

Fresh fighting is reported at two points, at Tien Tsin and Taku. At the former the allied forces attacked the native city last Friday morning at 8 o'clock and captured it at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the object being to destroy the city fort, from which the foreign settlement was being shelled.

The engagement at Taku is not fully explained, the only facts available being contained in a message from the Russian General, Stoessel, to the effect that last Monday a German landing party, acting under his orders, suffered heavy losses.

It is quite evident from the tone of the announcement from Shanghai that the war council of the allied powers is uncertain of its ability to hold either Tien Tsin or Taku, though the capture of the native City of Tien Tsin should improve the foreigners' position there materially.

Last News from Pekin.

The latest reliable news from Pekin bears date of June 24 and was received by the British Admiralty late last night. According to these advices, all the Europeans were gathered at the British Legation. They had provisions, but were short of ammunition. One gate of the legation was held by the Europeans with guns captured from the Chinese. It is supposed that the Europeans opened the gate to facilitate the entry of the expected relief column. There was not much sickness.

The British Consul at Hankow cables that the legations were still holding out last Sunday, but it is feared that the statement is based on Chinese rumors, which also insist that not a European is now alive in Pekin.

Orders Chinese Fleet to Attack.

Prince Tuan, who is now omnipotent in Pekin, and whose hatred of the foreigners is remarkable even for a Chinaman, has issued a most incendiary order to the Viceroys. He

(Continued on seventh page.)

SUMMARY OF

The Daily Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Fight on silver in Committee on Resolutions prevented nomination of Bryan on July 4. Chairman Jones called convention to order. Secretary read call, and the Rev. S. W. Neel prayed inaudibly because of tumult. Mayor Reed made long speech of welcome. There were loud cries for Hill, with great applause. Temporary Chairman Thomas read his address, which was not listened to, and which dealt with trusts, imperialism, and bimetallism, but not 16 to 1. Declaration of Independence was read. Again came cries for Hill, and band tried ineffectually to drown cheers. Men crowded to shake hands with him, and many tried to pull him to his feet. He rose and bowed, and crowd quieted after ten minutes of cheering. During calling of names of committeemen Stone, Harrison, and Williams got most applause. Van Wyck, who defeated Hill, was hissed, and there were more cries for the Senator. Marching clubs paraded through hall, and recess was taken until 4 p. m. During recess Hill was surrounded for twenty minutes. Committees were unable to report then, and after more cries for Hill convention took recess until 8:30. At evening session Altgeld made address in which he declared that not twenty-five delegates could have been elected as anti-Bryan men, and declared convention should indorse 16 to 1. His speech ended when he mentioned Hill's name, the ensuing applause preventing him from continuing. Rules were adopted. Credentials committee's report was adopted and seating of Clark of Montana was cheered. J. D. Richardson of Tennessee was elected permanent chairman, and made speech, declaring there were sixteen Republican policies to which Bryan was opposed. His mention of Bryan caused delegates to march around and cheer for thirty-two minutes. Convention adjourned until today, Committee on Resolutions not being ready with report.

After a session lasting until after 3 a. m. Committee on Resolutions decided by vote of 26 to 24 for specific mention of 16 to 1. When Committee on Resolutions met a straight 16 to 1 plank, brought from Lincoln, was read. Georgia, New York, and Ohio presented conservative platforms, gliding lightly over silver. In discussion Van Wyck said 16 to 1 plank would lose Eastern States. Williams (Mass.) said backward step would be admission that in 1896 "we were either knaves or fools." Committee took recess until evening. Harrison said with plank similar to that of Illinois the State could be carried for Bryan. Ball (Tex.) said silver plank in 1896 was put in for mining States, which since had made Senate Republican for twenty years. Handy (Del.) and Newlands (Nev.) spoke for 16 to 1. A majority favored compromise, but deference to Bryan caused approval of his plank. Fight will be carried to the floor of the convention.

Silver Republicans opened their convention, elected Towne temporary chairman, listened to an address by him, and heard poem by H. S. Taylor of Chicago. Teller was elected permanent chairman. His mention of Bryan's name drew applause, but there were more cheers for Towne. Convention adjourned until today.

Stevenson has a good chance of nomination. He is strong with Towne's opponents, especially in the South. Illinois, under leadership of Burke and Cable, are working hard for him. Leaders believe either Stevenson of Towne will be chosen.

Croker's defeat of Hill is expected to lead to party war in New York between Tammany and country Democrats that will lose State to party.

Bryan got news from convention by special wire and seemed unconcerned.

CHINA.

Council of war at Taku decided to postpone relief of Pekin until they have 50,000 men. This means a delay of several weeks, as Russia refuses to permit Japan to supply 30,000 men needed. German and English officials declare Russia will thus be responsible for slaughter of foreigners. British diplomats predict a war of England and Japan against Russia, in which Germany and France may become involved.

Three Chinese servants escaped from Pekin report all foreigners, 1,000 in number, held out in British Legation until it was burned and all killed. Dowager Empress is reported to have been poisoned.

Allies captured native city at Tien Tsin after six hours' fighting.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Lafayette statue, gift of American children, was presented to France by Mr. Peck, and accepted by President Loubet. Archbishop Ireland made dedicatory address.

General Wheeler spoke at celebration in Humboldt Park. Irish Nationalists held annual picnic. University of Chicago students heard three addresses.

Early returns show 30 people killed and 1,325 injured by Fourth of July celebrations.

DOMESTIC.

At Horton, Kas., Governor Roosevelt said China must be taught that lives of Americans must be secure. He said he is delighted to be a candidate for Vice President.

Street car fell into a gulch at Tacoma, killing forty-four people and injuring sixty-three.

Explosion of oil tank at Parkersburg, W. Va., due to collision, killed six men.

Corner stone of Marshall Field Library at Conway, Mass., laid.

St. Joseph broke its record in marriages.

FOREIGN.

American troops captured Generals Ricard and Estrella, who were fomenting a revolt in Manila.

General Jamont, chief of French general staff, resigned because of ministry's policy.

Chinese Ambassador to London married a wife whom he had ordered by cable to China.

A man in London hopes to reach New York in five days to attend a wedding.

LOCAL.

Hottest day of year, 92° on tower and 103° in street. Heat caused three deaths and scores of prostrations.

July grand jury will investigate building situation and charges against contractors.

James McGillin, a plumber, was found dying in street with fractured skull.

Homer P. Galpin, oldest Deputy Sheriff in Cook County, died.

SPORTING.

Chicago won two games from Philadelphia, 10 to 4 and 5 to 4; the second game was twelve innings and brilliantly played. Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 6. Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 1. Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5. St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 0. Cincinnati, 8; New York, 1. New York, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

John Winslow, six minutes, won Pullman road race in 41:08. William Blum won time prize, 37:29. Sixteen persons were injured.

Douglas broke course record at Garden City. Stuart of Chicago is only Westerner among the last eight.

Hawthorne won race for big schooners in Columbia regatta.

Crescius beat Tommy Briton at Pittsburg.

Chicago, 6; Minneapolis, 5.

ROOSEVELT FOR ACTION IN CHINA.

Hears the News from Pekin and Declares the Celestial Empire Must Atone for Murders.

GLAD HE IS RUNNING.

Observers Say He Regards Croker's Action as a Confession That New York State Is Lost.

WARM DAY FOR GOVERNOR.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

On Board Roosevelt Special, St. Joseph, Mo., July 4.—[Special.]—"When I was nominated for the Vice Presidency at Philadelphia I was sorry. Now I am delighted that I am a candidate for the office."

Governor Roosevelt spoke this sentence today when he learned that Richard Croker had offered the bold front of open hostility to David B. Hill. The cause for his delight he would not openly avow, but he intimated he would be willing to express his view freely when the Democratic nominations were completed. Those who have followed events and observed the attitude of the Governor of New York toward their different developments are not at a loss, however, to follow his course of action. They hold that he considers the act of the Tammany boss as a confession that he does not expect the Democrats to carry New York this fall.

As one of them expressed it, "Croker has decided that this is an off Democratic year, and is going to make use of the opportunity to dump Hill for good and all. He won't care what happens to the party now he is doing it. He is a sullen and masterful man, who holds his boss-ship dearer than his party."

Pleased with Situation.

It is no secret also that Governor Roosevelt is pleased at the entire Kansas City situation, as it was shown in yesterday's dispatches. Outside newspapers have been an important factor in starting the Roosevelt course today.

Feels Warlike Toward China.

The report of the murder of all Americans in Pekin reached him at Hutchinson this morning at 11 o'clock, and not only drew from him a formal statement of opinion, which might be interpreted as a desire that the United States declare immediate war against the Celestial Empire, but in nearly every speech he delivered afterwards enunciated references to China the opposite of peaceful.

The climax of a sentiment that approached the warlike was reached under peculiar circumstances at Horton, Kas., a town which is a railroad center and wheat shipping point of considerable importance. It was arranged several days ago that the celebration in honor of Roosevelt's coming should be nonpartisan in nature.

Democrats Draw Out.

This morning, however, the sponsors for the Democratic end of the affair declared that Roosevelt, Colonel of Rough Riders and soldier, had been lost to view in Roosevelt, Governor of New York and candidate for Vice President of the United States. Accordingly they affirmed they would have nothing more to do with the reception. So it happened this afternoon, an hour before Horton was reached, that Vice President M. A. Low of the Rock Island railroad, who was on the special train, received notice of the condition of matters in town. He went quietly to Governor Roosevelt, told him that he would be talking to a straightout Republican audience, and suggested that the change was made for the elaboration of party principles. Governor Roosevelt thought so, too.

Says China Must Atone.

He linked the Chinese subject and expansion.

"The nation," he said, "has expanded and you will not see it halt. The streets of Pekin hold the bodies of American dead, run red with the blood of our people. We will see to it that atonement is made and that henceforth any American life is safe in China and in any part of the world. And now you have been told of the evils which come from expansion. China has not expanded and is not expanding—it is murdering.

"The fate that has overtaken our citizens in Pekin is but proof of the fate that would have befallen all foreigners in Manila had not American soldiers kept the insurgents without the walls."

Will Be War if Necessary.

The formal statement was given out earlier in the day and was an answer to the interrogatory:

"Is there going to be war?" The response follows:

"If necessary, of course, to protect our people and our honor as a nation, and expansion simply means that peace must be brought about in the world's wide space. It means peace cannot be had until the civilized nations have expanded in some shape or other over the barbarous nations. It means the coöperation of the civilized nations of the earth to that end whatever the cost or time.

"China must be made in the end to understand that the lives of American citizens are as sacred there as elsewhere. What has happened in China is just exactly what would have happened in the Philippines if the anti-expansionists had had their way, or if they were to have it now."

From the information on hand given to the public the Governor seems to have no doubt of war. When he said "There will be peace in the world only when the civilized portion of it has expanded over the barbarous states" he may have had China in mind.

First Reference to China.

It was at Hutchinson that the Governor made the first reference to China, though his remarks were not as decided as they became later, when he received a verification of the original bulletin.

"We are celebrating today our birthright of liberty," he said, "while many of our countrymen are probably lying dead in Pekin because a barbarous nation has not been taught that liberty is not license, and civilization must spread over the waste places of the world before there can be universal peace and order—a universal bowing to the demands of justice. What this country can do with its share of responsibility has been written in letters of honor in the last year and a half over the Philippines. The nation must continue to play its part. National dignity must be upheld at home and abroad."

(Continued on sixth page.)

EXTRA.

6:00 A. M.

EMPEROR OF CHINA DEAD.

He and Dowager Empress Take Poison Under Compulsion of Prince, but She Lives.

IS INSANE FROM DRUG.

These Facts Officially Reported to Members of the German Consular Staff at Shanghai.

TOOK PLACE ON JUNE 19.

SHANGHAI, July 5.—The Emperor has committed suicide, taking poison under compulsion of Prince Tuan, on June 19. The Dowager Empress also took poison, but is still alive, though reported insane from the effects of the drug.

The above has been reported officially to the German consular staff.

FORTY-FOUR ARE KILLED.

STREET CAR AT TACOMA, WASH., PLUNGES INTO DEEP GULLY.

Motorman Loses Control While Going Down Steep Hill—In Addition to the Fatalities Sixty-three Passengers Are Severely Injured—Victims Buried Under the Wreckage—Coach Crowded with Passengers Going to the City to Celebrate the Fourth.

Tacoma, Wash., July 4.—[Special.]—The most appalling accident in the history of Tacoma occurred this morning, when 44 persons were killed and 63 injured in a street car wreck at Twenty-seventh and C streets. The car was on its way to the city from Edison. Shortly after passing the apex of the hill of Tacoma avenue the car began to slide at an alarming rate down the incline, the motorman having lost control of the brakes.

Gaining momentum, the speed soon became such that a panic started among the eighty passengers, and those nearest the steps jumped and rolled off as best they could. In this manner twenty or more fell down the embankment and were more or less injured. Upon reaching the curve at the Twenty-seventh and C street bridge the car left the track and plunged into the gulch below, 130 feet, turning upside down and burying the sixty remaining passengers in the wreck.

The Dead.

Following is a list of the dead:

BRAY, EDWARD, South Tacoma.
BERTOLI, G., Hillhurst.
BENSTON, JAMES, Hillhurst.
CALHOUN, J. D., conductor, Tacoma.
DRAKE, MISS LOIS, employé of telephone company; lives at South Tacoma.
DINGER, LOIS, Lake View.
DINGER, DORLEY, Lakeview.
DAVIS, CHARLES.
DAVIS, W. H., Lakeview.
ELLIOTT, GEORGE, 1317 South I street.
GREGORY, THE REV. HERBERT, Lake Park.
GROSSMAN, MRS., McNeil's Island.
GLASS, ANNIE.
HARDINGS, WILLIE, 102 Tacoma avenue.
HEALY, A. L., Lake Park.
LEE, RICHARD, South Tacoma.
LARSON, OTIS, Parkland.
LONGERMAN, ROY, South Tacoma.
M'MULLEN, G., Tacoma.
MOSER, CARL, South Tacoma.
MOSER, ALBERT, South Tacoma.
M'CANN, JOSEPH, Ballard.
NEWTON, GORDON, South Tacoma.
NIESEN, WILLIAM, Lake Park.
PAULUS, JOHN, South Tacoma.
RANSEEN, OLE, Lake Park.
SUITER, LETTIE, South Tacoma.
STEELE, ROBERT, South Tacoma.
SEIDENBERG, —, South Tacoma.
SHAUGHER, JOHN J., Parkland.
SANBURN, RICHARD, South Tacoma.
SHAUGHER, MRS. K. J., Parkland.
UNKNOWN MAN.
UNKNOWN WOMAN.
VANDERSHELDEN, GRIFFITH, Reservation.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, South Tacoma.

Besides these there are about sixty-three more or less seriously injured.

The car which carried its human freight into a deep ravine instead of to the city was No. 116 of the United Traction company and was on the Edison line. It left Edison at 8 o'clock in charge of F. L. Boehn, motorman, and J. D. Colhoul, conductor. The car, which is one of the big, boxlike affairs, was crowded to the doors and every inch of space on the platforms was taken. Men hung on to the railings and were glad to be able to get a ride to the city, for, like those inside, they were anxious to arrive early so as not to miss any of the Independence day exercises.

Crash Heard for Blocks.

The crash of the car as it broke through the timbers of the bridge and plunged to the gulley below could be heard for blocks. There was a rush to the scene, and when the first rescuers arrived the air was filled with the agonizing cries of the victims. Some who had been thrown out were lying on the side of the declivity, dead or dying, and others were there so badly injured that they were unable to help themselves. The hill from Tacoma avenue was strewn with the wounded. For a distance of 100 yards up the hill toward Tacoma avenue a score of persons were writhing in agony, while in the gulch lay the wreck of the car, its framework scattered on the sides of the declivity, and dead, and dying, and wounded lying all about. The shrieks of the injured were heart-rending.

DEATH ROLL OF JULY FOURTH.

Thirty Persons Are Killed and 1,325 Injured in Celebrating Independence Day.

LOSS BY FIRE, $123,325.

Tribune Correspondents in Many American Cities Report Long List of Casualties.

CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENTS.

VICTIMS OF YESTERDAY'S FOURTH.

The dead	30
The injured	1,325
Fire loss	$123,325

Victims of fireworks in 24 cities on July 4, 1899:

Killed	33	
Injured	1,730	
		1,763
Killed and wounded at Santiago de Cuba		1,614

By the use of firearms, toy cannon, giant crackers, and other forms of explosives 30 persons were killed and 1,325 injured in yesterday's Fourth of July celebration in various cities, as shown in reports obtained by THE TRIBUNE from its correspondents and from the police officials up to midnight. Following the precedent which it set one year ago, THE TRIBUNE yesterday sent messages to its correspondents in 600 different cities, requesting information of the number of Fourth of July accidents of all kinds, the number of deaths and injuries, and especially reports of deaths and injuries due to celebrations with explosives. Something like 125 of these cities had responded up to 2 o'clock this morning. In some of the cities there were no accidents. The results of the inquiry, up to as late an hour as they could be tabulated, are shown herewith.

Fatalities Equal Those of Battle.

The reports from these cities show deaths and injuries as a result of one day's celebration that rival the death and casualty lists of many of the most famous battles. The toy pistol and the toy cannon are shown to have done as deadly execution yesterday as sometimes has been done in war by those loaded with bullets and cannister and aimed to kill. Skyrockets, anvil, and powder explosions and the premature discharges of Fourth of July cannon help to complete the list of mishaps. In several instances persons were killed through runaway accidents, due directly to fireworks. A fire loss of $123,325 was caused by the fireworks, in addition to the injury to human life.

Chicago Fares Better than Last Year.

Chicago fared better in general in this regard than it did one year ago. Up to 2 a. m. one boy had been reported killed, against one death last year, but the accidents were less numerous. There were no costly fires in the city. Frankfort, Ky., alone suffered a fire loss of $50,000, due to firecrackers. Other cities also suffered heavily.

Out of this total of 1,325 persons hurt in an attempt to be patriotic, 442 can attribute their injuries to firecrackers and dynamite torpedoes. The deadly cannon firecracker did most of this execution. Out of 152 injuries by firearms in sixty-seven cities, the toy pistol caused 105. Gunpowder explosions, including the premature blowing up of many village anvils, caused the injury of 187 out of this list. Many of the injuries included in the lists were reported as prospectively fatal. The tabulated lists of injuries and deaths, with the character of the celebrations which caused them, follow.

TOTAL RESULTS BY CITIES.

City.	Killed.	Injured.	Fire loss
Chicago	1	42	.....
New York	3	2	.....
Philadelphia	6	52	.....
Buffalo	2	23	$10,000
St. Louis	4	78	.....
Baltimore		41	.....
Washington		26	1,000
Detroit, Mich	1	43	7,000
Providence	1	22	5,000
Boston		75	5,000
Pittsburg		26	.....
Cincinnati		18	.....
Denver		25	3,500
San Francisco, Cal		17	10,000
St. Paul, Minn		4	.....
Cleveland, O		8	10,000
Minneapolis, Minn		9	.....
Milwaukee, Wis		4	150
Louisville, Ky		1	500
New Haven, Conn		14	.....
Newark, N. J		4	.....
Syracuse, N. Y		14	.....
Salt Lake City		6	.....
Peoria, Ill		2	5,000
Bloomington, Ill		13	.....
Quincy, Ill		2	500
Duluth, Minn		5	.....
Rockford, Ill		7	.....
Galesburg, Ill		6	.....
Springfield, Ill	1	11	.....
La Salle, Ill		2	.....
Moline, Ill		1	.....
Belleville, Ill		11	.....
Freeport, Ill		2	.....
Joliet, Ill	1	5	.....
Scranton, Pa		1	.....
Rochester, N. Y		3	.....
Frankfort, Ky		....	50,000
Mifflintown, Pa		....	150
Council Bluffs, Ia		....	100
La Crosse, Wis		10	100
Benton Harbor, Mich		8	.....
Raleigh, N. C		2	.....
Battle Creek, Mich		2	.....
Fargo, N. D		7	400
Seattle, Wash		1	500
Elmira, N. Y		2	25
Elkhart, Ind		17	.....
Memphis, Tenn		5	.....
Ottumwa, Ia		4	.....
Houghton, Mich		4	100
Eau Claire, Wis		4	.....
Upper Sandusky, O		5	.....
Lorain, O		2	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind		79	2,200
Muncie, Ind		9	2,500
Massillon, O		15	.....
Muskegon, Mich		1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich		4	.....
Colorado Springs		6	1,200
Lansing, Mich		5	.....
Marquette, Mich		2	.....
Decatur, Ill		20	.....
Hammond, Ind		2	100
Aurora, Ill		7	50
Binghamton, N. Y		3	.....
Dubuque, Ia		8	.....
Lincoln, Neb		4	.....
Lisbon, Ia		1	.....

(Continued on sixth page.)

EXTRA—4:30 A. M.

BRYAN RATIO OF 16 TO 1 WINS BY A CLOSE VOTE.

Committee on Resolutions After a Long Continued and Heated Fight Agrees by a Narrow Margin to Support the Specific Mention of the 1896 Issue in the Platform.

MEANS THAT TWO REPORTS WILL BE SUBMITTED.

Balance of Power Was in Five Members and the Influence of Bryan Brought Them in Line for the Plank He Insists Shall Be Made a Part of the Principles.

FINAL CONTEST ON THE FLOOR TO BE FOUGHT OUT TODAY.

For specific mention of 16 to 1 ____ 26

Against specific mention of 16 to 1 ____ 24

Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 4:00 a. m.

By the above vote the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic National convention has just decided to report in favor of inserting a plank reiterating in specific terms the ratio of 16 to 1.

The promise is that a minority report will be made to the convention and the matter be fought out there.

The opponents of the free silver idea claim to have a large majority among the delegates and assert they will be able to strike out the reference in the convention.

The plank over which all the fight was made was the one written by Mr. Bryan himself, and his threat was that unless it was adopted he would not accept the nomination.

This threat was the main argument used by the free silver people in the discussion before the committee.

It is said this morning that Mr. Bryan himself certainly will be brought to Kansas City to lead in the fight which is expected in the convention.

This means at least two days more of the convention.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 5—4:15 a. m.

The decision of the Resolutions committee to report in favor of a specific declaration for 16 to 1 will cause a hot fight in the convention when it reassembles.

The vote stood as follows on a resolution to substitute a 16 to 1 declaration for a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform:

YEAS—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Hawaii—26.

NAYS—California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska—24.

The plank agreed upon is as follows:

"We reiterate the demand of the platform of 1896 for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

A subcommittee consisting of Jones, Blackburn, Metcalfe, Gerrard, Van Wyck, Stone, Williams, McGettrick, and Tillman was appointed to draft a platform.

The minority in the committee will not decide on the question of a minority report until some time later today.

According to a poll of the delegations made on the unit rule theory by persons who claim to know, the convention itself stands 566 for a conservative declaration, 264 for a "16 to 1" plank, and 82 votes doubtful.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison made a redhot speech against "16 to 1" in the committee, and the Illinois delegation will vote against it on the floor of the convention.

Bryan Still for Towne.

Bryan's influence is still for Towne, but there is a sentiment in the convention that if the "16 to 1" leader has his own way in regard to the platform he ought to make an immediate concession on the candidate for second place.

The chances now seem to favor Stevenson decidedly, but nothing definite can be told until the fight on the platform is pulled off on the floor of the convention. Animosities may be aroused at that time which will help or injure some one of the candidates for second place.

The convention yesterday, so far as it went, was an excellent example of automatic enthusiasm. It convened at noon amid the usual collection of people and banners, and noise and bands.

At the evening session the regular organization was perfected by the election of Congressman Richardson of Tennessee as permanent chairman. During the course of his speech he made a carefully elaborated reference to Bryan, which produced a half hour of the usual nonsense of delegates marching around the hall carrying the standards of the States, grouping them together on the floor, elevating them to the galleries, and in other ways manifesting the mild sort of idiocy which goes for enthusiasm in national conventions.

The convention itself adjourned until the following morning, when the decks will be cleared for a fight over the platform.

SIXTEEN TO ONE A BARRIER.

Committee on Resolutions Apparently Unable to Make Any Progress—Opposition Strong.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 5—2 a. m.

It is a close fight in the Committee on Resolutions. The question is, shall Mr. Bryan's plank reiterating in a specific form the devotion of the party to free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 be incorporated in the platform or not?

Debate Lasting All Day.

The committee has been debating the matter all day, tonight, and this morning, and

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BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY, 5, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Thursday fair, continued high temperature, somewhat cooler Thursday night, southwesterly winds.

Sun rises at 4:30; sets at 7:38.

Moon sets at 11:51 p. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 Foreigners in Pekin All Dead.
Roosevelt for Action in China.
Forty-four Killed at Tacoma.
Fourth of July Accidents
Fight on Ratio at Kansas City.

2 Stevenson Grows Stronger.
Defeat of Hill Loses New York.

3 Patriotic Burst a Failure.
Night Session Fruitless.
Bryan Seems Unconcerned.

4 First Sessions of Convention.

5 Wild Scenes at Night Session.

6 Silver Republicans Meet.

7 Three Die from Heat in Chicago.
Believe Conger Is Now Dead.

8 Killed by an Explosion.

9 Winslow Wins Pullman Road Race.
Chicagos Win Both Games.
Comiskey's Men Win One Game.
Cresceus Defeats Tommy Britton.

10 Columbia Yacht Club Regatta.
Sidney Lucas Meets Defeat.
Many Local Golf Matches.
Amateur Championship Golf Meet.

11 Cullom Speaks at Watseka.

13 Homage Paid to Lafayette.
Discord in French Army.
Holds Russia to Blame.
Cables for a New Wife.
July Fourth in Europe.

14 Mystery in a Murder

16 Chicago Celebrates the Fourth.
Fourth of July Marriages in St. Joe.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Switzerland	
GLASGOW	Furnessia	
LONDON	Menominee	
MOVILLE		Lake Superior
NEW YORK	Barbarossa	St. Louis
NEW YORK	Trave	Kensington
NEW YORK	Nordland	Majestic
NEW YORK	Oceanic	
SOUTHAMP'N	St. Paul	K. M. Theresa
ST. JOHN	Carthagenia	

the contest is so close no one can now say whether the majority will vote in favor of the 16 to 1 plank or against it.

It seems now pretty certain that whichever way the committee reports a minority report will also be presented and the fight taken to the floor of the convention.

Opposition Claims Majority.

Committeeman Ball of Texas has just made a canvass of the Committee on Resolutions and claims that the result will stand a majority of five in opposition to the Bryan plank, as the States having the larger votes in the convention are the opposition. If the fight goes on to the floor, Mr. Ball declares, there will be a large majority of the delegates opposed to the Bryan plank.

Estimate of Committee Vote.

Committeeman St. Clair of West Virginia made an estimate of the status of the Committee on Resolutions at 1:30 a. m. and the number of votes each side would have in the convention, if the fight is taken there. The estimate follows:

Conservative vote in convention:

Connecticut	12	Ohio	46
Florida	4	Pennsylvania	64
Georgia	26	Rhode Island	8
Illinois	48	Tennessee	24
Indiana	30	Texas	30
Louisiana	16	Utah	6
Maryland	16	Vermont	8
Michigan	28	Virginia	24
Mississippi	18	Washington	8
New Jersey	20	West Virginia	12
New York	72	Wisconsin	26
North Carolina	29	Alaska	6

Radicals' vote in convention:

Alabama	22	Nebraska	16
Arkansas	16	Nevada	6
California	18	New Hampshire	8
Colorado	6	Oregon	6
Delaware	6	South Carolina	18
Idaho	6	South Dakota	8
Kansas	20	Wyoming	6
Maine	12	Indian Territory	6
Massachusetts	30	District of Columbia	2
Missouri	34	Arizona	6
Montana	6	New Mexico	6

In doubt. Vote in convention:

Iowa	26	North Dakota	6
Kentucky	26	Oklahoma	6
Minnesota	18		

Summary.

CONSERVATIVES.

Votes in committee 24
Votes in convention 566

RADICALS.

Votes in committee 22
Votes in convention 284

IN DOUBT.

Votes in committee 5
Votes in convention 62

Senator Money of Mississippi was the great surprise of the committee when he made a strong speech at midnight opposing mention of 16 to 1. He had all along been classed with the free silver people.

Senator Jones announced he would vote in committee in favor of the Bryan plank because he had been so instructed by his State. He said, however, he did not regard the action of the committee as final because the matter would undoubtedly have to be fought out in the convention.

The free silver people declare they will try to get Mr. Bryan here in person and give him a proxy so he can lead the fight on the floor for his fetish.

Under Discussion All Day.

The question as to whether what is known as the Bryan plank, which reiterates in specific terms the free silver and 16 to 1 plank in the Chicago platform, is to be part of the platform of this convention was the one thing which has engaged the attention of the Committee on Resolutions all day.

It has talked about nothing else, and will not consider anything else until it is settled. There is no debate about the other planks in the platform, and the agreement reached in the afternoon was that after the free silver question had been settled the framing of the remainder of the platform should be left to a subcommittee which shall add the free silver plank determined on by the main body.

Van Wyck Leads Opposition.

The opponents of a free silver plank, in addition to a general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, made a hard fight. They were led by Judge Van Wyck of New York, Committeeman Ball of Texas, and Mayor Harrison of Chicago. The advocates of the plank, known to be favored by Mr. Bryan, were George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, and Congressman Newlands of Nevada.

The debate at times became bitter and almost every member of the committee took part in it.

Resolutions Committee Organizes.

The committee on Resolutions organized by electing Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas chairman and Homer Metcalfe of Nebraska secretary. Then it took a recess for a couple of hours and reassembled at the Kansas City club about 4 o'clock.

Secretary Metcalfe opened the proceedings by reading a platform which he had brought with him from Lincoln and which was recognized as representing the wishes of Mr. Bryan.

Plank Bryan Wants.

It was, in general terms, the platform adopted by the Nebraska State convention, with the addition of the following plank:

"We reiterate the demand of the platform of 1896 for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

Waiting Outsiders Debarred.

The platform took some time in the reading, and when it was done the question came up as to whether people and delegates waiting outside with special planks they wanted incorporated in the platform should be allowed to appear before the committee and urge their claims.

Among these waiting outside were Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, who had a woman's suffrage plank she wanted inserted, and W. J. Strong of Chicago, with a plank condemning the use of blacklists by employers. They were all refused admission, however, and the same fate soon afterwards befell "Coin" Harvey of Chicago, who came in a little while later, wearing the badge of a Colorado delegate to the monetary league, and having with him a speech of half an hour's length on the silver question.

States Called for Suggestions.

When this matter had been settled the call of States was held for further suggestions on the platform matter, and Committeeman Girard of Georgia introduced a platform of his own. It was a long affair, taking fifteen minutes at the reading, and in effect was a modification of the Chicago platform, making a much more conservative document out of it. There was nothing in it about reaffirming or reiterating, but it devoted itself to such questions as "trusts," "imperialism," "militarism," and other new matters, and simply declared for bimetallism without naming any ratio. Nobody paid much attention to this platform and it was generally agreed it would not receive much consideration.

When Ohio was called it presented a platform much similar to the recent Illinois one. The Chicago platform of 1896 was reaffirmed, but there was no reiteration of any one of its planks, and the subjects upon which all are agreed—viz.: trusts and the rest—were dealt with in extenso. There was also a plank pledging protection to American citizens abroad which was drawn to meet the situation now existing in China.

Proposal of Van Wyck.

For New York Judge Augustus Van Wyck put in still another platform. It was considerably like the Ohio one, save that it reaffirmed the Chicago platform with less directness.

The verbiage of the clause carrying this reaffirmation is:

"In reaffirming the principles declared in the platform adopted four years ago we recognize the new questions that have arisen in the meantime and are not to be understood as turning our faces from the problems that now most urgently confront the country to those which, though rightly emphasized by the Chicago convention, have been for the present somewhat shorn of their urgency by the course of recent events.

"When the very life of free institutions is at stake we think it incumbent on all patriots to waive their lesser differences to the end that their united strength may be exerted against the common enemy."

The platform presented by Ohio made shorter work of the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. Like the Illinois pronouncement, it took it all in one short gulp, reaffirming all the planks "in spirit and in letter."

Predicts Loss of the East.

Judge Van Wyck led off the discussion which followed. He made a somewhat impassioned speech in favor of the platform he had presented, or, failing that, the one suggested by Ohio.

"We do not want the words 16 to 1 in the platform," he declared, and that was the text of his speech. He argued that to adopt a platform suggested by Mr. Metcalfe would simply result in losing New York and other States to the Democracy, while with a platform fashioned after the one he had suggested there was a good chance of carrying New York, and by carrying it electing Mr. Bryan President.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Colorado followed in a warm speech denouncing in most emphatic language any effort to minimize the financial question. He asserted that the omission of a declaration of ratio of the two metals would be a mere evasion and concealment; that such evasion would fool no one nor catch any of the gold standard people whom it was meant to entrap. It was only meant to be construed as a silver plank in one section of the country and as an anti-silver plank in another. Such a course as this would fail to satisfy the people of all sections.

"If," he said, referring to the platform presented by Mr. Metcalf, "Mr. Bryan is a good enough platform then the platform approved by him should be good enough."

He declared it was essential that there should be a declaration for the ratio in clear and unmistakable terms, and he followed this up with the assertion that if such declaration was not made even Colorado could be counted a doubtful State, with a prospect of not only casting its Electoral vote for McKinley as President, but of sending Mr. Wolcott back to the United States Senate.

Daley of New Jersey Talks.

Committeeman Daley of New Jersey followed in much the same lines as Judge Van Wyck. He referred to the fact that New Jersey had always been a Democratic State, as had Delaware and Maryland, until the platform of 1896 was adopted. Then New Jersey, which up to that time had always cast its electoral votes for the Democratic candidate for President, even in 1864, when it voted for McClellan, and in 1868, when it was carried by Seymour. The only time since the war, except in 1896, it had ever failed was in 1872, when there was no simon pure Democrat run. A conservative platform adopted, argued Mr. Daley, and New Jersey would again be found in the Democratic ranks, but failure to do so would result in danger of a repetition of 1896, not only in New Jersey but Maryland and Delaware as well.

Makes Plea for Ratio Plank.

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts then took the floor in support of the platform submitted by Secretary Metcalfe. He declared it was necessary to reiterate the free silver plank in specific terms, as was done in that platform, or else the country at large would regard the action of the convention as a backward step from the position taken four years ago.

"If," declared Mr. Williams, "we do anything of that sort we acknowledge that in 1896 we were either fools or knaves, and that is a thing we cannot afford to do.

"If we nominate Mr. Bryan we must nominate him on a platform which represents the principles in which he believes, and not ask him to run on one which does not stand for his principles."

At this time the discussion began to get lively. As Senator Tillman put it, "We have just got to the edge of this discussion. It ought to get better later on."

So it was decided to take a recess until 8 o'clock, when, perhaps, after a good dinner, the committeemen might continue the debate in better humor.

Carter Harrison Fights Ratio.

Carter H. Harrison of Illinois was the first speaker at the evening session, and he made a strong appeal in opposition to placing a distinct 16 to 1 plank in the platform. Among other things Mr. Harrison said:

"The Illinois Democracy has sent me here to protest against the platform which has been offered us. By a united and harmonious convention I have been instructed to tell to the members of the committee that the adoption or rejection of this 16 to 1 plank means the difference between Democratic defeat and Democratic victory in Illinois.

"The condition of affairs in our State is simply this: We have the large foreign population, of which 100,000 reside in Chicago who are opposed to McKinleyism, opposed to trusts, opposed to imperialism, and opposed to militarism. These voters comprise perhaps one-third of the voting population of our State. While, however, they are in the Democratic party today on all of the new issues which have arisen, they are opposed to the too radical and pronounced stand of the silver question. Again, there are a large number of Democrats in our State who left us four years ago on account of this same plank; they are anxious to come back to us now and we are anxious to have them.

"The only question is: Shall we block their return and drive away from us these other voters so anxious to come by flaunting promises before their faces and attempting to forcibly cram down their throats a proposition to which they are opposed? It is not necessary that we take any backward step in this matter.

"A platform we recently adopted in Illinois is perfectly satisfactory to all of these voters of whom I have spoken. We reaffirm there in spirit and in manner, in whole and in part, the Chicago platform of 1896. That is all it is necessary for us to do here in this convention. What we object to is not only the reaffirmation of that platform in its entirety, but the special emphasis made on the part of it which is most objectionable to the voters of whom I have spoken. The same condition of affairs which prevails in Illinois exists also in Indiana and Wisconsin. All of these States were carried by Democrats in 1892. We can carry them again if we do not drive away from us voters who are now only too anxious to join our ranks. Give us a platform like the recent one adopted in Illinois and these States will be found in the Democratic column."

Texas Strong Anti-Ratio.

Mayor Harrison was followed by Committeeman Ball of Texas, who made the strongest anti-16 to 1 speech yet heard. Said he: "In 1896 at Chicago we made a platform to suit the mining States. What was the result? These same mining States since then by their elections have made the United States Senate Republican for twenty years. If the platform of 1896 was good enough then why is it not good enough now?

"Why change it by placing a special emphasis on only one of the planks, and that plank the most objectionable of all to a large number of voters?

"In 1896 we needed 600,000 more votes than we got to elect Mr. Bryan. Do you suppose we are going to gain those 600,000 votes this year by cramming down their throats a 16 to 1 plank in order that some few people can say they were vindicated?

"It has been urged here that if we omit this specific mention of 16 to 1 from our platform the Republicans will say we have abandoned silver. If they do make any such claim they will abandon the only argument they have in favor of Mr. McKinley's re-election.

Handy Sees Only Bryan.

The other side of the argument was made by Committeeman Handy of Delaware and Newlands of Nevada. Congressman Newlands' plea can be condensed in the one sentence, "We all recognize Mr. Bryan as our leader, and the platform must be such a one as that leader can stand upon," and Committeeman Handy made practically the same argument.

Mr. Handy of Delaware said: "If you reaffirm the platform you will have to include in it the attack on the Supreme Court, and the Chicago riots which caused that declaration are a thing of the past. If you reaffirm the platform you still declare for silver. What other interpretation can you place upon it? If you think to make the convention silent upon the subject of silver you cannot silence that great voice in Nebraska. In tones to be heard from ocean to ocean will the man you are going to nominate declare that the Democratic party is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without the consent of any other nation on earth. Instead of taking silver out of the platform you will serve to emphasize the interest in it. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan will interpret the platform. Do you think he will make the silver issue subordinate to others of the Chicago platform which you propose to reaffirm? No, never; and all over this land will he proclaim that silver is still the dominant issue."

F. W. McGettrick of Vermont was the next speaker. He said he was a gold Democrat. He did not follow 16 to 1 in 1896 and did not want to follow it now, but as it was a question of either a specific declaration of 16 to 1 or a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform he favored the former plan, which seemed to be one of principle.

Other Leaders Speak.

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri indicated that his judgment was disposed to a specific declaration for 16 to 1, but he said it was evident that Mr. Bryan was favorable to such a declaration.

He would, therefore, support the proposition, as he thought a candidate should under the circumstances, be allowed to suggest the platform on this question.

Senator Rawlins of Utah was favorable to a 16 to 1 pronouncement, but did not contend for it as absolutely essential.

Mr. Morss of Indiana espoused the conservative side of the controversy, saying that with the declaration for 16 to 1 eliminated Indiana was practically certain for Bryan, while with that declaration retained the State would be at best doubtful.

Senator Jones, chairman of the committee, made an earnest appeal for the retention of the ratio provision. He said that not a vote would be gained by the omission, while the retention of the provision would greatly strengthen the ticket in Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and other Mississippi Valley States. He also appealed for the granting of Mr. Bryan's wishes in the matter, saying that his impressions came from his close contact with the people, and were apt to be right.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CONVENTION CITY.

SHIVELY CANNOT ACCEPT.

Indiana Man Settles All Talk of His Being Candidate for Vice Presidential Nominee.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—Mr. Shively today made the following signed statement:

"I am profoundly sensible of the honor involved in the favorable mention of my name in connection with the nomination for the Vice Presidency. But I have not been a candidate for the nomination, am not now, and could not accept the distinguished honor if offered. My reasons are of a purely business character, but nevertheless such as, with me, are legitimate, potential, and conclusive.

"The action of the Indiana delegation this morning, over my protest, fills me with a mingled sense of gratitude and regret—gratitude for the unsought expression of confidence and good will their action implied, regret that, because of their generous partiality, this reiteration seems necessary.

"With assurances of sincere thanks to the Indiana delegation and to numerous delegations from other States for their generous proffers of support in the convention, I must again respectfully request that my name be not considered in connection with the nomination."

STEVENSON HAS A GOOD CHANCE.

Vice Presidential Candidate of Illinois Grows Steadily Stronger.

ONLY TOWNE A RIVAL.

Story of Insincerity of Selection Nipped by Message from Him.

WORK DONE IN HIS CAUSE.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

Adlai E. Stevenson is not only an avowed candidate for the Vice Presidency but stands an excellent chance of securing the nomination. He will certainly split up the regular Democratic strength as against Towne, whose silver Republican record makes him distasteful to the strong party men.

The opposition to Towne in the South is particularly marked. At first there was no one on whom the Southern men could unite to beat Towne, but as soon as Stevenson was put in the field by the Illinois delegation he began to attract to himself all this strength, and tonight his boom has reached the stage where the leaders of the convention seem to believe the ticket will either be Bryan and Stevenson or Bryan and Towne, and the sentiment inclines strongly towards the B. and S. ticket.

Stevenson Glad to Run.

The former Vice President was put in the field for his old office largely without his knowledge and chiefly for the purpose of placating him, as it was supposed he was feeling sore because he was an alternate and not a delegate-at-large.

The opponents of Stevenson hastened to declare that he was not a candidate and that the Illinois delegation was not sincere in pressing him. The first argument was disposed of by communicating with Mr. Stevenson himself. He replied promptly in a telegram to Mayor Harrison, which says:

"The act of the Illinois delegation is highly appreciated. I leave to the delegation the propriety of presenting or withholding my name. Let all be in the interest of harmony. ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

The industrious work of the Illinois delegation, first in securing this positive agreement of Mr. Stevenson to accept the place, and, secondly, in showing that the State was in earnest in presenting his name, has had a marked effect.

Southerners Flock to Him.

Delegates from the Southern States have flocked to Stevenson, not because they loved him more, but because they liked Towne less. So far as can be learned Mr. Bryan has no particular objection to Stevenson. His record on the silver question is clear enough, and the Illinois delegation are encouraged to believe that the Bryan men after having secured a victory, it is expected, on the 16 to 1 plank, will readily consent to compromise on second place, and, therefore, will agree to the nomination of Stevenson. Mr. Bryan wants Towne as a mere matter of fusion politics. Mr. Stevenson was at odds with the Cleveland administration long before it terminated, and while he would inspire no particular enthusiasm, he represents the advanced silver idea almost as well as Bryan himself.

Towne Men Try a Bluff.

Towne's friends are doing a good deal of bluffing, and say that he might stay in the field as a candidate of the Populist party, if another man is nominated here. It is quite well known, however, that Towne is devoted to the interests of Bryan and will retire at the proper time if he is beaten in Kansas City. He does not propose to be beaten without a fight, however, and tonight there was held an important conference between Towne himself and M. C. Wetmore, the anti-trust tobacco man from St. Louis, who agreed to throw his strength, whatever it may be, to the Minnesota candidate.

The feeling of dissatisfaction in the convention against taking up a silver Republican has resulted in the Indiana men picking up Shively again, but it is not believed they will push him if Stevenson becomes a formidable candidate. The chances now all favor a rather sharp contest between Stevenson and Towne. The Illinois man is gaining steadily, while Towne is losing, and Stevenson's nomination is likely unless there is a radical change in the situation.

A determined effort has been made tonight to induce delegates to believe Illinois is not sincere in pushing the cause of the former Vice President. As nearly as can be learned this propaganda is being managed by Altgeld himself, who has been acting throughout with the silver Republicans and wants to see Towne nominated.

Stone of Missouri in Line.

In the event W. J. Stone can control the Missouri delegation it will be solid for Stevenson. A majority of the delegates in that State will vote with Mr. Stone anyway. But he is using his best endeavors to bring all of them into line. Mr. Stone is exceedingly friendly to the Illinois people. He has been favoring them in every way possible for a long time. He is one of the big Democratic guns who came to the front when the Illinois organization decided to make Mayor Harrison the party leader and turn down ex-Governor Altgeld. He stood with Thomas Gahan at the time the Harrison machine made its fight in the National committee against Altgeld's man Devlin and threw him out of the National Press bureau.

Keep Up Stevenson Boom.

The greatest activity in the Vice Presidential situation all day was caused by the work of the Illinois delegates. They have not lost a moment's time trying to convince the delegations from other States that Mr. Stevenson is the right man to nominate. Mayor Harrison came out with a declaration to the effect that he believes Stevenson will be nominated. Mr. Towne stated that his chances had doubled since morning. Asked whether he was now confident of the nomination, he replied:

"No, I can hardly say that I am confident, but I am more hopeful than ever before. However, I am almost confident that I will be nominated."

Mr. Towne declined to discuss the candidacy of Mr. Stevenson. He said they were warm friends of long standing and also that he regarded the former Vice President as an exceedingly good man. If effort on the part of his friends in Illinois can accomplish anything Mr. Stevenson will certainly make a good showing on the roll-call whether he wins the prize or not.

Every Democrat of any consequence from Illinois has been working as hard as he knew how all day for him. Members of nearly every State delegation have been seen and talked with. Mayor Harrison, A. S. Trude, and others say they made it a point to confer with as many of the delegates as they could on the floor of the convention. They have secured promises of votes from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, West Virginia, and several other States.

Stevenson Sentiment Growing.

According to Mr. Trude the sentiment in favor of Stevenson's candidacy has been growing in strength right along since the announcement was made that Illinois had put him in the race.

At a conference this morning the Wisconsin delegation discussed a proposition to indorse him. But it was deemed advisable to wait another day and watch developments. Mayor Rose of Milwaukee stated, however, the people of Wisconsin feel kindly towards Mr. Stevenson because of the fact that he was the only prominent member of the Cleveland administration who came into their State in 1896 and did what he could in the way of stumping for Bryan to help them out.

Trude, "Bobby" Burke, and Ben Cable started after the convention adjourned to make the rounds and do what they could in the way of crystallising sentiment against incorporating 16 to 1 in the platform. They coupled the Vice Presidency with this question to the extent of insisting that Stevenson was the safest man the party could select. They report having met with most favorable treatment from every delegation visited. Those who declined to commit themselves declared that they had nothing whatever against Mr. Stevenson, but, on the contrary, regarded him as an excellent man for second place on the ticket.

Urge Him to Visit Kansas City.

Telegrams were sent to Bloomington inviting Mr. Stevenson to come to Kansas City. The rumor was circulated late this evening that he would be here tomorrow morning.

Colonel John W. Hoffman, one of his neighbors, arrived this afternoon, and upon learning that his nomination was not at all improbable sent him an urgent message to start at once.

Delegate Barnett of Atlanta tried to convince some of the Illinois delegation that Mayor Harrison was the man for them to put forward, and said that the Georgia delegates were extremely anxious to vote for him, but that if they wanted Stevenson Georgia would not object. In nearly all of the talk Chairman Jones of the National committee was mentioned as being favorable to Mr. Stevenson. This influenced Mississippi and Idaho to declare for him.

Talk by Idaho Man.

Delegate James Brown of Idaho made a short speech to a crowd that surrounded him at the hotel, in which he decried the plan to make anti-imperialism the main issue of this campaign, but he thought Mr. Stevenson could be safely trusted to preside over the deliberations of the United States Senate and he saw no reason why any Democrat should be opposed to his nomination. Whether it will require more than one ballot to settle the contest is as yet a matter of doubt. In the event that more than one roll call should be required the Illinois leaders who are paying particular attention to the Stevenson boom claim that he will certainly win on the second ballot. They say he will be second choice of all the delegates who decline to commit themselves now.

Attitude of Chicago Man.

One of the leaders from Chicago made this statement:

"I have found that hundreds of delegates are bitterly opposed to being whipped into line for Towne. The idea with them is that they would rather vote for an out and out Republican than an amalgamated Democrat. We want a man who will make votes for the ticket. The belief is that Mr. Towne would not add a particle of strength. We cannot find where he could be expected to draw any support from that a straight Democrat would not get. We can see, however, where Mr. Towne's nomination would lose a good many votes. If they want to nominate a loyal Democrat no better could be found than Mr. Stevenson."

The Kentucky delegation is enthusiastic in favor of him. This is partly owing to the fact that he is a native of the Blue Grass State.

During the day some of Towne's supporters undertook to start a story reflecting upon the sincerity of the Illinois people in putting Mr. Stevenson forward. They claim that it was not "on the square." But the story was not successful in accomplishing the purposes for which it was originated and set afloat.

The earmarks of John P. Altgeld were on it so plainly that the Chicago politicians had no difficulty in cutting its career short.

RUTH BRYAN IS A LISTENER.

Daughter of the Nebraskan Follows with Unflagging Interest All the Events at the Convention.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—[Special.]—The most interested and by far the most interesting spectator at the convention was Ruth Bryan, the 15-year-old daughter of the candidate.

She was not the only member of William J. Bryan's family who attended the convention. His brother and sister were both here. While almost a child in years, Ruth Bryan is far advanced in her knowledge of the momentous questions of the day. She followed with unflagging interest every event, every action, every demonstration of the thousands of people around her.

A correspondent sat near her. On several occasions she was caught up and swept along by the great enthusiasm of the throng. Several times she rose to her feet, and with sparkling eyes and flushing cheeks threw back her head in hearty Western manner and cried out "Hurrah!" Then, seeming to remember herself, she laughingly resumed her seat, saying,

"I wonder what father would say."

In the height of the enthusiasm for Hill, amid the wildest cheering, stamping of feet, and the beating of drums, Ruth Bryan rose to her feet in an effort to get one glimpse of the center of attraction.

"Why don't they make him stand up?" she said; then, with something of her father's own determination and perseverance, she added:

"I want to see him and I am going to see him."

Accompanying this decided statement she gracefully lifted her dress and stood upon her chair. Then, clapping her hands in an unconscious enthusiasm, she exclaimed:

"There he is! There he is—that man with the bald head! No, that's the wrong bald head."

Anxious to Get a Glimpse of Hill.

Then, catching a glimpse of David B. Hill as he sat surrounded by the New York delegation, she said:

"Isn't it splendid to listen to all of the men cheering and yelling 'Hill, Hill, Hill, Hill, Hill!' keeping time with the even beat of drums. And see how coolly he sits there, swaying that fan. Why, he looks as if he might be the coolest man in the room.

"Of course I think my father is the greatest man in the world, and this is the happiest day of my life to see thousands and thousands of other great men almost going mad with admiration, love, and loyalty for him.

"When the names of other men are mentioned there is cheering, great cheering, but sometimes there are a few voices hissing in derision and contempt. I am gladder than I know how to say that not one voice was raised against my father's name. It made the happiest day of my life complete to feel that everybody was with him and for him.

"I have all my life, so far as I can remember, looked forward from Christmas day to the coming of the Fourth of July, and it has always been one of the happiest days of the year for me, and for this reason I am doubly glad that the Fourth of July was chosen for the opening of this convention. Every Fourth of July has always been happy for me, but this is the happiest of them all.

"My father has never allowed me to attend political meetings of any kind, nor until now have I had the desire to do so, but I am glad that he consented to my coming, for I shall never forget the scene, and it will be one of the happiest of my life.

"The picture has been stamped indelibly on my brain—the picture of Chairman Jones standing by that statue of my father, resting one hand lightly and lovingly on the American flag, which he raised, the multitude growing wild and uncontrollable under the influence of patriotism.

Glad to See the Enthusiasm.

"And I am glad that he cannot control them. I am glad that the Eastern statesmen, as well as the brainy men from the West, the North, and South, the cowboys, farmers, and the bankers are stirred and carried away by their feelings of pride and impulsive demonstrations of enthusiasm.

"The wildest, heartiest, and loudest applauding, it seems to me, was evidenced when the band played "Dixie." Of course there were as many men from the North and West as from the South, if not more, but I believe that all the 15,000 men present cheered for the national anthem of the South.

"I am a little surprised to find a woman among the delegates, and I am rather proud of her, too. While I don't know Mrs. Cohen personally, I believe her to be a truly womanly woman, and if she believes in woman's suffrage I think she ought to live up to her convictions. I dislike publicity for myself, and I should never be an advocate of woman's rights. Even if the privilege be granted me I shall not vote, not even for my own father."

Perhaps the most charming characteristic of this interesting young girl is her absolute lack of self-consciousness. Although hundreds of eyes were turned toward her and many cameras were focused at her this morning she was devoid of embarrassment and did not seem to realize that any one was thinking about her.

R. A. ALGER JR. LOSES HAND.

Son of Former Secretary of War Seriously Hurt by Giant Firecracker.

Montreal, Que., July 4.—A telephone message from Grand Mere, Que., tonight states that Russell A. Alger Jr., who is general manager of the Laurentine pulp mills, had his right hand blown off by a giant firecracker at 10 o'clock tonight. His arm is also badly injured.

DEFEAT OF HILL LOSES NEW YORK

Party War to the Knife in Empire State Assured for Some Time to Come.

IS COUNTRY AGAINST CITY

Nominations This Fall Expected to Develop Wider Division.

CROKER PAYS OLD SCORE.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

It will be many a year before the Democrats in New York State recover from the effect of the terrific drubbing given Senator David B. Hill last night by Richard Croker. It will almost certainly lose the State of New York to Democracy this fall. People well acquainted with the political conditions which obtain there are strenuous on this proposition. Hill is the champion of sentiment of the country Democrats as against their city brethren. Time and again in committee meeting and other places he has made smashing remarks concerning Tammany or ridiculed their pretensions to party leadership. David Bennett Hill does not like a bone in Richard Croker's body, but he would not come out in the open like Croker, contenting himself with the bushwhacking methods of political warfare. Croker has been laying for Hill. He was simply biding his time. The opportune moment arrived last night, and Croker gave Hill the worst political beating he ever got in all his life.

Loses New York to Democracy.

This falling out, this open rupture between Richard Croker and David B. Hill, will lose New York to the Democrats absolutely. While no man has ever questioned David Bennett Hill's integrity in the personal application of this term, he is known to be a political trickster and in politics he is the best trimmer in many States.

Tammany has always claimed that Hill's word in politics was worth nothing. They have not been able to rely on him, and they detest him cordially. This feeling was accentuated when it became known that Hill long ago received an invitation to come to Lincoln and visit Bryan before he took any part in the Kansas City convention. When the Tammany men got in here and they heard Hill was in Lincoln hobnobbing with Bryan they wanted to know "who is thunder is Hill?" and "is he the only Democrat in New York State?"

Croker Prepared for Encounter.

Neither Mr. Croker nor Edward Murphy Jr. had been up to Lincoln to see Mr. Bryan, and everything was framed up so that the fight could come off.

Mr. Croker entertains personal feelings towards David B. Hill. He has been taking Hill's friends away from him year after year. He made a hole in Hill's following in Brooklyn, where he landed Patrick H. McCarren, Ex-Senator Edward Murphy years ago was a big Hill man. He was with Croker today. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo was made National committeeman yesterday. He is an important factor in the Croker-Murphy combination, which dominates the party machanism in the State of New York.

The fight between Croker and Hill was not altogether on account of personal feeling. The question of politics entered into it. Hill is naturally strong with the country Democrats. This is a matter of sentiment with them more than a personal friendship toward Hill. The big Democratic vote in New York is in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and in the Counties of Rensalaer and Erie. Mr. Croker, or rather Tammany, controls the old County of New York and Kings. Norman E. Mack, the National committeeman, comes from Erie.

County Democrats Dislike Tammany.

The country Democrats and a great many from New York as well do not like Tammany. They distrust the old organization and hate it religiously. They don't like people who ride in fine carriages and show unmistakable evidence of opulence.

The ice trust scandals in New York are being used by Senator Hill's friends as against Tammany. The Hill people hate Judge Van Wyck and they hate John F. Carroll. They grow wrathy at the mention of the name of any prominent Tammany man.

On the other hand, the organization says that Hill in politics won't do. They make the claim that no matter what his promises be he cannot be relied on to deliver the goods.

If it was not that a good many Republicans in New York County are not in thorough accord with their own organization the Republicans would sweep the decks there now and carry that big city.

It is true that Croker laid out Hill in a fair, square, stand-up fight. It is equally true that Hill's friends will use the terrific scourging that Croker gave him to bring about a reaction in favor of the sage of Wolfert's Roost. They will make the most of Croker's vitriolic utterances, and they will say that Croker was gratifying his personal and not his political animosity towards the Hill party.

The Hill crowd has not got a chance on earth to make a winning fight against Croker in the councils of the party. Mr. Croker has New York, Brooklyn, Troy, and Buffalo. He has some other bailiwicks which will do his bidding. He can combine them in an instant by a single intimation as to his wish. All he has to do is to say the word, just as he did yesterday in the meeting of the delegates, and it is all up with Hill.

This fight will run along year after year. No man can tell when it will terminate. It bodes no good to the Democracy of New York, because Hill will fight and his friends will knife any ticket that the Croker party puts up.

But Mr. Croker is a pretty shrewd man, and he may not go into the coming State convention and put up a distinctive Croker ticket for State offices.

Will Find Ticket a Problem.

The Democrats in New York will nominate a full straight ticket this fall, and if Norman Mack or Senator Murphy suggest a candidate for Governor, Hill's friends will insist that the nominee or the candidate, whoever he may be, is a Croker man. They will hang him up to Richard Croker, and they will say that Mr. Croker discovered him and made him. They will do this to beat Mr. Croker at the polls.

The fight will beat the ticket. It will also lose some Congressmen to the Democrats in close districts outside of New York City proper.

The Democrats in New York are making a hard fight ostensibly to carry the State. Their real purpose and objective point is the control of the Senate, which is everything to them. From this time out the Hill people will go gunning after any candidate or set of candidates put up by Mr. Croker, Mr. Murphy, or Mr. Mack. The feeling will intensify, and no better thing could have happened the Republicans than the tongue lashing Croker gave Hill.

It insures New York to the Republican column this fall.

FREEZES WHILE CITY ROASTS.

John Murray, a Sailor, Nearly Perishes Locked in an Icehouse at Wolf Lake.

While Chicago was sweltering during the last two days John Murray, a sailor from Buffalo, was nearly frozen in an icehouse of the Knickerbocker Ice company at Wolf Lake, Ind. He was discovered yesterday afternoon by a boy named John Kelley, who, while fishing, heard Murray's cries and notified the Hegewisch police, who released him. Murray said he had left his vessel at South Chicago on Monday, and on Tuesday was put off a train at Wolf Lake. He crawled into the cool icehouse and fell asleep and was locked in.

PATRIOTIC DAY IS RATHER FLAT.

Fourth of July Burst of Enthusiasm and Oratory Falls Short.

HILL TAKES FROM BRYAN.

Crowds and Delegates Gathered for Excitement Are Disappointed.

STAGE PLAYS MISCARRY.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

Bryan Hall was dedicated today.

The long planned Fourth of July convention celebration, which was expected to tint the western horizon with a crimson glow of oratorical fireworks, is over. But to the observer it was distinctly disappointing. Not one of the speeches aroused any great amount of enthusiasm, and instead of closing the convention with the triumphant nomination of the "Peerless Leader" the convention adjourned for the day at 10 o'clock tonight with nothing more than a somewhat perfunctory outburst of cheers, with some marching about the hall of men carrying State banners and struggling for places on the speaker's platform.

At each of the three sessions there was a considerable display of Hill sentiment, and the New York man received almost as much applause during the day as fell to the lot of the hypnotist of Lincoln.

Altogether it must have seemed as inauspicious a commencement to the delegates as to the people who crowded the hall only to be disappointed in seeing or hearing anything unusually exciting.

Hope Fails at Night Session.

The delegates knew when they came together for the night session that the Committee on Resolutions was in a nasty fight which was likely to last during most of the night. Many, perhaps a majority, of its members had refused to accept the mandate of Mr. Bryan, and the prospects for closing their celebration of the Fourth with a harmonious and a united party cheering wildly the nomination of "the man of destiny" were shattered.

At the morning session a somewhat labored attempt was made to take advantage of the day and to stir up partisan enthusiasm by appealing to patriotic pride. A flag draped bust of Bryan was unveiled, and a professor of elocution read the Declaration of Independence in his deepest and most artistic bass voice.

If it had not been for the feeling that some show of enthusiasm must be made in honor of the Fourth, it is likely that the proceedings of the day would have been more dreary and commonplace than they were.

Hall Not Uncomfortable.

Contrary to the general expectation, the building proved to be reasonably cool. A breeze from the south swept through the unfinished windows with sufficient force to keep the flags and other decorations in a flutter. Although the prevailing costume for men was shirtsleeves and palm leaf fans, it must be said in fairness that rarely has a convention been called to order under weather conditions which promised more of comfort. The hall filled up early with much noise and confusion, but with a display of enthusiasm.

The delegates' floor immediately below and in front of the speakers' stand was early filled with a mass of standing men. The party leaders pressed their way through the crowd almost unnoticed. A brass band in the gallery did its best to liven up matters, but had no perceptible effect until it burst into the swinging measure of "Dixie." Then for a moment a wild yell went up.

Chairman Jones Opens Session.

Promptly at noon Chairman Jones mounted the speakers' platform and was greeted with applause. In the confusion what he said was entirely inaudible. He turned the duty of securing order over to a younger man who was the possessor of a voice like a steam calliope. He bellowed his loudest and waved his arms to little apparent purpose.

The secretary, a short, little man with a piercing voice, read the call for the convention. Twelve thousand people rose to listen to the prayer, but the buzz of conversation was so loud the voice of the preacher was barely audible.

In the midst of his invocation a marching club, headed by a brass band, marched into one of the upper galleries, and there was utter confusion until the music could be settled.

As the prayer ended Chairman Jones arose and presented Mayor Reed, whom he characterized as the Democratic leader of Kansas City. Mr. Reed, a youthful, smooth-shaven man, looking younger even than his thirty-two years, lifted his arms in the manner of a preacher delivering a benediction, but his appeal for silence and attention was not heeded. It was some minutes before he could get a chance to begin his speech.

Mayor Reed Looses the Eagle.

The young man is the possessor of a deep bass voice, and he rolled out the syllables of his speech as if impressed with the dignity of the position which has been thrust upon him. Mr. Reed worked the tremolo stop in his voice constantly, and trembled from head to foot with the fervor of his feeling as he lifted for the first time the "Democratic star of hope" and bade the eagle soar with unclipped wings through the blue empyrean of his eloquence. He lit the "torch of liberty" in the commencement of his oration, and let the light shine upon the "sad, upturned face of humanity."

He briefly sketched a history of the world from the earliest times, and dragged from the recesses of the past the clanging chains and instruments of torture used in the inquisition. At frequent intervals he poured the "heart's" blood of a devoted people on the "altar of human liberty," and, finally, he led the convention out of the storm and dust and darkness of the conflict to the peaceful and sunny city on the banks of the Kaw. He marched out a standing army and the convention applauded, and he shook a trembling hand of angry protest in the faces of the monarchical governments of Europe, "and clutched by the throat the hydra-headed dragoon of monopoly" and shook it as a rat is shaken by a terrier.

Clears Up the Whole Field.

The other spellbinders of Democracy began to grow uneasy. It appeared that the Kansas City orator intended to cover not only all the vital issues of the campaign, but the entire history of the human race as well, and the rival men of eloquence wondered where they should find material for their own efforts to come later during the day.

In a peroration, which was warmer even than the Kansas City weather, Mr. Reed dragged out from behind the Speaker's platform the "last sun which shall ever rise above the beloved horizon of the country of our devotion," and he allowed this sun to "gaze on the glorious cities of our nation until they flushed with crimson." With a shaking hand, apparently afflicted with palsy, the boy wonder of Kansas City welcomed the delegates "with open arms to our hearts and homes," and he predicted in a last burst "that the convention hall would be made immortal," because here would be "lit the sacred fires of liberty," which would sweep across the country like a prairie fire.

Convention Cries for Hill.

As Mr. Reed sat down the convention broke out into its first display of real enthusiasm. From all around the hall came cries of "Hill, Hill, Hill," but the former Senator from New York paid no attention to the demand.

Again and again cries of "Hill" arose, until finally they were mingled with an equal storm of hisses.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee and Congressman Lentz of Ohio came forward escorting their successful rival, Temporary Chairman Governor Charles S. Thomas of Colorado. Governor Thomas, who is tall, thin, gaunt, bald-headed, and colorless, carried in his hand the manuscript of his opening address. He read his speech, and this detracted much from its effect.

Neither the delegates nor the audience massed around and above him seemed to pay much attention to what he was saying. There was a general bustle and stir of conversation and of men moving about on the pine boards against which no human voice could hold its own, and, to add to the confusion outside, individuals plentifully punctuated the address by the firing of giant firecrackers.

It was plainly evident the temper of the convention was impatient and wanted no oratory or labored eloquence unless there was a man who could set them afire as did Bryan four years ago. They were anxious to get down to business, and they gave only perfunctory attention at best to the preliminary orators.

As the chairman proceeded the noise grew louder and louder until at this time it was found necessary to delay the proceedings while the secretary pounded for order. As he concluded his opening address one of the clerks came forward and read a resolution introduced by Campau of Michigan directing that the Declaration of Independence be read to and reaffirmed by the convention.

Brings on Bust of Bryan.

Two men carrying bundles covered with the Stars and Stripes pushed their way to the platform—the band struck up "My country, 'tis of thee," the flag covered package was placed upon a pedestal, and the drapery pulled away, showing a white bust of W. J. Bryan. Chairman Jones rose to his feet and called upon the delegates and the audience to follow him. A desperate attempt was made to arouse a display of great enthusiasm, but it was not successful to any large degree.

The reading of the Declaration of Independence was intrusted to a dapper little professor of elocution from Michigan, who waved his small arms in graceful gestures, and delivered the grand old Declaration with a great display of white teeth and voice culture.

The Michigan man made himself heard, but more than two-thirds of the delegates were smarting under the cuts of Mr. Bryan's whip with sixteen lashes, and it was hard to start them up on any subject. When it came to the portion of the declaration in which the tyranny of King George was denounced a large part of the delegates evidently concluded that President McKinley was meant and they cheered this attack on their hereditary foe with some vigor.

"He has deprived us of the right of trial by jury," growled the little Michigan professor, referring, of course, to King George.

"Whoop! 'Rah!" yelled the delegates, thinking that President McKinley was referred to.

When he concluded the Michigan man was moved almost to tears, and was trembling with his tremendous exertion.

Sing National Anthem.

As an intended climax to the outburst of patriotic devotion a pretty young woman from New York was presented for the purpose of singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Unfortunately at the first attempt she missed the key, but the subsequent verse went more smoothly, and when finally the whole audience rose and joined with her in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," there was some considerable display of enthusiasm. Before this outburst had died away another storm of cries for Hill began to arise, and then a wild yell went up which must have struck terror to the hearts of Dick Croker and other enemies of the bald-headed eagle from Wolfert's Roost.

At the height of the storm Mr. Hill rose from his seat and bowed, but still the calls continued. The band struck up the "Red, White, and Blue" in an effort to stop the tumult, but it was an idle attempt. No sooner had the music stopped than the cries for Hill began again with more intensity than before. They came from the delegates' floor and from every one of the balconies.

Try to Stop Calls for Hill.

Chairman Thomas, at the suggestion of Senator Jones, rapped for order, and tried his best to bring quiet out of the confusion. A large man in a white suit, carrying the standard of the Maryland delegation, pressed forward to the foot of the chairman's desk, waved his arms, and shook his fist at the chairman, seemingly overcome with anger.

Still the Hill cries kept up, but there are hisses now mingled with them. Hundreds of hands are being clapped, making a background for the shrill, insistent cries for Hill.

Men from all parts of the delegates' floor crowd around the chair where sits the smiling man from New York. He shakes hands with each of them, but refuses to get to his feet again. His devoted followers from New York State stand behind him, and plainly show the pride and pleasure they have in the reception which is given their leader. The chairman's gavel plays a monotonous but ineffectual tattoo.

The whole hall is in confusion. Sergeant-at-Arms Martin also grasps a gavel and adds his clatter to the din. Most of the New York delegates are on their feet, and half a dozen men are trying to pull Senator Hill out of his seat by main force. The chairman has given up all attempts to keep things quiet.

Thomas Makes Useless Threat.

Finally the New York delegates are successful in getting Mr. Hill to his feet. He rises and is greeted with cheers. With uplifted finger he tries to catch the eye of the chairman. He tries to speak. There is no possibility of his being heard. Finally he sits down. Wild cries for Hill begin again. The temporary officers of the convention are perfectly helpless. Finally Chairman Thomas took advantage of a moment's calm to repeat the ancient and time-worn threat to clear the hall if quiet was not restored.

As it would have been quite as easy to attempt to dam the Missouri River as to drive the 12,000 people out of the convention hall the threat was as harmless as it was amusing.

Names Cheered and Announced.

The chairman went on to state that the roll of States would be called for the appointment of members of the several convention committees.

When Illinois was reported and the name of Carter H. Harrison was announced as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, there was an outburst of applause and a few scattered cries for Harrison, which were promptly stopped by a few blows of the gavel. The Kansas people in the galleries gave a warm reception to the name of David Overmyer, the favorite orator of the Sunflower State, and there was a general cheer as Kentucky gave up the name of ex-Senator Blackburn, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts got a warm reception; but the climax came when Missouri sent up the name of William J. Stone. Then a wild rebel yell broke out in the galleries and the reading was interrupted for several minutes.

At intervals the crowd got tired of the monotonous repetition of names and cried again for Hill. When New York was reached and the name of Augustus Van Wyck was read as a member on the Committee of Resolutions there was an outburst of cries for Hill, and a storm of hisses greeted the name of the man whom Croker had put on the platform in the place of the former New York Senator.

Marching Clubs Parade.

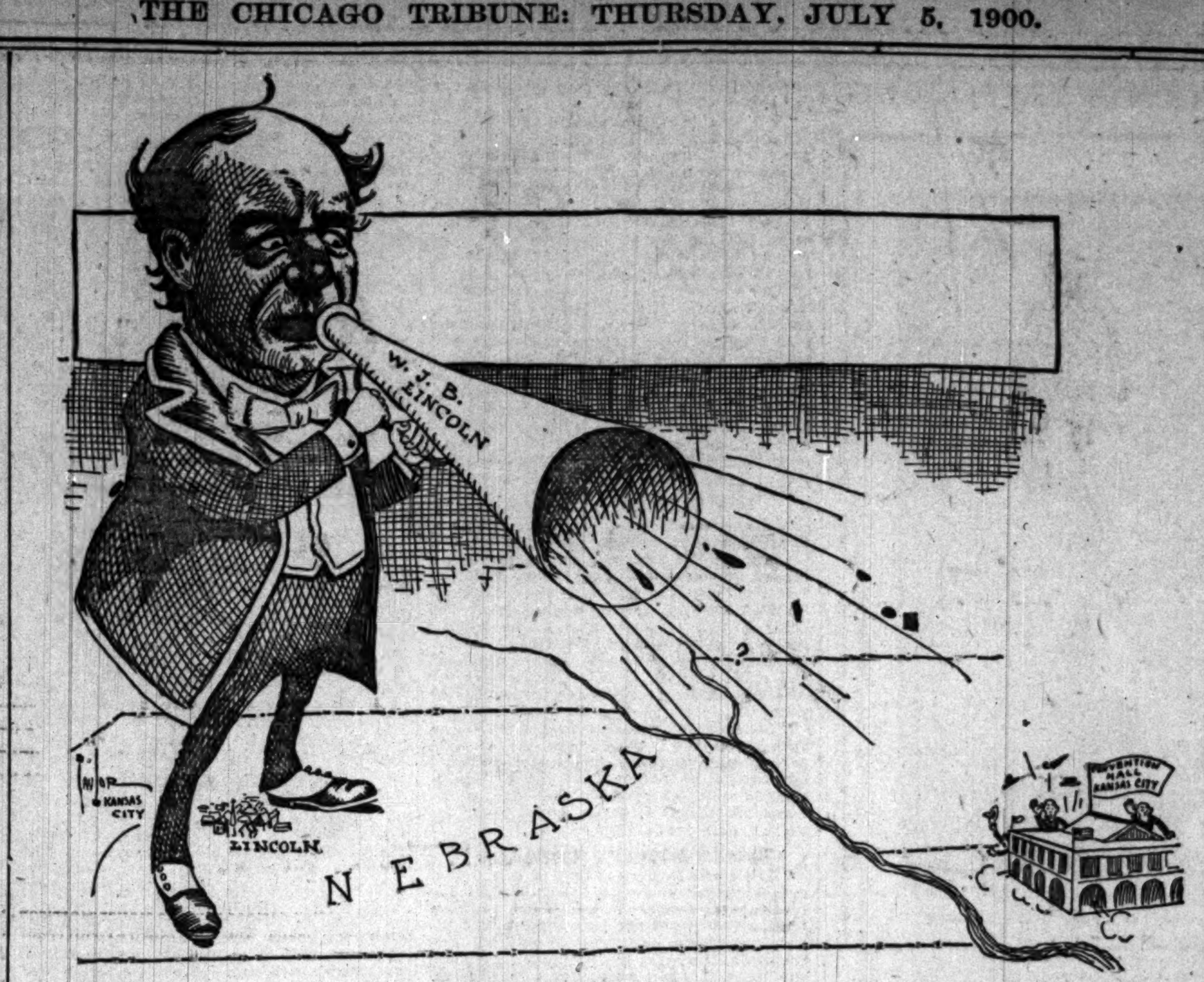
As the reading of the list of appointments was completed a band in the gallery started "Dixie," and a procession of marching clubs began. They passed in single file between the massed body of delegates and the speakers' platform, and it appeared that most of the inhabitants in Kansas City took advantage of the opportunity to get a glance of a national convention in session. At frequent intervals came brass bands, and almost every club got at least a welcoming salvo of applause.

Recess Until Four O'Clock.

While the confusion following the invasion of marching clubs was still at its height a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock was made and carried. Meanwhile the Committees on Credentials, Rules, and Order of Business and Platform were instructed to meet and to adjourn at 4 o'clock ready to present their reports.

Reassemble and Again Adjourn.

It was 5:45 when Temporary Chairman Thomas began rapping for order, and, in a weak voice made a series of announcements to the convention, which few, if anybody, heard. Thereupon the same man who had officiated in the reading of the Declaration of Independence at the first session, read a letter of congratulation from the braves of Tammany Hall who were celebrating the Fourth of July.



"O YEZ! O YEZ! THIS HONORABLE CONVENTION WILL NOW COME TO ORDER."

NIGHT SESSION IS FRUITLESS.

John P. Altgeld Not Even Listened To with Patience to Speech's End.

CHEER SEATING OF CLARK

Men and Women About Equally Divided in Gallaries, All in Summer Garb.

RICHARDSON TAKES CHAIR.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

Ten thousand men and almost half as many women crowded into the hot convention hall at 8 o'clock tonight, determined to wind up the "glorious Fourth" in a blaze of glory if that should prove at all possible. Almost every man in the hall had removed his coat and then white, blue, red, and pink negligee shirts quite threw into the shade the light dresses and hats of the women.

The appearance of the huge galleries was strangely different from that presented at most national conventions. They are almost one unbroken mass of light colors, and the effect of the whole was decidedly pleasing and summer-like.

The great interior hollow of the convention hall, solidly walled with people, was well lighted by arc lights suspended from the ceiling. While the crowd was waiting for the delegates to file in and for the presiding officer to call the convention to order it was entertained with music by the several bands in the building and with songs by a glee club in one of the balconies.

Crowd Ready for Enthusiasm.

The crowd early showed that it had a surplus stock of enthusiasm on hand which it was ready to discharge at the slightest pretext. Lacking any other inspiration it heartily cheered the efforts of the musicians, and almost every delegation as it filed in was given a warm greeting.

Chairman Thomas rapped for order at twenty-five minutes to 9 o'clock. At that time the delegates' seats were not more than half filled, though the members of the convention were coming in rapidly.

Altgeld Fills a Gap.

Chairman Thomas announced that while the convention waited for the reports of its committees it would listen to a speech by former Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois. The little man with the ragged chin beard came smiling to the platform, and Chairman Thomas put extra stress into his voice as he presented him to the cheering crowd.

Altgeld was recognized as one of the most uncompromising advocates of the "heaven-born" ratio theory, and a buzz of comment ran around the hall that the straightforward 16 to 1 men had not only determined to fight their cause before the Credentials committee and on the floor of the convention, if necessary, but were putting forward Altgeld to warm up and enthuse the delegates on the subject.

Mr. Altgeld spoke slowly and with great emphasis, his voice apparently strained to the utmost. For a few moments he held the crowd and gained one or two modest outbursts of applause, but gradually the din rose again in the great hall and half drowned his words.

Crowd Hard to Interest.

Not yet has any orator who has addressed the convention aroused more than a perfunctory display of enthusiasm. The great crowds in the balconies, which surround the delegates like a huge frame on a little picture, are here to be amused, and grave and weighty talks on financial and other problems interest them little. When the speaker left the argumentative portion of his address and started in on a vigorous and venomous talk on Republicanism and the Republican administration he got closer to what the people wanted to hear and inspired several short displays of vocal fireworks.

"If we are faithful to the principles of the Democratic party," he said; "if we are honest and straightforward and put the issues squarely before the people without attempting to dodge any one of them, we will win this year. But, on the other hand, if we try to dodge, if we are not honest, we shall be defeated, and we shall deserve to be defeated."

Challenges the Convention.

Then in a climax of intensity, shaking a defiant fist in the face of the convention of which he is not a member, Mr. Altgeld threw down the challenge of the radical 16 to 1 adherents.

"There are not twenty-five delegates in this convention," he said, "who could have come here if they had announced that they would not vote for William J. Bryan as our candidate for President."

Up went a roaring wave of applause to greet the name of the "venerable leader," and for the first time the convention made a real demonstration of enthusiasm.

"It would not be fair," he went on, "for you to put us in a position where the opposition press of the country can say that the Democratic party has failed to stand by its colors."

Crowd Breaks Out for Hill.

"You ought not, you must not, do anything at this convention or anywhere else which will cause a reflection to be cast upon the honesty and the courage of your devoted and heroic leader."

As Mr. Altgeld finished and turned to drink a glass of water a thousand voices shouted the name of Hill, with again a few hisses, but the cries swelled and grew louder. In the effort which seemed to be made by the officers of the convention to stop the demand one of the bands was started, but the moment the music ceased the people were up in their seats again insisting that the New York leader come forward and present his side of the case.

A second time the band broke in, and the cries for Hill swelled in increasing volume. Meantime the bald-headed statesman from Elmira was visible as he sat in a chair at the extreme outside of the New York delegation, with one hand clutching the standard of New Jersey.

Messenger boys came running, bringing him messages from the chair and from other delegations, but he still sat immovable. Finally, without giving him a chance to be heard, the proceedings were continued by the reading of the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

The report simply put into effect the rules of the last convention and specified the order of business, including the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. The report was adopted without opposition.

Cheer Seating of Clark.

Following came the report of the Committee on Credentials. When the chairman of the Credential committee announced that it had been decided to seat the delegation headed by "Senator" W. A. Clark there was a wild shriek of approval. So far as the contestants in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia are concerned, both contesting and regular delegations were seated, each member of the combined delegations being given half of a vote.

A minority report advocating the seating of the regular delegation from Oklahoma was also submitted. The National committee, after hearing all the testimony in the Oklahoma case, had voted to seat the regular delegates, and the two reports before the convention precipitated a lively fight on the floor. The regulars won.

Richardson Makes a Speech.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization naming Richardson of Tennessee as permanent chairman of the convention was greeted with applause, the Tennessee delegates climbing up into their seats and waving their hats on the ends of canes. The Secretary and other temporary officers of the convention were named to succeed themselves in the permanent body. The report of the committee was adopted and Mr. Richardson was escorted to the platform amid great excitement and applause. He and Governor Thomas shook hands.

Then the Tennessee Congressman, looking tall and slender and gray behind his big glasses, started at once into his speech. He carried a little roll of manuscript in his hand and glanced at it frequently as he proceeded.

He threw a sop to the conservatives by declaring that while in 1896 the one predominating and overpowering issue of the campaign was the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, it was not the only issue of the present campaign. Delegates welcomed this statement warmly. Chairman Richardson went on with what promised to be a long address. The people listened with more patience than usual because of the fact that a rain and wind storm outside had cooled the heated atmosphere of the hall to a considerable degree, and they were, therefore, less eager to get to the report of the Committee on Platform, which all expected would be the great and exciting event of the evening.

Soon Tire of Richardson.

There was a sad lack in his speech, as in most of those which had preceded it, of the fiery appeals to patriotism which the crowd looked forward to in honor of the day, so they jumped at every chance to applaud his references to the Declaration of Independence and the deep sympathy of Democracy for the struggling republics of south Africa. As he went on the delegates only paid the slightest attention. The thousands in the seats shouted and talked and filled the great hall with a hum through which the droning voice of the chairman sounded faint and far away. Now and then it broke and at frequent intervals his remarks were punctuated by the rattle of firecrackers just outside of the convention hall.

The report had spread that the Committee on Platform was still fighting bitterly over the 16 to 1 plank demanded by Bryan, and that they would not be ready to make a report tonight. This was distinctly disappointing and the impatience of the spectators began to manifest itself by cries of "Cut it short" from the balconies.

Cuts His Speech Short.

Chairman Richardson took the hint and wound up with a peroration in which he brought forward the well known "man who" figures so prominently in every great political convention.

This time the "man who" was Bryan, and the people, determined not to be cheated out of some chance to display their bottled up enthusiasm, got up in their seats and yelled. The delegates were with them, and the standards of the several States were waved wildly twenty feet above the floor. Here and there in the galleries men waved their coats or flags and handkerchiefs, and to add to the general excitement a photographer or two touched off a charge of flashlight powder. Some of the delegates raised their umbrellas and kept them waving around their heads. Hats were thrown up into the air, and a lot of flags were unfurled on the delegates' floor.

The bands broke in, and finally all the delegates massed together about New York, and the State banners were raised as high as the tallest man in each delegation could lift them. Men clambered on the chairs, and were held up in the air on the shoulders of their fellow-delegates in order to raise their State ensigns as high as possible. Two delegates from Nebraska carried the banner of that State to the speakers' platform, and waved it over the marble bust of Bryan looking down upon the convention which he owns.

Other Banners Carried Up.

Then other State banners were carried forward by screaming men, who clambered up over the barriers on the speakers' platform. Meanwhile the bands played "America," "Dixie," and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and every other patriotic and soul-inspiring tune in their répertoire. The big red, blue, and golden silk banners brought to the convention by California and Hawaii were carried across the front of the delegates' floor, and the bearers of the State ensigns followed them in marching around its entire circumference.

Still the storm of cheers continued, rising and falling in intensity like waves.

Four athletes from Massachusetts did a twin brothers act, and formed a pyramid, the topmost man of which held a little triangular box which bore the name of the old Bay State ten feet higher than any of its rivals. Campaign lithographs of Bryan were brought out and fastened beneath the banners of the States.

Begin to Shoot in Galleries.

Men in the galleries began to show their wild West enthusiasm by discharging revolvers. One after another of the wild, hot, struggling men who were holding up the State ensigns massed themselves together on the little speakers' platform from which Chairman "Slim Jim" Richardson had long ago fled in terror of bodily injury.

Then, after shoving and pushing each other about on the platform, they went running around the floor. As for the delegates themselves most of them were on their feet, but few of them doing any large amount of cheering. The most of the noise was made by the crowds in the galleries.

On the floor before the speaker's stand the New York and Texas banners were held close together, as if to signify some new and deep tie between the two States. Illinois and New York were brought into the confusion, while the ambitious youth who handles the ensign of the State of Washington ran rapidly up the incline planes into the top gallery and hung over its edge to wave the banner in triumph to his rivals below.

All this was in honor of the man from Lincoln, but through it all came ragged and insistent cries for Hill. Ever since the convention met this morning there has been a strong Hill sentiment manifested, and it would appear that nothing will satisfy it until the New York leader comes to the front and speaks to his admirers.

A messenger brought word to the chairman that the Committee on Resolutions was in a hard tangle and could not possibly prepare a report for presentation tonight. A knot of men gathered about the chairman's desk, all yelling at the top of their voices, and tried to secure his attention. He leaned far out over the stormy floor and said something which was heard by a few men in the front seats.

It was a motion for adjournment which he was putting to the house. Perhaps one-tenth of the delegates knew what the question was and voted upon it. Then he pounded the desk with his gavel, and the convention stood adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ILLINOIS GETS CHOICE PLACE.

Delegation Seated Well to the Front, Near Indiana and Wisconsin.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

So far as position goes Illinois has the choice place in the convention. It occupies the front left-hand corner of the center section. New York has the same section, so that these two States may be regarded as the most conspicuous and prominent of any on the floor. Missouri, however, is the keystone to this section and directly in front of the chairman's platform.

The Illinois delegates sit four abreast. Chairman Williams, Mayor Harrison, John Powers, and Roger C. Sullivan comprise the front line. Thomas Gahan and Robert E. Burke bring up the rear. Ben T. Cable is directly in front of Mr. Gahan. John P. Hopkins has a central place. Illinois is flanked on the right and in the rear by Indiana and Wisconsin. Kansas occupies a space between Illinois and Michigan, whose delegates were frequently in conference during the first session with the Illinois men.

The candidacy of Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President was one of the topics of conversation. National Committeeman Gahan confidently assured every one with whom he talked that Mr. Stevenson would be nominated. Mayor Harrison said he thought that the Illinoisan's chances were more than good. Every member of the delegation seemed to be putting in good work in behalf of the State's favorite son.

The delegation attracted a great deal of attention.

All Want to See Harrison.

In all parts of the hall people were constantly asking to have Mayor Harrison pointed out to them. When his name was read off as member of the Committee on Resolutions it was greeted with an outburst of applause, and from every direction came shouts of "Harrison, Harrison." He was dressed in a crash suit, blue shirt, and looked the coolest man in the entire crowd.

John Powers had on a new summer suit of light stuff, but "Bobby" Burke wore dark clothes and admitted that he never in all his life felt the heat so much. John Coughlin wore a flannel coat, blue and striped vest, and had an American flag draped sash fashion over his shoulder and down the right side. Mr. Hopkins was one of the best dressed men in the convention, and he repeated his former declaration that it made no difference what the delegation did with reference to 16 to 1 he would not go on record as voting for a specific mention in the platform again of the "heaven born ratio."

Ben T. Cable did not present his usual "natty" appearance. He laid all the blame to a bad night and the heat. Mr. Cable said that he had given up sleep and rest to boom Mr. Stevenson for the Vice Presidential nomination. He put in the entire night visiting State delegations and giving them reasons why Mr. Stevenson should be nominated.

Indiana in Close Touch.

The Indiana crowd was in close touch with Illinois. There appears to be some special bond of friendship between them. Their new State idol, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, was, to a certain extent, on a par in the roll of popularity with Mayor Harrison. The delegation presented a most creditable apperance. It is composed of good-looking, and, so far as general outward indications go, prosperous men.

But Indiana is no more closely allied with Illinois than is the delegation from Wisconsin. In fact, Illinois and Badger State delegates take the ground that their interests are more in common than are the interests of any other two States.

The population of the northern half of Illinois and Chicago is composed of the same kind of people virtually as the population of Wisconsin. It is cosmopolitan. It has a large per cent of German-Americans, a class whose votes the Democratic party is playing hard to win for its ticket this time. This is the chief reason, according to the statements of their leader, for the uncompromising opposition of Illinois and Wisconsin to the ratio principle demanded by Mr. Bryan.

They say that readoption of the 16 to 1 doctrine would prevent the party in those two States from getting the support of the Germans for their State ticket. The Democrats who are here will go back home, so they say, and make no secret of it, greatly discouraged if Bryan's wishes in this matter prevail. Samuel Alschuler, the Gubernatorial nominee, is doing his level best to bring about merely a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. During the morning session he had a seat among the distinguished visitors on the platform and was an interested spectator of the proceedings. Mayor Rose of Milwaukee also sat up among the big guns instead of down on the floor with the Wisconsin delegation.

Ex-Governor Peck had one of the front seats and was an object of much interest on the part of the audience that was near enough to that part of the hall to distinguish him.

There was some speculation as to why Wisconsin had been given this central and conspicuous locality. Colonel John I. Martin, the sergeant-at-arms, explained that there was no special reason for it. He said that in allotting the spaces it simply happened that Wisconsin drew the central block.

Alongside of Wisconsin on the left, and next to South Carolina, is Kansas, decorated with sunflower badges and small flags. David Overmyer, its member of the Committee on Resolutions, was applauded when the secretary read off his name.

There was considerable applause when the Secretary announced Nebraska. The delegation from that State sits immediately behind New York, which has the right of the line in the center section at the left of the chairman.

New York Arouses Curiosity.

The New York delegation was the center of greater curiosity perhaps than any other. These Western people manifested an extraordinary desire to get a look at David B. Hill and Richard Croker. Mr. Hill had a seat someways back and about midway of the delegation. Described as "the man with the bald head," it was an easy thing for the sightseers to pick him out. They had much difficulty in locating Mr. Croker. He occupied a seat in the front row, and was hid from view by the crowd that filled the aisles in front of and on both sides of him.

Iowa and Montana to the Rear.

Iowa is away back in the rear part of the semi-circle and near Ohio. Montana, with its millionaire leader, is away at the rear, just inside the main entrance. The delegation attracted no attention. "Senator" Clark was there, but received no particular notice. Either the crowd had forgotten all about him, or was not interested in seeing what he looked like.

Several times the Illinois delegation broke up and its members scattered through the hall. Once Mr. Harrison went over in the New York crowd, and talked for a few moments with Hill. Once the Illinois and Wisconsin delegates, or the most of them, held a brief conference in the front aisle.

There was a deal of comment on the satisfactory arrangement of the delegates' seats. But the fact that Sergeant-at-Arms Martin and his assistants permitted the front aisle between the chairman's platform and the delegates to become crowded with outsiders caused much complaint. Several of the delegates protested until the Sergeant-at-Arms finally got his assistants to move the people out.

In this work Captain James H. Farrell took a leading part. The Captain has had considerable experience in Democratic conventions at home, where disorder ruled, and he knew how to go about clearing the space allotted to the delegates. The manner in which he took charge of the deputy sergeants and ordered them around was not appreciated by some of the Western chaps who held commissions under Colonel Martin and one of them was heard to inquire, "Who is that fresh guy from Chicago?"

But the Captain loomed up in good style and the delegation gave him a vote of thanks.

Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan could not have been better taken care of in the matter of position. They were all well pleased and expressed themselves as of the belief that somebody must have taken an interest in looking after their comfort and convenience.

Mayor Harrison said he could not have picked a more desirable place for Illinois and suggested that whoever allotted to it the space occupied was entitled to at least a vote of thanks. The chairman of both the Indiana and Wisconsin delegation said the same thing.

PARADE THE STREETS AT NIGHT

Democratic Marching Clubs Turn Out in Force and Attract a Large Crowd.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—An interesting feature of the convention, and a fitting ending of the day's celebration, was the parade which took place this evening.

The column moved up Grand avenue to Twelfth street, thence making a tour of the principal business streets, past the hotels and newspaper offices.

A cordon of mounted police rode at the head of the first division, followed by the Kansas City Flambeau club. The Colonial Bryan club of Lincoln, Neb., were unique in regulation suits of blue and buff, with cocked hats.

The "Men That Rebuilt Convention Hall," as designated by the inscription on the transparency at their head, were greeted with hearty cheers. They were followed by floats representing the firms who furnished the materials.

The State of Kansas was prominently represented by thirty carriages bearing a traveling men's club numbering forty men.

"Hello, Tammany; What the Matter with Kansas?"

"There Are No More Cyclones in Kansas."

And "Kansas Sells You a Million Bushels of Potatoes a Year," were some of the legends on banners which they carried. A hundred horsemen told of the stock-yards industries.

A. E. STEVENSON IS PLEASED.

Recipient of Compliment from Illinois Says It Is a Complete Surprise to Him.

Bloomington, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—Adlai E. Stevenson returned this morning from his farm, where he has been superintending the erection of some new buildings. In regard to his unanimous indorsement by the Illinois delegation for the Vice Presidential nomination he said:

"The whole matter is the most complete surprise to me. I had not the slightest inkling of it. It is needless to say that I am profoundly gratified by this action."

Mr. Stevenson's family is in Minnesota and he was intending to start for Minneapolis this morning. Business matters delayed his departure.

He will, however, start for the North in the morning, going by way of Chicago.

CONTESTS QUICKLY SETTLED.

All Delegations Seated with Half a Vote to Each Delegate Except Montana, Where Clark Wins.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The Committee on Credentials made quick work of the contests. They assembled at the Kansas City club and Edward Gray of Texas was made chairman. The only hearing given was to the District of Columbia, and the committee decided to admit both delegations with half a vote each.

When the Indian Territory case was reached each delegation was seated with half a vote.

In the Montana case the Clark delegation was seated without division.

The Oklahoma contestants were given half a vote each, although there was a protest from both factions.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR HILL.

Democracy of That State Repudiates George Fred Williams on Ratio.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—Senator Hill tonight received a telegram from the Democratic members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in which they said that George Fred Williams did not represent their views on the platform, and they were with Senator Hill for conservatism.

Following is the text of the telegram received by Senator Hill:

Boston, Mass., July 4.—D. B. Hill: Democratic members Massachusetts Legislature yesterday repudiated Williams' advocacy of 16 to 1. They are with you to finish. JAMES F. MULLEN.

BRYAN SEEMS UNCONCERNED.

Gets News by Wire from the Convention and Entertains His Visitors.

PASSES DAY ON PORCH.

Reads the Declaration of Independence and Comments on Its Meaning.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN A GROUP.

Lincoln, Neb., July 4.—[Special.]—From all outward appearances William J. Bryan was the least concerned man in Lincoln regarding the Kansas City convention. Although two telegraph wires with operators at their ends, in a room on the second floor of Mr. Bryan's residence, ticked off events as they occurred at the national convention, he spent most of his time on the front porch assisting Mrs. Bryan in entertaining the few neighbors and the newspaper men seated on the veranda and about the lawn.

Messages not of a private nature were brought down to Mr. Bryan, and he reread them aloud himself or turned them over to some one nearby to read for the information of all. Not once did he show the least surprise.

Some one asked in a wondering way what could be the cause of the great demonstration for Hill, but Mr. Bryan returned no reply. He laughed, and talked, and joked on any and all subjects except that of politics or the national convention.

Reads the Declaration.

The most impressive event of the day was when information came that the Declaration of Independence was being read in convention. The large reproduction of the original document which Mr. Bryan keeps hanging on the wall in his library was carried out on the porch, and there he read it to a dozen or more listeners. His voice was full of feeling, and by careful shading he brought out many phrases and sentiments of that document that had never occurred to his auditors. When he had concluded a man asked him how the principles of the Republican party conflict with the sentiment with the document read and he replied:

"No one could read the Declaration of Independence and indorse it without condemning the Philippine policy of the Republican party. Imperialism nullifies every material proposition set forth in the Declaration of Independence; government without consent of the governed; taxation without representation; supremacy of the military over the civil authorities; government by a distant irresponsible executive; all these are a part of imperialism, and all of them are condemned in that remarkable document, the promulgation of which has made this day forever memorable in the world's history."

A number of Mr. Bryan's Lincoln friends called on him during the day. General Vifquanin, the hero of three wars—the Crimean, the civil, and the Spanish-American—called to hear the reports of the convention read. General Vifquanin was Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Nebraska Regiment under Colonel Bryan and succeeded to the command on Colonel Bryan's resignation. He is an ardent admirer of the candidate and had the pleasure today of being photographed with him in front of the Bryan residence, they and two newspaper men being grouped before the large American flag pendent from the roof of the porch.

A persistent photographer, representing an Eastern publishing company, insisted on taking a number of snap shots of Mr. Bryan. He apologized a number of times, and usually prefaced his request for another sitting with: "Now, this will be my last picture." Finally, after he had snapped his machine on the group before the flag, he sighed and remarked: "Well, I will have to quit now, for I have used my last plate."

"Which demonstrates that Providence seldom fails to come to the relief of the oppressed," said Mr. Bryan, with an air of self-sacrifice.

Book Causes Comment.

The Rev. William Hindman, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Bryan is a member, called in the early afternoon, ostensibly to return a book, and then remained till evening. He had borrowed "The Pearl of Republics," and as he returned it to its owner he was asked, "How do you like it?" "O, very well," he replied, "with the exception of the last chapter, in which the author attempts to put all the responsibility on to Providence."

"Sort of an imperialistic symptom?" asked Mr. Bryan, in a manner that did not need answering.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan proved themselves ideal entertainers, the importance of pending events not weighing on them and making them in the least abstracted. Mr. Bryan himself passed around a pitcher of ice water a number of times and went into the house and brought out a box of cigars, which he passed around among the gentlemen. They bore a golden label.

"I have had these for some little time and have been quite anxious to get rid of them. I don't like their name and wouldn't have bought that kind myself, but I sent some one else and he was imposed on. I wouldn't be surprised if the output were controlled by a trust."

BRYAN LISTENS TO BULLETINS.

In His Lincoln Home He Learns of the Doings of the Kansas City Convention.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Lincoln, Neb., July 4.—[Special.]—Colonel Bryan spent the evening in the parlor of his home listening to the reading of bulletins from the convention. Groups of neighbors called during the evening and kept up a running fire of comment in regard to the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Bryan maintained a diplomatic silence except when expressing his opinion in regard to the inadvisability of the small boys in the vicinity continuing a heavy bombardment of sky rockets and cannon firecrackers in an extremely dry neighborhood. During the day Bryan commemorated the anniversary of the country's natal day by reading the Declaration of Independence to his neighbors and the press correspondents. It looked like rain in the afternoon and there was probability of the big American flag that hangs from the Bryan porch being ruined. Mr. Bryan quoted, "Will I dare pull down the American flag," and then said, "I will if it rains."

Mr. Bryan said he had not been invited to go to Kansas City, and could not anticipate any action in this respect that the delegates might take by even considering the matter before it was formally brought before him. It is understood here, however, that he will go to Kansas City at once after receiving the invitation, and the railroad people are ready to give him a special train in an hour's time.

PRESIDENT MUCH INTERESTED.

He Is Paying Close Attention to the Proceedings at Kansas City and the Fight for Silver.

Canton, O., July 4.—[Special.]—At the McKinley home considerable attention is being paid to the news of the Kansas City convention, but those about the house are careful not to indulge in comment thereon.

The news comes to the house in bulletins from the two telegraph companies and from the press associations, and it is referred to the President as promptly as the demands of the crowds constantly about the house will permit.

There are indications that the President and his friends are rather pleased to see Mr. Bryan taking a strong stand for silver. They seem not only willing but anxious to make another campaign on that issue. Up to this time the President has been keeping early hours during his vacation, going to bed about 10:15, but tonight he was in the library much later, and frequent calls are made by bearers of convention news.

BIG CONVENTION IN FULL SWAY.

Meets and Is Addressed on the Issues by Temporary Chairman Thomas.

DEFINES PARTY'S POLICY.

Colorado Speaker Sounds the Keynote for the Coming Fall Campaign.

LONG CHEERING FOR D.B. HILL

Kansas City, July 4.—At 12:02 p. m. Chairman Jones ascended the platform. As the wave of applause subsided Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing:

"The convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared."

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin advanced to the front, and urged the crowds massed in front of the platform to take seats. Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with a shifting, noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet.

The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call by Secretary Walsh. It follows:

The National Democratic committee, having met in the City of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth of July, as the time, and chosen the City of Kansas City, Mo., as the place for holding the National Democratic convention.

Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and each Territory, Alaska, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia shall have six delegates.

All Democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government, and who favor the republic and oppose the empire, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

Prayer by Dr. Neel.

Chairman Jones now announced the prayer by the Rev. S. W. Neel, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Kansas City. The prayer follows:

Almighty God, God of Our Fathers, we acknowledge thee to be our God. Our nation was founded in faith and hope in thee. They providence has protected and guided us in the past. They goodness has made us great. We still recognize thee as sovereign and acknowledge no other. We are dependent upon thee. We look to thee. Our hope is in thee. Mercifully forgive our sins and guide us into all truth. May we never, as a nation, forget God.

Command they blessing upon the delegates of this convention. May they be men who fear God and work righteousness and be accepted of him. Inspire them with an exalted patriotism and a broad statesmanship.

Thou art moving among the nations of the earth. We have come to a crisis as to our future policy in a nation. Illuminate us by they spirit that we may have the power of vision to discern between right and wrong. As thou has guided us in the past, we humbly ask to pilot us over the breakers now. Save us from the offense of approaching thee only to have our views ratified.

May we come in all sincerity and humility to inquire what the Lord our God would have us do. Overrule our prejudices and render clear our judgments. Save us from the reproach that any power among us is almighty, but the will of God as expressed in the voice of all the people.

Mercifully preserve us from oligarchy and communism. May the principles of the golden rule prevail; may truth, justice, equality, and liberty be guided with jealous care!

Lord God Almighty, make bare they arm! Be thou our God! Grant that what is done here may meet thy approval! Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. We ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior. Amen.

"Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and bustle again broke loose after the prayer. "We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the Democratic Mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

Address of Welcome.

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear, resonant voice that easily penetrated to every corner of the hall.

The first burst of applause that greeted the Mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the universality of Democratic doctrine, which had penetrated, he said, wherever liberty was known and loved.

He dwelt at some length on the progress of the principles of the Democratic party, which originated, he said, with the liberty-loving people of France and England, and came to this continent for its larger growth and ultimate development.

His allusion to the early leaders of the Democratic party, Jefferson and Jackson, evoked outbursts of cheers.

He declared that Jefferson believed in expansion only as it made homes for American men upon their own continent.

Dwelling at length on the progress made by the Democratic party in the cause of human rights, Mr. Reed grew impassioned in his eulogy of the good work done by it through all the years of its existence.

A yell of applause greeted his announcement that the convention was gathered upon Democratic soil and as the guests of a Democratic constituency that had always been in the forefront of the political fights of the country.

When he declared that, in the name of that Democracy, he bid the visiting delegations welcome, and prohpesied certain victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by loud cheers, and the applause when he finished was loud and long.

Violent Applause for Hill.

The delegates and spectators had listened with attention but no great enthusiasm to the address, but heartily applauded the closing sentence. Senator Hill entered just at this moment and the applause turned to him.

"Hill of New York!" "Hill!" "Hill!" they shouted. But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm.

Hill came in with Elliott Danforth of New York and stopped at the row. Delegate John McMahon of Rome arose and gave his seat to the ex-Senator. Hill smiled and thanked him.

Meanwhile the crowd continued to yell for "Hill!" "Let's hear Hill!" with a few hisses interspersed, until the chairman finally rapped them to order.

A few minutes later they renewed the call, but the audience was impatient to get on with the proceedings and showed its disapproval with hisses.

When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard he introduced Governor Thomas of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

A round of applause greeted Governor Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer, tall, dignified, black-garbed, his face showing intellectuality and force of character.

He held in his hand the typewritten manuscript of his speech, and in full, round voice, easily reaching to the remotest corners of the building, he began his address as temporary chairman.

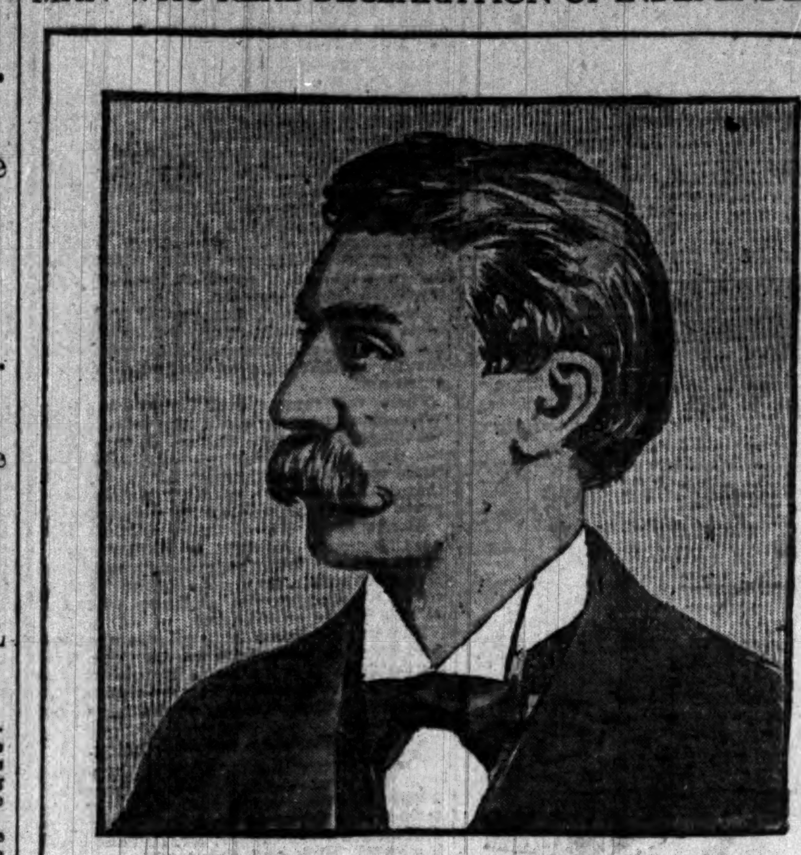
Temporary Chairman's Address.

The speech of Temporary Chairman Thomas follows:

"We meet under most auspicious influences. On the nation's birthday, in a great central city of the republic, at the close and opening of a century, we come together to reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and our loyalty to their greatest living exponent. We have been selected by the farmer and the artisan, the miner and the mechanic, the producers of wealth in every State and Territory of this mighty nation to register a decree they have already determined, to proclaim a candidate they have already chosen.

"We come not with the pomp and circumstance of consolidated wealth, but as the delegates of the plain people, who believe that all men were created equal and that all

MAN WHO READ DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



Charles S. Hampton of Petoskey, Mich., a delegate to the convention.

governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We are not here as the representatives of the vast interests which dominate every industrial life, but as the champion of the individual citizen who stands helpless in their presence.

"We speak not for those who would pivot the finances of the world upon a single metal, supplementing its inadequacy by a paper currency issued by a private monopoly at the expense of the people, but for the millions who believe in the money of the constitution and in the ability of their countrymen to legislate for themselves without the previous permission of foreign parliaments, potentates, or Princes.

Eulogizes Democratic Precepts.

"We are in truth the party of the people. Our declaration of faith and purpose given to the world four years ago has been strengthened by the passage of years and is enshrined today in our hearts and hopes. It marked an epoch in political history and symbolized the regeneration of the party whose birth was coeval with the birth of the union, whose death that union cannot long survive.

"It crystallizated into an undying creed the precepts of our founders—reaffirmed the objects of Democratic organization, and proclaimed Democracy to be no longer a name, but 'a great spirit and a living heart.'

"The close of President Harrison's administration found the country face to face with conditions of the greatest moment. A deficiency in the public revenues through the reckless legislation and profligate extravagance of the Fifty-first Congress had become apparent in the preceding October. A bond issue, prepared in February, was postponed as a legacy to the incoming administration. Trade and industry, long stimulated by unequal tariff laws, were staggering toward a crisis. Monetary conditions disturbed and uncertain threatened early disaster.

"The storm came in June, when the elements long pent up and long accumulating burst in fury upon the continent. It shook the foundations of our commercial fabric, overwhelmed every branch of trade and industry, and spread bankruptcy and desolation everywhere. Its subsidence was the work of years. The misery and ruin it inflicted was fresh in the minds and hearts of the people. The country slowly emerged from the receding flood, the stricken nation struggled to its feet, and painfully began the work of economic reconstruction, while statesmen discussed the causes of our calamity.

Monetary System "Vicious."

"In the agony of our suffering they clearly perceived and freely acknowledged its primal source, a vicious and indefensible monetary system. Men differed as to the method of its reformation, not as to the necessity for a change. They wrangled over the merits of standards, but united in condemning an unsound and artificial financial system, the logical outcome of whose operation was inevitable disaster.

"The line of division between political forces became, therefore, sharply defined in 1896 upon what was called the money question. That question involved, as we then asserted and as we now know, every other economic problem. It embraced within its wide limitations the issues of labor and capital, of combination and competition, of production, transportation, and distribution.

"It was predicted that the defeat of bimetallism would be followed by the retirement of all forms of government currency, by the dedication of the power of note issue to the holders of the national obligation, the practical consolidation of all lines of transportation, and the consequent domination of every commercial pursuit by a score of colossal monopolies. These predictions have in general been verified.

"Democratic defeat had scarcely been recorded when the march of consolidation was resumed. Every pursuit that engages the attention of man has been exploited, capitalized, and appropriated. The earth and the water round about it have been explored for subjects of monopoly, and those who have thundered against unsound money have used the printing press and the engravers' art to turn out thousands of millions of fictitious values, to whose profit the toilers and consumers pay constant tribute.

Explains Effect of Trusts.

"Every avenue is closed to the competitive energies of the citizen; has been listed on the stock exchange and rises and falls with the turn of the gambler's card. Consolidations succeed consolidations, and as they lessen in number they enlarge in the volume of their real and fictitious accumulations and their more despotic sway over all material and political interests.

"These evils, startling in their magnitude and inevitable in their consequences, must either culminate in one immense aggregation, all powerful and all absorbing, or be arrested and dissolved by the force of an aroused public opinion finding expression at the polls in support of the nominees of this convention.

"The party in power carried the last election by and through the support of the influences which we criticise. Having purchased the right to pursue their various objects, the government has been at all times their powerful ally. Hence the onward march of organized wealth to absolute power and the exaltation of the dollar above the rights and the welfare of the multitude.

"Hence the crisis in our commercial affairs, whose issue, presented in acute form to the voters of 1900, is that of industrial despotism as against the liberty of the citizen.

Friends of Wealth.

"Democracy wages no war against wealth. Under her beneficent rule its creation and amassment have ever been among the most worthy objects of human effort. The desire for material comfort and well-being is the mainspring of progress. The wealth that comes as the reward of honest industry and thrift commands and must receive the encouragement and protection of all.

"But the wealth that comes through partnership with the government, which usurps its prerogatives and perverts its agencies, which absorbs the resources and blasts the opportunities of the individual, crushes competition, levies tribute on the producer, and corrupts and poisons all branches of official life, and reduces the citizen to dependence upon its will, excites our just apprehensions.

"Free institutions must languish where there is communism of wealth. Official integrity cannot survive its temptations. Against its continued prevalence the conscience of the nation must be quickened and aroused if its baleful influences are to be destroyed.

"Modern monopoly is the offspring of the Republican party. It is the genius of organized commercialism. It has neither conscience, sentiment, nor patriotism. It knows neither justice nor morality.

"Corruption is its necessary instrument. No public service is too high, none too low to escape its influences. Its hand is on the throat and in the pocket of every human being in the nation.

"It sneers at the rights of man, and defies the sovereignty of States. It regulates wages and the prices of life's necessities. It divides the territory of the union into commercial provinces, punishes integrity, and rewards the unscrupulous. It gives or refuses employment at its pleasure.

"It blacklists the workingman, and sets him adrift to starve in the midst of plenty. It marches its battalions of employés to the polls, places its chosen ballot in their hands, and coerces their support for its favorite instrument. It is enthroned in the councils of the nation and the States, sits upon the bench, and makes and expounds the law. It gives millions to its political protector to debauch the consciences of freemen, and receives tenfold return through the legislation that it dictates. It is marching to despotism under the canopy of the republic.

"It is the enemy of Democracy, which has accepted its gage of battle. Either the trust or the government must disappear.

Money and National Honor.

"At the demand of the so-called financial interests the present Congress has enacted a new currency law. By its terms the government has presented to the national banks twenty-five millions of dollars, given them control of our circulation, provided for the payment in cash of the premium values of the greater part of its bonds, and created a perpetual national debt. It has declared for the payment of all obligations in gold, stricken from its contracts the reserved right of the government to use its own money for the payment of debts, and delegated to private interest the power to supplement all deficiencies in the circulating medium by the paper money whose volume they shall regulate and which the people are taxed to support.

"The greenback and the Treasury note are retired, an inert mass of $150,000,000 in gold is to be kept in the Treasury by the issue of bonds whenever necessary, the currency must shrink and swell as the judgment of selfishness shall dictate, and the pretended menace of bimetallism against 'sound money' and the national honor has been evaded.

"A Pandora's Box of Evils."

"This law, commended by the money-changer and the holder of idle capital, seeking investment where taxation can be avoided, is the culmination of a series of enactments beginning with the measure of 1869 to strengthen the public credit, by which the financial affairs of the union have been placed wholly within the control of a select few, and the burden of debt is constantly increased by the sacrifice of property values.

"It is the logical sequence of that sinister influence which has from time to time introduced changes in the public obligation whereby every covenant in the public interest has disappeared. It contains within itself a pandora's box of evils which time will surely open. Those who now applaud will live to curse it; its beneficiaries will repudiate it when the wrath of an outraged people shall be aroused by the experiences of its operation. The skies are smiling now and the hills are green, but the storm cloud already gathers over those who have bartered the dearest interests of the people to the organized greed of a power whose avarice cannot be satisfied with the universe.

Wants Public Debt Paid.

"Against this iniquitous scheme of finance Democracy protests. We will have no money system founded upon the public debt and dictated by those who hold it. We stand for the gold and silver of the constitution. For a paper surrency founded upon them and issued by the government as the embodiment of our sovereignty.

"We would not tax the people for the maintenance of a private money system. We would pay and not perpetuate our public debt. We will dig our metals from the hills and open our mints to their coinage. We will pay no tribute to Cæsar for that which is our own. We will scourge the money changers from the temple of our Treasury and reconsecrate it to the service and welfare of the common people.

Money Issue Lives.

"Those who assert that the money question is dead have given but little heed to the lessons of experience. It can never die, until it shall receive the righteous solution.

"If it be true that our monetary circulation is the lifeblood of our commercial system it must follow that upon its wholesome quantity depends our continued welfare. Nostrums administered in time of stress may postpone, but cannot defeat the demand for complete and thorough renovation of a vicious and destructive policy. The Democratic party will accept nothing short of this—no substitute for the bimetallic principle upon which substantial and enduring prosperity must depend. Through all vicissitudes of political fortune the needle of its compass points to that as the magnetic star of sound national policy.

"The phenomenal increase in the annual output of gold has materially added to the general stock of primary money and relieves some part of the stress of contraction which succeeded the closure of the Indian mints to silver in 1894. The consequent improvement in business and industrial conditions may be traced directly to this fact, although the failure of crops in various portions of the world and the waging of a great offensive war with its accompanying expenditure of treasure, have contributed to the general result.

"The enlargment of the sum of our metallic money has cheapened its value, stimulated prices, and set the wheels of enterprise again in motion.

Two Metals the Remedy.

"No more signal demonstration of the bimetallist contention was ever witnessed. Had the concurrent coinage and circulation of the two metals been uninterrupted they would have kept the quantity of our money of redemption in harmony with our national growth and our development apace with the increase of wealth and population.

"The terrible crises of the last quarter of a century, with their attendant miseries and bankruptcy, would have been avoided, and prosperity would have remained with us, unbroken and enduring.

"The false plea of 1896 that the monetary volume was sufficient and the world supply of gold ample for its needs is now transparent. Its error is admitted in the boast of our opponents that they have increased our per capita circulation.

"The vast quantities yielded by the mines are rudely absorbed by the ceaseless demand for its use, and its multiplied increase is earnestly hoped for. No voice is raised against its continued production. No fear is expressed that we can be embarrassed by its abundance, yet its annual output exceeds that of gold and silver in the years when the latter was repudiated because of its threatened inundation.

"Our opponents stand confounded by the irresistible operation of a law they have denied. Industry breathes with more content because there is more money for her purposes, and her votaries, in the presence of its operation, unite with Democracy in proclaiming the great truth that civilization gains and humanity advances with every addition to the world's stock of gold and silver—that each is the handmaid of the other, and both essential to the constant and harmonious progress and development of the world.

Gold Output Preponderates.

"If the enormous gold yield of the last five years were indefinitely prolonged and the arcs of the gold standard were not extended the needs of bimetallism would be relatively inconsequent. But the production of gold and silver oscillates, one or the other always preponderating. The pendulum will again swing to the other extreme. Bimetallism knowing this, knows also that the crisis returns if man shall reject the offering nature presents for our continued prosperity.

"Looking backward over the past and forward to the coming years, we ask this great nation to provide against recurrence of disaster by adhering to the system of finance which the fathers crytallized in the constitution and base its future policy on more secure foundation.

Speaker Scorns "Imperialism."

"The prevailing sentiment of Democratic sympathy for all people struggling for the blessings of liberty compelled the administration two years ago to interfere with the despotic tyranny of Spain over Cuba and secured to the oppressed people of that island the right of self-government. Our ultimatum delivered, we solemnly and officially declared them to be free and independent, and disclaimed to the world any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island except for the pacification thereof, and asserted our determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.'

"The conditions of the ensuing war sent Admiral Dewey to the distant Philippines, where another people engaged in the same struggle with the same oppressor appealed to the same impulses of our nature. There he broke the power of Spain, which, suing for peace, submitted to the liberation of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico.

"Our government disdained the spirit of its manifesto of April, and became the purchaser of the Philippines in January. Since then we have given Cuba the benefit of our civic institutions by governing her through the War department.

"Sugar Baron" in Porto Rico.

"We have kept faith with Porto Rico by substituting the sugar baron for the Castilian Duke, and confirmed the Philippine estimate of the white man by prolonging the Spaniards' method of colonial government in those islands of the far-off seas.

"The national sympathy for all who seek self-government has been made the instrument by which cupidity and greed hold a feeble nation in thraldom. The right of purchase is invoked to justify the adoption of a so-called colonial policy by the great Western republic, and her glorious institutions are declared to be for home consumption, with prohibitive duties against their exportation.

"The constitution is bounded by the domain of the forty-five States and the Congress it created has absolute jurisdiction over all that lies beyond them. The bill of rights has become a bill of platitudes, the military governments, centralized in the War department, are the agencies of benevolent assimilation wherever the flag floats beyond the confines of the ocean.

"Imperialism has become a favorite word in the national vocabulary. Destiny is the name of its fateful brother. Trade expansion is the mystic verbal tie that binds them. All are paraded as the cause or the excuse for every sin against the organic law of our fathers, while clamorous appeals to a so-called patriotism drown the solemn warnings of sages and of statesmen against the certain tendencies of the new dispensation.

"The salve of unavoidable necessity is applied to the national conscience, while its criticisms are stilled by the incantations of trade statistics, compiled in the interests of monopolies, which pursue their pathway of constant accumulation through all the vicissitudes of the eventful years, unmindful of the decay of our institutions and unperturbed by the ebb and flow of the surging tides of public opinion that soon shall overwhelm all who have used the machinery of the republic for the extinction of a commonwealth.

Standing Army "Imperialistic."

"We have cheerfully submitted to a burdensome taxation that Cuba might be free; that Porto Rico might enjoy the heritage of our constitution. We have consecrated our sons to the cause of liberty and sent them freely forth to extinguish the last vestige of despotism in our hemisphere. We protest against payment of tribute or the devotion of life to the cause of empire.

"We will emulate monarchy neither in conquest nor in government. We would perpetuate the Monroe doctrine and realize, with Jefferson, that its first and fundamental maxim is never to entangle ourselves in the broils of the old world. We need not despoil the helpless that we may trade with them. We realize that a standing army is the attendant of imperialism. We would avoid the latter because, once avowed as a national policy, it must undermine our domestic institutions.

"We would avoid it because its adoption must lead to other wars and other conquests, to the shedding of innocent blood, to burdensome taxation, to a hopeless national debt, to forcible annexation of other lands, to constant entanglements with the affairs of other nations—in short, to all the evils foreseen by the Father of his Country and depicted in that immortal address, whose earnest warnings are forgotten or disregarded by our rulers.

Says Colonies Breed Scandal.

"We would have no colonial system. Its pestilent brood has already hatched in the Havana postoffice and has grown apace for months in distant Manila. It is the fruitful mother of oppression and maladministration. It has no place in the domain of a republic. It cannot live in the atmosphere of freedom. It is an asylum of dishonesty and incompetency. It broods fraud, wrong, and scandal. It makes a tyrant of the ruler, a rebel of the ruled. It deceives and beguiles the home government. It robs and plunders the subject people. It is an instrument of despotism and the antagonist of democracy. It requires for its successful operation a permanent military establishment.

"Our national standard has a stripe for every State that forms the union, a star for every commonwealth of the sisterhood. It has neither place nor emblem for subject peoples or colonial systems.

"We believe in that expansion which under Democratic rule brought half the continent as a galaxy of commonwealth into the union. We denounce that expansion which by contract overcomes the people of a hemisphere under the pretext of giving them liberty, which governs them by force, which denies to them the rights of citizens, which subjects the American workmen to the competition of hordes of Orientals from the so-called American provinces to take his place at the forge, in the field, and in the factory.

Demands Care for Soldiers.

"The stretch of thirty-three peaceful years from the close of the rebellion to the opening of the war for Cuban independence has wrought no change in the valor and self-denial of the American soldier.

"Inspired by the loftiest patriotism, the highest devotion to country, he has again testified his readiness and ability to wage her battles and win her victories. On land and sea, under burning tropic suns, he is the same invincible fighter whose fathers at Yorktown, at New Orleans, at San Jacinto, and at Gettysburg established, maintained, and perpetuated the republic.

"To them, all of them, soldier and sailor, the nation's gratitude extends. Its debts should be requited to their widows and their orphans, to those stricken by bullet and pestilence to the helpless, and the deserving. To care for the men who stand and for the loved ones of those who fall in conflict for the nation is the most sacred of our obligations, and it shall be our constant care to enforce its just and full observance.

"The sentiment which animates the American volunteer and makes him first among soldiers, finds its inspiration in popular government, in the identification of the citizen with the republic. The same spirit impels American sympathy wherever Democracy battles for existence or struggles for establishment. Wherever freedom makes a stand, or liberty utters protest, they find response in the hearts and hope of our people, love of independence is confined to no land of latitude.

"In sunny France, in the South American republics, on the boundless veldts of south Africa, it has given strength to arms that fight and courage to hearts that beat for home and liberty. It has been baptized in the best blood of martyred heroes everywhere. 'Battled oft, it never dies,' and we who have for a century bathed in the sunlight of its blessed presence pay instinctive homage to its defenders in other climes.

"May the day never come when a free people, struggling against the dismemberment or destruction of their country, shall look in vain for sympathy and consolation to us as their exemplars.

Urges Nicaragua Canal Project.

"We would build the Nicaragua Canal as an American enterprise for the American people. We would operate it in times of peace and control it in times of war. We would fortify it, notwithstanding the protests or the objections of transatlantic powers. We would share the benefits and responsibilities of its management with no associates. We would concede its advantages in times of peace to other nations under terms and conditions of our own prescription, and deny to them and to all of them any other identification with its affairs.

Against Foreign Alliance.

"We would form political alliances with no countries whatever. We neither need nor desire them. For a century and a quarter we have survived the envies and the enmities of Europe. We have flourished notwithstanding the civil and foreign conflicts of that eventful period.

"When we were weak, confronted with the embarrassments of distracting internal dissensions, with a goverment of ill-defined authority, with undeveloped resources and a sparse population, our friendship was scorned, our strength despised.

"Today we are sought by the nations which would utilize our strength and profit by our association. We are reminded of the difference between blood and water, of the identity of mere speech and origin, of the tremendous advantages that must accrue to us through an alliance with kin beyond the sea. We are told that the growing needs of commerce, the expansive force of trade, identity of interests and institutions, the bond of common destiny, demand a better understanding with the motherland.

"These and other considerations, continually suggested and favorably received, justify our protest against any bond of international union. It is as true now as ever that 'It is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.'

Surcease of Taxation Asked.

"We would relieve the people of the burden of taxation. If administrative authority is to be credited, the Spanish-American conflict ended eight months ago. The same authority assures us with every moon that the Philippine insurrection is over. The Treasury is bursting with a plethoric revenue, millions whereof are deposited with favorite banks, which lend it to the people on their own terms that the volume of circulation may not suffer diminution.

"Notwithstanding these conditions there is no surcease of taxation. Measures cunningly devised to fall upon the backs of the people and screen large interests from responsibility for the public burdens, willingly assumed and cheerfully borne in the heat of conflict, press with full weight in times of peace, with no signs of relief from the party in power.

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and unjust taxation, by whatever name it may be called, is the plunder of the citizen by his government.

Inquiries After "Bureaucrats."

"We would investigate the public expenditures and demand an accounting for the millions that have been lavished in the purchase of naval stores and war munitions, in supplies, equipment, and transportation.

"We would inquire into the conduct of the war, stamp out favoritism in high places, and reward the real heroes of the conflict.

"We would ascertain and fix the responsibility for the terrible mortality of our military camps, for the inefficiency of bureaucrats and their subordinates, and for the needless sacrifice of thousands of our soldiers to the cupidity of contractors and the inefficiency of appointees.

Describes Democratic Ideal.

"We would have for our Chief Magistrate a man sprung from the loins of the people, rock-ribbed in his convictions and controlled by the admonitions of his conscience. A man of lofty ideals and steadfast courage. A man to whom his country's constitution appears as a living and sacred reality. A man who exalts the duties, the rights, and the welfare of his fellow-citizens above the sinister and corroding influences of centralized commercialism. A man whose ear is untuned to the pulsations of the pocketbook, but responsive to the heart throbs of the masses.

"A man with no Warwick behind his chair; with policies that are his own. A man with strong opinions and a strong will to enforce them. A man conscious of his country's dignity and power, of its capacity to cope with all conditions. A man who measures the greatness of the republic by the protection it gives to the humblest citizen.

"A man whose clear vision perceives the causes and whose steady judgment determines the remedy for the public ills. A man who will lay a strong hand of authority upon the vast interests dominating the moral, industrial, and political life of the nation and maintain the integrity of our institutions against all their designs and encroachments. A man who recognizes no dignity greater than that of an American citizen, no right more sacred than that which secures to him the full enjoyment of every opportunity that a land like ours affords.

"A man whose opinions do not change with his apparel, whose policies are not fashioned from day to day by extraneous influences, whose 'plain duty' consists not in sanctioning the repudiation of his own counsels.

"We want no man of plastic mold, conforming his opinions to passing impressions of popular sentiment, as facile in their abandonment as in their advocacy. We want a man to whom right is greater than expediency, who postpones no duty to the demand of privilege, who is loved by the multitude, respected by the world, and feared only by those who distrust the people.

Denounces Republican Party.

"The Republican party boasts of almost unbroken rule for nearly forty years. Its mission was to defeat the extension of slavery and destroy that institution. It appealed to the moral forces of the republic and founded its organization upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It was triumphant. A great war waged under its administration effaced slavery from the land and forever determined the integrity of the union. Since then it has undergone complete and marvelous change. It once declared its opposition to 'all combinations of capital.' It has become the exponent and defender of capital in all its forms, the protector of every political evil that has arisen since the war to assail or menace the welfare of the citizen.

"The emancipator of the negro, it has fostered those commercial conditions which are fast establishing a system of industrial slavery. Once solemnly declaring 'the maintenance of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal constitution to be essential to the preservation of our republican institutions,' it now maintains the right to govern subject peoples by the sword. Once declaring the people by tradition and interest to favor bimetallism and 'condemning the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver,' it now renounces that ancient doctrine and claims credit for its complete destruction. More recently declaring for Cuban independence, it scarcely disguises its present purpose to absorb that island. There was a time when it put its trust in the people. Since then it has put the people in its trusts.

Republicans and Standard Oil.

"There was a time when its standards were lofty and ennobling. Its only standard now is Standard Oil. There was a time when its ideals showed forth like precious gems through the dust and heat of party strife. Its ideals now are the party machine, and the party campaign fund. Its battle cry years ago was 'Freedom and the Union.' If due credit be given to one of its modern leaders, its motto for 1900 is 'Gold and Glory.' It is a far cry from the ringing tocsin of 1860 to the buccaneer refrain of 1900, yet it well typifies the shameful transformation. If, to its alliterative attraction we add monopoly and militarism with trusts and taxation and place the dollar mark above them on its waving banners, the world will gaze upon the composite picture of its last official declaration.

"Against the continuance of this party in power we enter protest. With the man exalted above the dollar, the constitution against the combination, the equality of all before the law, with solemn promises to correct the abuses of administration, and to enforce those fundamentals of government which secure exact justice to all, we shall not appeal in vain to the wisdom, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the American people."

Applause and Confusion.

Governor Thomas' severe arraignment of the "intrenched enemy" drew a ripple of applause, and as he proceeded his well-rounded sentences were punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of approval.

Despite his strong voice the confusion in the hall became so great that much of the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators.

An incessant hum sounded through the building, mingled with the rustle of thousands of fans, the shuffle of countless feet of messengers and officials, and the occasional yell of some demonstrative spectator.

The audience grew fretful under the disorder and the inability to hear, and there were shouts of "Louder!" mingled with the demands for order. Governor Thomas proceeded boldly, however, and when above the racket was heard to exclaim "South Africa," the crowd caught the idea that he was paying tribute to the Boers and a roar of enthusiastic approval went up.

There was another cheer when the crowd caught enough of the reference to isthmian canal to know that it was to be under American operation and control.

At the conclusion of the speech the building rang with applause, the cheering being accompanied by the flutter of the national colors throughout the hall.

Chance for the Patriots.

The first semblance of real enthusiasm was created when the secretary of the convention, Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, rose and read a resolution offered by Daniel J. Campau of Michigan that the Declaration of Independence, drafted by that Democrat of Democrats, Thomas Jefferson, be read to the convention on this, "the anniversary of the nation's natal day." The resolution follows:

The Republican party recently in Philadelphia, the cradle city of liberty, where the Declaration of Independence was written and the constitution was framed, did there indorse an administration which has repudiated the constitution and renominated a President, which has betrayed the principles of the Declaration.

This convention is composed of men who have the same faith as was in their fathers in this immortal instrument.

As a reaffirmation of Democratic fealty to the fundamental principles of American liberty I move, Mr. Chairman, that the clerk be directed to read the glorious Declaration of Independence, drafted by that Democrat of all Democrats, Thomas Jefferson, and adopted 125 years ago today.

With cheers and applause the resolution was adopted, while the band in the south gallery played patriotic airs in lead of the enthusiasm.

Dramatic Scene Enacted.

Then a dramatic scene occurred. As the vast audience was quieting down to listen to the reading of the Declaration, two men appeared upon the platform, bearing carefully in their arms two large objects, each shrouded completely in the Stars and Stripes.

They were placed, the one upon the other, immediately to the right and in front of the chairman. Delegates and spectators craned their necks to see what was about to occur. All realized that a coup was about to be enacted.

Quickly advancing to the flag-draped objects a man lifted the flag from a splendid bust of Mr. Bryan. As the familiar features of the leader were recognized by delegates and spectators a tornado of applause swept over the audience.

From side to side the bust was turned that all might know whom it represented.

When the applause had subsided Charles S. Hampton of Petoskey, Mich., read the immortal Declaration of Independence. As the full and rounded sentences of the great state paper rolled through the hall the cheering and enthusiasm increased, and when Mr. Hampton had concluded the applause fairly shook the building.

When the orator had finished the Declaration of Independence and the applause had ceased Miss Fultoni of New York was introduced and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience standing and cheering and applauding after each verse. It was an innovation in a national convention.

Then, as she finished the last strain the band took up "America," and, led by Miss Fultoni, the great mass of 20,000 people broke into the stirring words, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," singing through with a will and closing with a cheer.

Cry for Hill Again.

Then, suddenly, somebody started the cry for "Hill! Hill!" In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, were on their feet waving their standards and yelling, "Hill! Dave Hill!"

The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect, and for a time it looked like a concerted movement to stampede for the New-Yorker.

As delegation after delegation rose in their seats, and the chairman's gavel fell, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow.

This was the signal for pandemonium, and nothing seemed to be able to stop the torrent of applause. A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and, finally, a part of New York's delegation arose and joined the applauding hosts. Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck, and the Tammany delegation left their seats, not joining in it.

For fully ten minutes the applause and disorder continued, the steady rap of the gavel having no effect. Each time a new State standard was pulled up and waved the applause began anew.

After his first bow to the audience Hill kept his seat, but he could not disguise the gratification that he felt at the reception accorded him.

Friends urged him to take the platform, but he kept shaking his head negatively. On the platform the chairman and the sergeant-at-arms tried in vain to get order.

Finally Hill, himself hoping to stem the torrents of applause, arose. Then the delegates and the crowd howled themselves hoarse.

"Hill!" "Platform!" they screamed.

"Mr. Chairman," Hill ejaculated, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause.

Hill Forced to Submit.

"Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say, and then, drowned out again, sunk laughing in his seat.

Just before the demonstration over Mr. Hill began Delegate Joshua W. Miles, a former Congressman from Maryland, advanced toward the platform occupied by the presiding officer, waving the Maryland standard. There was so much noise throughout the hall that he could not be heard four feet away from where he stood.

He said that he had risen to move the thanks of the convention to the young woman who had so moved the convention by her rendition of a song, which had been written by a Maryland patriot.

The motion was announced in Mr. Miles' most energetic manner, but it was not heard by a single delegate, and the presiding officer found no opportunity to submit it.

When after fifteen minutes order was restored Governor Thomas administered a stern warning to the assemblage, stating that the convention was here to do business, and that if the spectators interrupted the work by unseemly disorder the officers of the convention would be directed to clear the galleries.

The call of States now began for naming the members of the various committees.

This was a tedious work, covering all the caucus selections of the several States and Territories.

Harrison Now Cheered.

When the name of Carter Harrison was called as the Illinois member of one of the committees it brought out a round of cheers and calls for Harrison, which, for a moment, threatened to be a repetition of the Hill demonstration.

The names of Governor Overmeyer, Senator Blackburn, George Fred Williams, and W. J. Stone also received cheers.

When Augustus Van Wyck was announced as the New York member of the Platform committee there was a storm of mingled hisses and cheers and another demand for Hill.

Delegates Grady and Malloy of New York led in the applause for Mr. Van Wyck's name. It took a vigorous play with the gavel to restore order and allow the call to proceed.

After the name of the last committeeman had been given Chairman Thomas announced that a motion had been made extending the thanks of the convention to the young woman who had sung "The Star Spangled Banner." It was carried.

Invitation to Bryan.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent gesticulations, and then, mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention.

A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion.

While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height the booming of a brass band was heard at the south entrance, and down the aisle in front of the chairman's desk came the band, which came here with Clark of Montana.

Behind the band, in column of twos, or as nearly as they could keep that formation, came the Jacksonian club of Nebraska. The band was playing "Dixie," and the old air received a yell of delight.

The members of the Jacksonian club had with them a large number of women, and as there were no seats for them a dense throng was soon packed in front of the chairman's desk.

It was impossible for Chairman Thomas to hear a word uttered four feet from his desk, but some delegates near him made a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock, which was at once put and carried, amid confusion so great that not one delegate in twenty knew to what hour the adjournment had been taken.

Late in Reassembling.

Although the afternoon session of the convention was to begin at 4 o'clock there were not over fifty delegates in their seats at that time, and the galleries were not more than half filled. At the moment the convention should have opened a small messenger boy was perched in the chairman's seat inundating himself with copious drafts from the chairman's private stock of ice water.

By 4:30 about half of the various delegations were in their seats, and the band was pounding out ragtime to entertain the crowd, which filled every seat and occupied every square foot of standing room outside of the space reserved for the delegates and alternates.

The recess gave a chance to the Hill admirers to crowd about him, and for fully twenty minutes they forbade him leaving the hall, shaking his hand and congratulating him on the reception he had received.

When the convention began reassembling the principal point of interest seemed to be the New York delegation, and around it swarmed the delegates from other States anxious to see Hill, Croker, Van Wyck, and the other celebrities.

Convention Called to Order.

Chairman Thomas' gavel fell, calling the convention to order at 4:48, the delay being caused by the non-arrival of the delegates and the desire on the part of the convention leaders to afford the committees time to prepare their reports.

Despite the continued rapping for order by the chairman the convention was slow in reaching such a state of quietude as would admit of the transaction of business.

When partial order was finally restored Charles S. Hampton of Petoskey, Mich., advanced to the front of the platform and read a telegram from the Democrats assembled in Tammany Hall celebrating the 124th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

The dispatch was signed by Thomas L. Feitner, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, and was as follows:

Greeting to the Democrats of the Nation: Five thousand Democrats now celebrating the 124th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at Tammany Hall want to join you in hoping for a vindication of the principles enunciated 124 years ago today by the immortal Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, Grand Sachem.

The reading of the telegram was received with tremendous applause, the New York delegation leading in the demonstration.

Chairman Thomas announced that the Committee on Credentials was not ready yet to report. Instead of following the program that previously had been arranged, and proceeding at once to the other business of the convention, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina was recognized by the chairman for a motion to adjourn until 8:30 o'clock tonight.

Amid considerable confusion Chairman Thomas at 4:51 declared the motion carried.

COMMITTEES AS MADE UP.

National Committeemen All Chosen and Other Bodies Are Practically Complete.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The national convention committees are now all practically completed except in one or two States.

National Committee.

The following are members of the new National committee:

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke.
California—M. F. Tarpey.
Colorado—Adam Wilson.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.
Delaware—R. R. Kennedy.
Florida—George P. Raney.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—R. W. Wolfe.
Illinois—Thomas Gahan.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Indiana—Thomas F. Taggart.
Kansas—J. G. Johnson.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard.
Maine—Arthur Sewall.
Maryland—A. P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—D. J. Campau.
Minnesota—Thomas D. O'Brien.
Mississippi—A. J. Russell.
Missouri—William J. Stone.
Montana—John S. M. Neill.
Nebraska—James C. Dahlman.
Nevada—Joseph R. Ryan.
New Hampshire—True L. Norris.
New Jersey—William B. Gorley.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina—Josephus Daniels.
North Dakota—J. G. Easton.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Pennsylvania—J. M. Guffey.
Rhode Island—George W. Green.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Maris Taylor.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—R. M. Johnson.
Utah—R. C. Dunbar.
Vermont—J. H. Zeuter.
Virginia—Peter J. Otey.
Washington—William H. Dunphy.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—Timothy E. Ryan.
Wyoming—John E. Osborne.
Alaska—Louis L. Williams.
Arizona—John B. Breathitt.
Indian Territory—Thomas Macrum.
New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson.
Oklahoma—James R. Jacobs.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
Hawaii—W. H. Cornwell.

Committee on Resolutions.

Alabama—J. W. Johnson.
Arkansas—J. K. Jones.
California—James G. Maguire.
Colorado—J. R. Fitzgerald.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummin[illegible]
Delaware—L. Irving Handy.
Florida—C. D. Gibbons.
Georgia—L. F. Garrard.
Idaho—J. W. Reid.
Illinois—Carter H. Harrison.
Iowa—John S. Murphy.
Indiana—Samuel E. Morss.
Kansas—David Overmyer.
Kentucky—J. S. C. Blackburn.
Louisiana—W. F. Blackman.
Maine—Frederick W. Plaisted.
Maryland—L. V. Baughman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—Thomas A. Barkworth.
Minnesota—P. B. Winston.
Mississippi—H. D. Money.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.
Montana—S. F. Hawser.
Nebraska—R. L. Metcalf.
Nevada—F. G. Newlands.
New Hampshire—J. J. Doyle.
New Jersey—W. D. Daley.
New York—Augustus Van Wyck.
North Carolina—A. C. Avery.
North Dakota—George W. Freerks.
Ohio—H. L. Chapman.
Oregon—N. A. Peery.
Pennsylvania—Charles P. Donelly.
Rhode Island—P. Henry Quinn.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.
South Dakota—John R. Wilson.
Tennessee—J. A. Moon.
Texas—Thomas Ball.
Utah—J. L. Rawlins.
Vermont—F. W. McGettrick.
Virginia—J. W. Daniel.
Washington—O. G. Ellis.
West Virginia—J. W. St. Clair.
Wisconsin—D. L. Plumer.
Wyoming—Charles E. Blydenburg.
Alaska—Louis Williams.
Arizona—Dr. H. A. Hughes.
Indian Territory—George Mansfield.
New Mexico—H. M. Dougherty.
Oklahoma—J. S. Burns.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
Hawaii—John Wise.

WILD SCENES AT NIGHT SESSION.

Delegates Act Like Madmen When the Name of Bryan Is Mentioned.

ALTGELD SPRINGS A MINE

Mentions Hill While Defending Silver and Audience Cheers New-Yorker.

RICHARDSON ON THE ISSUES.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The night session was called to order at 8:33, with every prospect of a lively time. Adjournment had been taken in the afternoon till evening in order to give the committees time to do their work.

The scene presented at the night session was one of brilliancy and beauty. The vast auditorium was splendidly illuminated by great arc lights that gleamed from dizzy heights about the hall like huge stars. The color scheme presented among the innumerable lights was wonderful. From every available point in the immense steel superstructure festoons of the national colors were fluttering gayly in the breeze that swept through the hall from the south, tempering pleasantly the heat of the night.

Banked in the commodious galleries which rise in tiers from the space reserved for delegates and alternates were thousands of spectators. It was notable that nearly every male spectator was in his shirt-sleeves, and the parti-colored display of outing shirts was a spectacle seldom witnessed anywhere on a scale so vast.

The incessant waving of fans, many of them of bright colors, gave an observer the impression of thousands of butterflies hovering over the audience. The constant shuffling of feet and continuous hum of conversation sounded like the roar of the surf.

Great Crowd of Spectators.

Nearly an hour before the convention was called to order the spectators' seats were filled. Hundreds of persons, indeed, had remained in the hall from the afternoon session.

As the delegates slowly assembled the people in the great amphitheater accorded the leaders one after another cordial receptions. The audience was thoroughly good-natured.

Chairman Thomas rapped the convention to order when considerably less than two-thirds of the delegates had arrived. There was considerable expectancy over the arrival of Senator Hill, but he failed to put in an appearance.

Notwithstanding the small number of delegates present it seemed to require for them a wholly disproportionate amount of time to come to order as compared with the two preceding sessions.

Pounding vigorously with his gavel, and his efforts in this direction being ably supplemented by Sergeant-at-Arms Martin, who rapped a table so hard that he winced at every blow as though it had landed upon his own fingers, Chairman Thomas at last succeeded in reducing the convention to such a state of quietude that his voice could be heard a hundred feet away.

Speech by Altgeld Announced.

"The convention will now come to order," he shouted, with a violence that threatened an apoplectic seizure, "and pending the coming reports of the committees the convention will listen to an address from ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois."

There was still too much confusion for the name of the speaker to be intelligible at any distance, and there was only a mild ripple of applause as Governor Altgeld mounted the rostrum. Again, by the vigorous use of his gavel, Chairman Thomas reduced the noise, and then he again commenced:

"The convention will now be addressed by ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois."

This time his voice carried and the announcement was greeted with applause.

Just as ex-Governor Altgeld began to speak the tall form of Congressman Sulzer came stalking through the aisle. It was his first appearance upon the floor, and although the recipient of no applause he was cordially greeted by many of the delegates as he passed them.

When he reached the Iowa delegation, seated directly in the rear of New York, Cato Sells rose to shake hands with him, and instantly there was a group around the tall New-Yorker, all shaking hands with him and patting him on the shoulder.

From the New York delegation, however, Mr. Sulzer received no recognition, no hand shake, no smile. He took apparently as little interest in New York as New York evinced in him, and although he nodded familiarly to several of the delegates, he spent no time with them.

John P. Altgeld's Speech.

Mr. Altgeld in his speech said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Today, the patriotic intelligence of America is looking hopefully and anxiously to this convention. Men who want to transmit free institutions to posterity, fathers who ask a fair show for their sons, and the men asking an equal chance in the struggle of life all look to this convention. They hope that here will be proclaimed principles that will not only save republican institutions but again make it a possibility for a man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. They hope that here will be proclaimed principles which will guide humanity to the golden harvest of a new time. They hope that here today will be shaped the embodiment of a rightful cause.

"They look to this convention because there is no higher hope from any other source. The Republican party, which was born of the humanity which came into the world with a nation which was a mighty moral force in the name of Lincoln, has become a mere criminal instrument in the hands of Mark Hanna. They look to this convention because we have given proof that we were standing for higher things.

Democracy's New Tack.

"Four years ago we came upon the high land. We quit trimming. We quit struggling. We quit using language that has a double meaning. We quit following the wake of the Republican party. We protested against making this country a mere tribute-paying colony of England. We declared that America was able to attend to her own business. We issued a new declaration of independence. We promulgated a new gospel of humanity. We went forth armed with that strength that comes from candor and from sincerity, and we fought the greatest campaign ever waged on the American continent. We triumphed in the arena of patriotism. We won in the forum of intelligence and of reason, but we were borne down by corruption, by bribery, by coercion, by crime.

"For the second time in the history of our country we saw a man enter the White House with a certificate of election that was written with the dirty finger of fraud. Since that election the experience of the financial world has demonstrated that our theory was right; that the law of finance that we argued for is immutable, and that no nation can violate it without paying the penalty.

Sees Signs of Distress.

"Since then accidents have happened, calamities have befallen great nations which have given our country a temporary activity and a spurious prosperity. But, my friends, you cannot build the hope of a great nation on accidents, nor can you feed a great nation on the calamities of other people. Already there are signs of distress. Already you see the struggle in the skies. Now we go forth to plant this great nation upon a foundation that is in harmony with the law of finance, and that will not only make our nation but will make the other people of the world prosperous and happy.

"My friends, many years ago it was settled that this nation could not be part slave and part free. Today we are here to declare that this republic cannot be part citizen and part subject. Again, my friends, we are here to declare that when our fathers, 120-odd years ago, protested against taxation without representation, when they protested against the greed of power and resolved that we were eternally right, that the American people are not in the year 1900 going to say that our revolutionary fathers were wrong, and that we have been wrong for twenty-five years.

Suspicious of Opposition Press.

"Now, my friends, for four years the enemy, the opposition press, has manifested an extraordinary interest in our welfare. Every morning for four years the opposition press has been a unit in declaring that if we did not change our platform, if we did not modify our position, that then we could not possibly win. They have manifested an extraordinary solicitude for us. Is there a delegate in this convention, is there a man or a woman in this convention that is so innocent as to believe that the opposition press wants us to win? Does anybody think for a moment that they have been giving us this advice all the time in order that we might win? Why, my friends, they know that moral forces, political forces, are led to triumph by the sincerity, the earnestness, by the enthusiasm of their devotees. They know that a party which builds upon the dynamic force of ideas and which trusts to the conquering power of justice will be invincible, irresistible, and will surely triumph. They know that if we stand firmly by our colors, if we keep up our enthusiasm, there is not in America a force that can prevent the triumph of the Democracy in this coming election.

Will Rule the Republic if——

"Yea, that is not all. They know more. They know that if we triumph while we stand for mighty principles that then we will rule this republic and will shape the destinies of this country for fifty years to come. They know also that any one political victory signifies nothing at all. We have had two in recent years, and it is now almost the universal consensus of opinion that both of them were a misfortune to the Democracy and to the country. Why is it that the Republican party has shaped our country and ruled it for forty years? Why, my friends, for twenty-five or thirty years they have been wrong on their proposition, and yet they carried the election. They ruled. Why? Because they stood for something definite. They were progressive. They were aggressive, while we were seeking to patch up contending factions and do cheap politics.

"Now, my friends, I concur with those men who say we want to win this year. And I will tell you that if we stand by our colors we will win this year. And let me also say that if we weaken, if we begin to dream, or to make nice adjustments, then, my friends, we will lose the confidence of the progressive people of America and will be defeated and despised.

Says Bryan Has Stood Firm.

"Fortunately, our great leader has stood like a rock in the ocean beating back the storm. Why is it that for the first time in the history of this republic the Democracy of America, from ocean to ocean, has risen up in favor of one man, and there are not twenty-five delegates in this convention who could have come here if their people had not believed they were coming here to support the man who is the choice of the Democracy of America? This great Democrat, who today is in the hearts of the American people, has gotten that hold upon them because they have confidence in his sincerity. Let him waver, let him hesitate one moment, and he will cease to be the idol of the people. He will fall and be despised.

"'Do you think that he also wants to win? Do you believe that he is pushing the Presidency aside for a mere quibble? Ah, my friends, you, some of you, have not sufficiently weighed this question. He sees the peril and he is guarding against it. Let me ask you this: Four years ago some excellent men saw fit to leave us. It was their privilege. They now have come back. They are acting honorably, I believe. They say they will accept the voice of the American Democracy, and they will give this man who is to be its candidate anything he wants.

Gold Democrats Welcome.

"Well, my friends, let me remind you nobody has asked you to apologize, nobody has asked you to do a thing that will be embarrassing. We have opened the door. We say, 'Come in, share the fortunes of this family. Come along, help us fight this great battle; help us put an end to the hypocrisy and to the infamy that now rules this republic.' Well, now, if we have not asked you to make any confession, to make any apology—if we have done nothing that is embarrassing to you, do you think it will be quite fair to us to ask us to be put in a position where the opposition press of America will insist that we have trimmed, we have laid down, we have failed to stand by our colors?

"Bear in mind, my friends, that the great army is standing firm. The great army is not asking any change. It is asking only to be led into the fight. Now, I ask you to come with us. Join with us. Do not ask us to put this mighty army in a position that will make it look ridiculous before the American people. Why, my friends, if we take a position here which the ingenuity of the enemy can distort and can misrepresent, we will then look ridiculous, we will seem to stand for nothing.

Doesn't Want to Be a Donkey.

"The Republicans have declared emphatically for the English gold standard. Now, if we take a position that seems to admit of doubt, where will we be? Why, we will be in the position of the donkey which, having been placed between two bundles of hay and not having sufficient intelligence, not having sufficient force of character to decide which to go to, stood still and starved to death.

"What will we gain? Let me ask you this: You say you want to win. So do we. What will we gain by allowing anything to happen that can be construed by the enemy into a trimming position?

"Why, my friends, the radical element of the Democratic party will leave us. They will have no confidence in us if we do not stand firm. We are destroyed on that hand and will be destroyed on the other hand, for within twenty-four hours after we take that position the opposition press will ridicule us clear off the political field.

"We cannot deceive anybody. Suppose we leave out 16 to 1. Will you get anything? Will you gather any votes? Will you fool anybody that way? Why, no, my friends; no!

Wants Head Out of Sand.

"Hiding the head in the sand while the body is exposed in the air simply shows the species and the habits of a bird. It has never been accepted by mankind as an emblem of wisdom.

"Who are the people in whose behalf it is suggested that we shall take a departure that means our death? They are not the men who have bled on the battlefields of liberty. They are not the men who have pointed the way to a nobler civilization. They are not the men who have lightened the burden of the toilers.

"As a rule they are the men who helped to shorten the loaf that the laborer eats. As a rule they are the men for whom posterity will build no monuments, and whose careers the pencil of time will disdain to notice.

"We are at the most critical juncture of this republic. We have reached a time when men must lay aside their selfish ambition and rally to the rescue of republican institutions.

Appeals to the Sections.

"Look back; take your men of the great Mississippi Valley. Four years ago you rescued the standards of your party from the hands that had held it before, and you brought it to the West. Shall it be said of you that you have not the intelligence, that you had not the character, to hold your ground or to stand by and defend the standards that are committed to your care?

"You sons of New England, what mean the monuments that greet the morning, that cover your hills with glory? They tell of an age when there were great men in that land; they tell the story of men who fought for conviction and who died for principle.

"Shall it be written that in one short century the sons of those mighty sires frittered away their duties by inheritance in the vulgar brothel of expediency?

"You men of the South, thirty-five years ago your fields lay waste; your homes were in ashes. All was gone save honor and glory. Your land is covered with the graves of your brothers who died for what they believed to be right. They never truckled to the dollar, and there is not a battlefield on this continent where they trimmed. They wrote imperishable history with their blood. For thirty-five years your daughters have covered their graves with laurels.

"Is there a delegate from the great South that is willing to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of that proud people by doing an act in this convention of anywhere else that would put him under suspicion of lacking character and courage?

"Ah, my friends, not only America but the liberty-loving people of the earth, the enlightened men of all Christendom, have their eyes on this convention, watching it to see whether it will maintain high principles or whether it will simply do politics.

"We are at the beginning of a new century. We are standing on the threshold of a new time. The world is moving forward, and the Almighty is looking to the Democratic party to seize this occasion to lead the world onward to a higher plane; to lead this country onward to where the sons and daughters of America will not be begging for bread."

Howl, but Know Not Why.

During the early portion of Mr. Altgeld's address the hum of conversation in the galleries and among the delegates was so loud that not much of what he said was audible, except to those close to him. The name of Mark Hanna, uttered in accents which did not imply approval, was the first thing the crowd at large caught, and although not many knew just what the missile had been, or whether it had hit the mark, there was a howl of delight.

Altgeld's prognostications of Democratic success next fall were the signal for another vocal spasm, and then he declared that if the Democrats of the country had not sufficient confidence in their delegates to intrust the cause of Democracy to them they would not have sent them here to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. This, coming from a man of Mr. Altgeld's known attitude on the silver question, was taken by the "16 to 1" advocates as a direct championship of their cause, and they were on their feet in an instant, shouting and waving hats and handkerchiefs with the greatest enthusiasm.

So loud was the cheering that the speaker was compelled to suspend his remarks until the uproar had subsided.

It came again in a minute, however, when he declared that any modification of the Chicago platform would place the Democratic party in a ridiculous position before the American people. Again his voice was drowned for a few minutes while the advocates of "16 to 1" voiced their approval in cheers audible beyond the walls.

The anti-16 to 1 people took their innings in another minute, when he spoke favorably of the plank of "16 to 1," and there were loud cries of "No! No!"

Altgeld Springs a Mine.

The speaker unwittingly touched off a mine by using the expression, in discussing the attitude of certain Democrats toward the silver question, "Now, my friend, Hill." That was as far as he got for several minutes.

The name of Hill again started the uproar that had marked the first session of the convention. From all sides of the hall, and particularly from the Southern delegates, came loud cries of "Hill!" "Hill!" Mingled with calls for the New Yorker came hisses in plenty, and despite the vigorous use of the gavel, all semblance of order was lost and nothing could be heard save the calls of "Hill" and the disapproving hisses.

The band in the gallery struck up a lively air, but as soon as it subsided the uproar was as great as ever, the California delegation being prominent in calling for Hill.

It was not possible for Altgeld to continue immediately, and as the Committee on Rules declared itself ready to report, Governor Altgeld discontinued his address and left the platform.

Rules Committee's Report.

The report of the Committee on Rules was read and adopted. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic National convention, including the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress, so far as they apply, be the rules of this convention.

The order of business shall be:

1. Report of Committee on Credentials.
2. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.
3. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
4. Presentation and selection of a candidate for President of the United States.
5. Presentation and selection of a candidate for Vice President.

Various Contests Settled.

The report of the Committee on Credentials seating Mark Cohn and P. E. McCabe in the New York delegation, the Clark delegation in Montana, and giving one-half a vote to each delegation in Oklahoma was read, and a minority report dissenting from the decision in the Oklahoma case presented.

There was some objection made by Murray Vandiver, from Maryland, to the committee taking no action in the District of Columbia case. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Campau, answered that there was no cause to act in the District of Columbia because it was settled by the National committee.

After some desultory debate the chair put the motion to adopt the committee's report. Mr. Vandiver asked that he be allowed to present his views and was given the platform.

"Take the platform!" was shouted from the audience.

"Cut it short, my friend!" shouted another delegate as Mr. Vandiver ascended the platform.

After a brief speech in support of his contention that the Credentials committee had not dealt fairly with the District of Columbia contest Mr. Vandiver moved to recommit that part of the report to the committee. The motion was lost amid a storm of "nays."

The report of the committee then was adopted as presented without further debate.

Permanent Organization Plan.

Chairman Thomas then called for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. When it was announced that J. D. Richardson of Tennessee had been selected as permanent chairman cheers swept over the great audience.

The report follows:

Your Committee on Permanent Organization respectfully reports that the Hon. John B. Richardson of Tennessee be made permanent chairman of the convention.

It is further recommended that the temporary secretary, assistant secretaries, sergeants-at-arms, reading clerks, special officers, and medical officers be made the permanent officers of this convention, and that in addition the Hon. Lincoln Dixon of Indiana, the Hon. Jefferson Foland of Missouri, the Hon. William Cromwell of Kentucky, and the Hon. W. F. A. Bernamer of Illinois be recommended as assistant secretaries.

Your committee further recommends to the convention the honorary Vice Presidents, honorary secretaries, and members of the Notification committee and National Democratic committee the gentlemen severally named by the States and Territories. JACK J. SPALDING, Chairman.

J. F. WEST, Secretary.

Chairman Thomas, after the adoption of the report without debate, appointed a committee consisting of Former Governor McCreary of Kentucky, Daniel Campau of Michigan, and Mayor Phelan of San Francisco to escort the permanent chairman to the platform.

Owing to the densely packed condition of the aisles it required some little time for Messrs. Campau, McCreary, and Phelan to get close enough to Mr. Richardson to escort him to the platform. The four men, marching in single file, the column headed by McCreary, plowed their way to the side of Chairman Thomas, McCreary advanced to the front of the platform and said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the permanent chairman of this convention, the Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennessee."

Mr. Richardson repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments of the cheers that swept in wave after wave through the hall.

Chairman Richardson's Speech.

Chairman Richardson said:

"I am deeply sensible of the great honor you have bestowed upon me in calling me to preside over this great Democratic convention. We have been clothed with the authority to formally name the candidates who at the next election are to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States, and to lay down a platform of principles upon which the battle is to be fought and the victory won. With your permission I will address myself to some of the issues of the impending campaign.

"The last great national contest for supremacy was fought mainly upon one issue—that is to say, one issue was paramount in the struggle. That issue was familiarly called, '16 to 1.' It involved the question of the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold, with which all of us are familiar.

"The momentous issue this year is again '16 to 1,' but the sixteen parts to the one part of this campaign, which I will briefly discuss, are wholly different from those of 1896. I will first refer to the sixteen parts and then to the one part. These sixteen parts are:

Republic vs. Empire.

"First, we have the issue fraught with indescribable importance to our people native born, and those who have for patriotic reasons cast their fortunes with us—namely: that of the republic against the empire. On this part alone of the sixteen, if there were no other, we confidently expect to win a sweeping victory in November. The Republican party stands for empire. The Democratic party stands for the republic, for the Declaration of Independence, and the constitution of our country.

Trust Control Charged.

"Second—The paternal and fostering care given by those with whom we contend, to the combinations of corporations and companies into powerful organizations familiarly known as trusts. Under three years of Republican rule, while they controlled the Presidency, the Senate, and the House of Representatives—that is, all of the law-making power of the government—trusts have been propagated and fostered by legislation until they not only dominate all markets, both the buying and selling, but defy the power of the government itself.

"The farcical efforts put forth by the Republican party in an alleged attempt to restrain them in the dying hours of the late session of Congress only excited ridicule and contempt and served to emphasize their inability and disinclination to grapple the monsters and regulate their conduct and actions. No matter what their excuses may be, the fact is that their policies have created them, and, though clothed with all power, they refuse to enact legislation to control them.

Currency Law Condemned.

"Third—Called to power on March 4, 1897, under a pledge to reform the currency, they seized the first opportunity to fasten upon the land the highest protective tariff law ever put upon the statute books of any country.

"This law was enacted not to raise revenue but to give protection to favored manufacturers. It failed to raise sufficient revenue for the government, but answered the purpose of enriching the favored few, while it robbed the many, and at the same time brought forth trusts to plague us as numerous as the flee and locusts of Egypt. Their high protective tariff is the mother of trusts.

Enemies of Bimetallism.

"Fourth—This administration came into power with a solemn declaration in favor of bimetallism and a pledge to promote it. It has failed to keep that pledge. It has erected in its stead the single standard of gold, and has endeavored to destroy all hope of bimetallism. In doing this it has built up a powerful national bank trust and has given us a currency based upon the debts and liabilities of the government. We stand for bimetallism and not for a monometallic standard of either one or the other metal.

Monroe Doctrine Abused.

"Fifth, the dominant party has recently made the fraudulent declaration that it favored the Monroe doctrine, and yet their President and Secretary of State have done all in their power to nullify and abrogate that famous and much revered Democratic doctrine.

"In the name of its Democratic author, James Monroe, I denounce their vaunted advocacy of this truly American doctrine as false and hypocritical. We stand for this doctrine in its essence and form and demand its rigid enforcement.

Isthmian Canal Project.

"Sixth. In order to obtain place and power they pledged themselves, in the interest of an expanding commerce, to construct a water-way to connect the two great oceans. They have repudiated this promise. They have negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which, while it virtually abrogates the Monroe doctrine, renders it impossible to build an American canal. Under the terms and provisions of this treaty, which is English and not American, the canal can never be constructed. We stand for an American canal, owned, constructed, operated, and fortified by America.

Merit System Changes.

"Seventh—They declared in their platform that their party was responsible for the merit system; that it was their creature; and that the civil service law should be protected and its operation extended.

"Their protection of this law has been such as the wolf gives the babe. They did not dare openly repeal the law nor to modify it by an act of Congress, but they have insidiously by an order from the President, extorted from him to aid them to obtain and hold political power, greatly impaired the efficiency of the law.

"By the President's order many thousand lucrative offices regularly covered by the civil service law were taken from under the protection, and these places turned over to his partisan followers in a vain effort to satisfy their political greed.

Plight of the Territories.

"Eighth—They declared in their platform in favor of the admission of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as States of the union, yet, after nearly four years of full power, they are still Territories. Under the wicked rule of law as now applied by the Republican party to some of our Territories they may at an early date find erected between themselves and the balance of the union a tariff wall which will serve to pauperize them while it enriches others.

As to Porto Rico.

"Ninth—When Congress last assembled the President, in his first utterance addressed to the representatives fresh from the people, solemnly urged upon them that it was their 'plain duty' to give free trade to Porto Rico. His party leaders, quick to obey his injunction, made ready to comply with his recommendations. But in a night, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the mighty magnates of the trusts swept down upon Washington and interposed their strong arm, and 'plain duty' vanished like mist before the rising sun.

"The President wheeled into line, the Republican party reversed its policy, and set up a tariff wall between the Island of Porto Rico and the remainder of the United States. It is not at all surprising that in the recent somewhat lengthy declarations of principles enunciated by the party in convention assembled, while they enlarged upon almost every political question, they could not find the space to point with pride to the achievements of their party in its dealings with that unhappy island.

"The Democratic party stands for equal taxation, equal rights, and opportunities to all who come under the folds of the flag.

Philippine Policy Undefined.

"Tenth—They wholly failed by their legislation or by the cheaper method of platform declaration to tell the country what their policy is in respect to the Philippine Islands. For two years by their equivocating policy, and no policy at all, they have continued in that archipelago a war, expensive in human blood as well as in money.

"Incompetent to deal with this question and too cowardly to avow their real purpose of imperialism and militarism in dealing with these and kindred colonial questions, they should be retired from power, and the control should be given to a party honest, bold, and patriotic enough to apply American theories and precepts to existing conditions, and thereby solve them in harmony with the underlying principles of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of our country.

Nation's Bank Deposits.

"Eleventh—Another part of the issue of the campaign this year is the scandalous dealings of a high Cabinet officer with private banks of the country. These scandals are notorious and are based upon the earnest and repeated written demands of the officers of some of these banks that they should be favored by this administration because of money contributed by them with which to buy the Presidency of 1896.

"Correspondence submitted to Congress shows that, in one case at least, an appeal from an institution in New York City to the Secretary of the Treasury for financial assistance because, as it was claimed, the officers of that bank had contributed liberally to the election of the present Chief Executive, was not made in vain, and the asked for assistance in this case from the government was freely if not corruptly given.

Army Beef Scandals.

"Twelfth—The scandals which surrounded the War department in feeding embalmed beef to the soldiers, in its purchase of old yachts, tugs, ocean liners, ocean tramps, barges, scows, etc., for use as army transports constitute an important chapter.

Cuban Postal Frauds.

"Thirteenth—So also the scandals in connection with the postoffice matters in Cuba, and the scandals in connection with the expenditure of the funds of the Paris exposition. Time will not merit an amplification of all these scandals.

Friendship for England.

"Fourteenth—They loudly proclaim that theirs is the party of liberty, and in their vainglory boast of their name, Republican, yet they are caught coquetting and forming secret entangling alliances of the most detestable character with the old mother monarchy.

"They stand supinely by and refuse even an expression of sympathy with the Boer republics in their heroic and unequal struggle for existence as against the gross oppressions and brutal efforts at enslavement of the same old tyrant who went down in defeat when he sought to prevent the establishment of our own liberty-loving republic.

"They thus permit a brave people, in love with their free republican institutions, to perish from the earth, lest by one word of sympathy and comfort they might offend the delicate sensibilities of their new-found ally, Great Britain.

War Taxes Go On.

"Fifteenth—An important chapter is the oft-repeated promise, made to be broken, that when the war ceased the oppressive, burdensome, and vexatious war taxes on many articles of prime necessity should be repealed or reduced.

"Though the war closed two years ago, and notwithstanding there is a large and growing surplus in the Treasury, not one dollar of reduction in these taxes has been made.

"It is known that delegation after delegation of citizens, suffering from these burdens, crowded the committee-rooms at Washington and literally begged for some relief. It is true that those of us who constitute the minority of Congress joined in that appeal and declared our readiness to support any and all measures that might in some degree remove these burdens of taxation. But a deaf ear was turned by the Republicans to all such efforts for relief and none came.

"It is well known also that no relief will be given by the party in power, and it is vain for overburdened people to look to them while present policies are attempted to be enforced.

"The only hope for relief lies in hurling from power the Republican party, and the restoration of the party which believes in simple and economical government.

Reckoning the Cost.

"Sixteenth and lastly—The cost of Republicanism and its twin monster—imperialism.

"This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss in detail the increased appropriations made necessary by the Republican policy of imperialism.

"Briefly, however, I will mention that the average of appropriations per year for all purposes of government for the two years immediately preceeding the Spanish-American war was about $475,000,000. The average expenditures per annum for each of the three years since that war, including the fiscal year upon which we have just entered, shows an increase of nearly $300,000,000. The total increase for the three years will be nearly $900,000,000. And in like proportion it will go on.

"This shows the difference in cost of the empire as against the republic. These figures refer alone to the money cost of the change, and do not include the expense of the blood of the American boys, the price of which is far beyond computation.

"Yes, a man who stands like a mighty rock in the desert; a man who knowing the right will dare do the right; a man who, 'rather than follow a multitude to do evil, will stand like Pompey's pillar, conspicuous by himself, and single in integrity.'

"Such a man, as the one part, this convention will tender to the nation as its candidate for President. A man who is unsurpassed as a citizen, unequaled as an orator, courageous as a soldier, conspicuous in every element that constitutes the typical and the true American—William J. Bryan of Nebraska."

Speaker's Utterances Applauded.

The first token of approval given to his address was that which greeted his first mention of 16 to 1. The applause, however, was rather feeble and scattering. Much more energetic was the shout that followed the declaration that the coming campaign was to be a trial of the republic against the empire.

The hall had become quiet by this time and the address of Chairman Richardson was given a much better hearing than any that had preceded it.

His arraignment of the failure of the Republican party to establish bimetallism and the creation instead of a single gold standard was received with manifestations of hearty approval.

The conclusion of Chairman Richardson's speech, which he had arranged under sixteen separate heads, was the signal for terrific applause and cheers.

Wild Scene in Convention.

His mention of the name of W. J. Bryan brought the convention to its feet in a frenzy of enthusiasm. Delegates sprang upon their chairs, waving hats, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas in the wildest fashion. By a common impulse the poles bearing the names of the States were torn up and thrust into the air. Then down the aisles toward the speaker's desk came groups of delegates surrounding one man who held the name of the State aloft. Texas and New York became engaged in a rivalry as to which should hold the name of the State highest in the air. The Lone Star State had the advantage at the outset, for the New York standard had been grasped by one of the small men of the delegation.

This was quickly remedied when the Tammany men saw themselves in second place. The pole bearing the name of the State was grabbed from the small New-Yorker, he was bumped down into his chair, and Mr. Keller, indorsed by New York for Vice President, seized it.

Mr. Keller put Texas in second place in a flash, and, try as desperately as he might, the Texan could not place the name of his State one foot above that of New York. Wild with excitement, the Texans grasped their man, raised him on their shoulders, and New York was down again, but, as before, it went down only to rise higher.

Richard Croker, Grady, Carroll, and a half dozen others of the delegation came to Mr. Keller's assistance and the emblem of the Empire State went up again nearer the ceiling by a foot than Texas had been able to reach.

While this strife was going on between the two States the frenzy had taken hold of the other delegations, and from all parts of the hall men came plunging through the throng carrying their State emblems.

They became densely packed in front of the speakers' desk, and, yelling and cheering like maniacs, they strove to raise the name of their State level with that of New York. The effort was useless, however, and, held firm by the Tammany men, New York kept its place.

The Georgia men, wrought up by their failure to equal New York, made a rush for the speakers' stand. They went through the crowd with a force that no opposition of the crowd before them could prevent, and, pushing, shoving, clawing, and cheering, they hoisted their man on the platform and lifted him on a chair.

The effort was successful, and New York was eclipsed once more. Keller is no small man to hold aloft in a crowd of struggling, pushing men, and the Tammany crowd was nearly ready to drop with exhaustion, but a glance at the Georgia banner brought new strength into their wearied arms and new determination into their hearts, and Mr. Keller went up still higher, and New York was on top once more.

The convention by this time was in a state of frantic excitement. The men from Hawaii, carrying their large banner, came down the aisle, followed by a shouting mob which bore all before it.

The band struck up "The Stars and Stripes," and to its inspiring strains the crowd commenced to march around the floor, yelling like madmen, waving everything that could be lifted into the air. Hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, State emblems, banners, and the national colors were united into a conglomerate wave, and beneath it marched a crowd of men fairly beside themselves with excitement.

With flushed faces, down which the perspiration rolled in streams, many without coats and vests, they went round and round the hall, shouting, yelling, and screaming at the top of their voices.

Those delegates who did not join in the march lent most efficient aid in increasing the uproar. They could contribute nothing but their voices and their hats and handkerchiefs, but they used the first as though they were made of brass, and originally designed for one night's wear only, and the last two in a manner fully as energetic.

The band did its share, and the tooters of horns and the beaters of sheepskins worked away for dear life. Nobody knew what they played—nobody cared. They were doing their full share, and that was all that was necessary.

Gavel Brings More Shrieks.

After the excitement had continued for fifteen minutes Chairman Richardson attempted to bring order out of the chaos that ruled upon the floor. Now and then the patter of his gavel could be heard, and every time the sound reached the ears of a delegate he shrieked the louder.

Time after time the chairman attempted to restore quiet, but he was utterly lost and overwhelmed with each fresh effort.

Precisely twenty minutes after Chairman Richardson had mentioned the name of Bryan, which, like the waving of a magic wand, had conjured up a scene of such wonderful enthusiasm as has seldom been witnessed in a political convention, he began to rap for order, but the delegates were not yet ready to yield the floor even to the chairman of the convention.

The band in the gallery started a patriotic air, and, despite the continuous efforts of Chairman Richardson to restore order, the demonstration continued for nine and a half minutes, its total length being twenty-nine and one-half minutes.

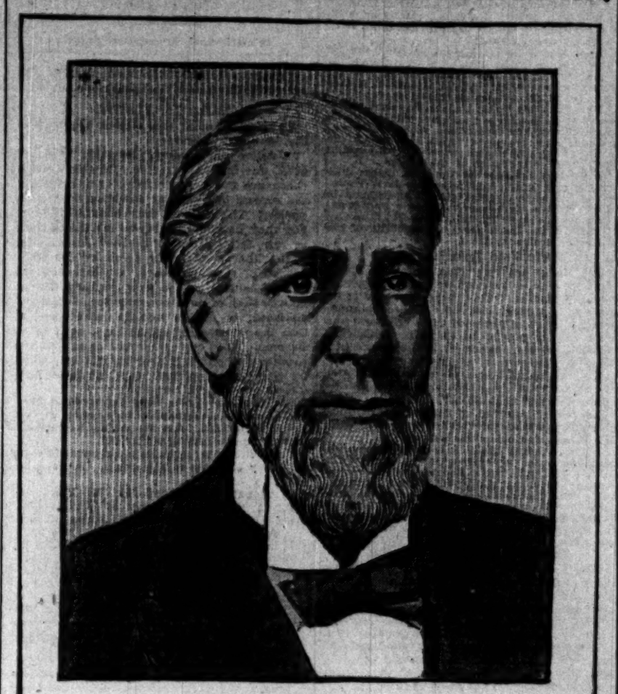
Order then was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate J. G. Johnson of Kansas, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

At 10:34 the chairman declared the convention adjourned.

J. D. RICHARDSON, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

He represents the Fifth Tennessee district in Congress, is the Democratic leader in the House, and is noted as the publisher-for-private-profit of the government publication, "Messages and Papers of the President."

H. M. TELLER, CHAIRMAN SILVER CONVENTION.



The National Convention of the Silver Republican party also met in Kansas City yesterday. Senator Teller of Colorado presided as temporary chairman.

NOTIFYING COMMITTEES NAMED

Those to Call Upon Nominees for President and Vice President Completed.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The committees to notify nominees were announced practically complete.

The committee to notify the nominee for President is:

Alabama—C. L. Lavretta.
Arkansas—Jefferson Davis.
California—R. F. Delvalla.
Colorado—James Doyle.
Connecticut—Bryan P. Mahan.
Delaware—E. D. Hearne.
Florida—J. Emmett Wolfe.
Georgia—J. T. Hill.
Idaho—Colonel W. H. Dewey.
Illinois—Andrew Welsh.
Iowa—A. M. Potter.
Indiana—W. H. O'Brien.
Kansas—O. F. Neeley.
Kentucky—R. L. Baker.
Louisiana—E. Howard McCabb.
Maine—John Scott.
Maryland—E. J. Christy.
Massachusetts—John J. O'Garra.
Michigan—J. R. Whiting.
Minnesota—C. O. Baldwin.
Mississippi—W. D. Cameron.
Missouri—D. A. Ball.
Montana—Walter Cooper.
Nebraska—J. A. Creighton.
Nevada—F. G. Newlands.
New Hampshire—J. F. Dowd.
New Jersey—George Pfeifer Jr.
New York—Frank H. Mott.
North Carolina—J. A. Brown.
North Dakota—H. D. Albert.
Ohio—M. A. Daugherty.
Oregon—R. M. Veach.
Pennsylvania—John S. Rilling.
Rhode Island—D. J. McCarthy.
South Carolina—W. B. Wilson.
South Dakota—T. W. Taubman.
Tennessee—W. W. Wallace.
Texas—William Capps.
Utah—H. H. Farber.
Vermont—John W. McGarry.
Virginia—P. H. O'Bannan.
Washington—W. A. Mosier.
West Virginia—T. E. Chilton.
Wisconsin—George Shiffer.
Wyoming—Horace C. Algea.
Alaska—W. M. Hale.
Arizona—H. A. Packard.
Indian Territory—James Gibbon.
New Mexico—Macario Gallegos.
Oklahoma—H. S. Emmerson.
District of Columbia—J. Fred Kelly.
Hawaii—Prince David Kawanananakva.

Notify Nominee for Vice President.

Alabama—F. M. Tankersby.
Arkansas—A. L. Shillen.
California—William McFadden.
Colorado—A. T. Gunnell.
Connecticut—William L. Hunting.
Delaware—H. Harrington.
Florida—R. D. McDonald.
Georgia—George T. Cann.
Idaho—W. B. McFarland.
Illinois—Reed Green.
Iowa—E. J. Murtagh.
Indiana—M. N. Hathaway.
Kansas—W. W. Letson.
Kentucky—W. F. Thorn.
Louisiana—E. Howard McCobb.
Maine—Harry D. Stewart.
Maryland—John Keating.
Massachusetts—Charles D. Lewis.
Michigan—A. A. Ellias.
Minnesota—Humphrey Barton.
Mississippi—J. T. Senter.
Missouri—W. D. Leeper.
Montana—F. B. Corbett.
Nebraska—Jonas Welsch.
Nevada—George Frazier.
New Hampshire—J. F. Dowd.
New Jersey—David Crater.
New York—M. H. Kane.
North Carolina—Lemuel Harvey.
North Dakota—Thomas Regan.
Ohio—R. L. Rockwell.
Oregon—Not selected.
Pennsylvania—William S. Thomas.
Rhode Island—George W. Green.
South Dakota—Stephen Donahue.
South Carolina—J. A. Mooney.
Tennessee—E. M. Holmes.
Texas—J. W. Blake.
Utah—A. G. Horne.
Vermont—J. W. McGeary.
Virginia—Pannill Rucker.
Washington—J. W. Goodwin.
West Virginia—J. B. West.
Wisconsin—F. B. Hoskins.
Wyoming—R. A. Keenan.
Alaska—William M. Hale.
Arizona—George W. P. Hunt.
Indiana Territory—James Givens.
New Mexico—Macario Gallegos.
Oklahoma—T. L. Hill.
District of Columbia—F. B. Lord.
Hawaii—John H. Wise.

All Run Down

Large Demands Upon the Physical Strength.

Many Miserable People Who Exist but Do Not Live.

Run down men and women are to be found on every hand. They have overdrawn their account with the bank of vitality. They exist, but do not really live. With them, everything is uninteresting and monotonous, and life is a blank. Such people need building up—body, brain, and nerves. This must be done by toning the stomach and digestive organs and enriching and vitalizing the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great building up medicine. It creates a good appetite, gives digestive power, makes the blood rich, pure, and nourishing. It is just what you need when you feel weak, tired, and "run down."

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

BISHOP HATS... STRAWS $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00. SUMMER FELTS Popular Prices. 156 STATE STREET

Do you wear good Gloves? If you do try a pair of the celebrated ROY GLOVES at $1, $1.50, and you will wear no other. SHAYNE & CO., Sole Agents, 181 State street.

SILVER BOLTERS IN CONVENTION.

Republicans Who Withdrew at St. Louis Four Years Ago Hold First Meeting.

FOR BRYAN AND TOWNE.

Senator Teller as Temporary Chairman Makes Speech for Bimetallism.

ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The National convention of the Silver Republican party met in the Auditorium today. The delegates were slow in arriving and it was some time after 12, the hour fixed for the convention, when Chairman Charles A. Towne's gavel fell, and the party formed in St. Louis four years ago, after the bolt of the advocates of free silver from the Republican National convention, was launched on its first regular national gathering. Twenty-four States and Territories were represented at the convention.

Comparatively few spectators were present, owing to the assembling of the Democratic National convention, but there were delegates in abundance, especially large delegations being seated from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Colorado. Other States represented by smaller delegations were as follows: Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia.

Carry Towne's Picture.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the Minnesota delegates, headed by a brass band and carrying a huge banner bearing the pictures of Bryan and Towne, entered the hall amid a roar of cheers, and a moment after Chairman Towne rapped the convention to order and introduced the Rev. Dr. Bigelow of Cincinnati, who invoked a blessing upon the convention.

Dr. Bigelow's prayer was an appeal for relief from "the chains that are binding us and the golden padlocks that are being forged for our lips, from the national sin and the vengeance that is sure to follow."

"In that solemn day," Dr. Bigelow continued, "that comes to men and nations, and when that destiny shall have fully appeared, as we are now shaping it, may we not have to point for justification to the altars raised on the souls of our fellow-men."

The unusual spectacle was then presented of a minister being cheered. "Thank God, there's one minister who loves the poor!" shouted a California delegate, and the delegates cheered and applauded.

After the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Posten Military Band of Minneapolis the secretary of the committee read the call for the convention, and Stanley E. Parkhill of Minnesota read the Declaration of Independence. Several of the sentiments of the paper were applauded during the reading.

After the reading of the Declaration the delegates and audience stood while the band rendered "America."

Dr. Taylor's Poem.

Temporary Chairman Towne then introduced Dr. Howard S. Taylor of Chicago, a poet of the new political movement, who read his poem entitled "The Liberty Bell."

Preceding the recitation of the poem the author made a short speech, in which he compared some of the leading characters of 1776 to those of the last Republican convention in Philadelphia.

His remark that George Washington was conspicuously distinguished from some of those of 1900, in that he could not tell a lie, met with a spirited response from the convention. His reference to the military career of Roosevelt, in which he charged that the latter was wearing the plume which belonged to the Ninth and Tenth (colored) Regiments caused a demonstration which threatened to delay the proceedings of the convention.

Address by Charles A. Towne.

Mr. Towne then addressed the convention, speaking in part as follows:

The whole circuit of the year could offer to this occasion no other day so appropriate to its object as the 4th day of July. It will be one of the chief duties of these two great conventions to meet the present grave crisis in our history, due to the recreancy of Republican leadership to the fundamental principles of our institutions, by proclaiming anew the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence and by calling upon the patriotism of the country to maintain and perpetuate the glorious traditions of the republic.

For us, as former members of the Republican party, an especial, though now melancholy, interest attaches to the Declaration of Independence for the reason that when the first national convention of that party assembled in the historic City of Philadelphia forty-four years ago last month the inevitable associations of the place and the then noble sentiments of the party caused the adoption of a platform of which the following is the first clause of the first resolution:

"Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions."

A few days ago another convention of the Republican party met in the City of Philadelphia, the date being selected as near as possible to the anniversary of the convention of 1856. But mark this startling and most significant fact: In all the numerous resolutions so skillfully framed by this convention of 1900 there appears not one resolution, not one word, not one syllable of reference to the Declaration of Independence. Could anything more clearly illustrate the decadence of that once splendid and patriotic organization?

The men whom we today immediately represent left the Republican party in 1896 chiefly because of its action at St. Louis in betraying the cause of bimetallism and surrendering to the banking combination. Fundamentally that question is as vital now as it was then.

In our domestic concerns the Republican party, by a careful system of special privilege to the few, has built up the power of certain cruel and selfish influences until they are predominant in industry and politics and have virtually destroyed the democratic element in our social life and in the government. By law the great speculative banks have been empowered to usurp the sovereign function of issuing currency and to establish a gigantic money trust.

Mr. Towne's declaration that the Republican platform amounted to a repeal of the Declaration of Independence was enthusiastically applauded.

"I wish now to introduce as the temporary chairman," said Mr. Towne, "that grand old man of Colorado, Senator Henry M. Teller."

Every delegate jumped to his feet and shouted his approval of Senator Teller as the latter stepped to the speakers' table.

Mr. Towne presented Senator Teller with a gavel made from wood taken from the old Lincoln home at Springfield, Ill., which was presented to the convention by Lincoln Dubois of Illinois.

Senator Teller's Speech.

Senator Teller spoke in part as follows:

Gold and silver constitute the world's money, whether we have the gold standard, or the bimetallic standard, or the silver standard. These two metals have always been and always will be sought after and used as mediums of exchange. Neither can be wholly dispensed with whatever be the financial system.

Stimulus to Business.

The claim was made that the stimulus to business experienced in the last few years was due largely to the increase of the gold output and the continued production of silver, thus confirming the bimetallists, quantitative theory of money. He said:

During the last four years the world has produced over $1,000,000,000 of gold and about $800,000,000 of silver. This great production of gold and silver has stimulated business throughout the world. The gold standard countries have appropriated the gold and the silver standard countries the silver, and the result has been, as we predicted, an improvement of conditions with the increase of the money of the world. Even our opponents now admit that the increased production of gold is a blessing to mankind and profess the hope that the production may grow larger and not less. This is a vindication of our contention of 1896, that the business world was suffering because of a lack of metallic money.

What becomes of their claims that in 1896 we had a sufficient quantity of money and did not need silver money when we have added 25 per cent to the stock of gold and silver of 1896? With the great production of gold and silver coined into money there is no surplus of money, nor will there be if the present rate of production continues for a long time, or even if it should greatly increase.

Speaking on trusts he said that labor is at their mercy. He said:

When it becomes necessary to sustain the prices they have fixed they close their factories, reduce their output, and turn their laborers into the street, to secure employment elsewhere, if they can, and if not able to do that to starve.

With a United States statute for their control declared by the highest court of the land to be constitutional the Republican Attorney General declares that the great trusts are beyond the power of the courts and cannot be restrained in their work of spoliation of the public.

With both branches of Congress under their control with considerable majorities the only remedy proposed is a constitutional amendment to give Congress more complete powers over them, ostensibly for their better control, but in reality to release the trusts from the authority of the States to deal with them.

Refers to Spanish War.

Mr. Teller reviewed the war with Spain and its results, concluding with refrence to the Philippines, "that there appeared to be no way to protect the people of these islands, to maintain the peace of the world, and our own honor, except to exercise sovereign power over the islands until the people can form a government of their own. I believe," he added, "that public sentiment and the interests of the inhabitants of the Philippines demand that of us."

Mr. Teller referred to the refusal of Congress to adopt a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, and closed as follows:

In the nature of things it is not to be expected that a party can be found that on all subjects will be in accord with former Republicans who can no longer support that party; but in the Democratic party, with its liberal ideas expressed in the platform of 1896, and to be again repeated, together with their disapproval of imperialism and trusts, we may, I believe, fully discharge our duty as American citizens by the support of that party.

Cheer for Bryan and Towne.

The first mention of Mr. Bryan's name came near the end of Chairman Teller's speech. It started a storm of applause, but the demonstration was excelled by that which occurred when Charles A. Towne's name was mentioned. The delegates, one and all, jumped to their feet, waving flags, handkerchiefs, fans, and hats, and shouting and cheering for Bryan and Towne. For two or three minutes the delegates cheered for their choices, and when a moment later Chairman Teller finished his speech and sank nearly exhausted into his chair he was surrounded by a number of the delegates on the stage and congratulated.

SPLIT ON IMPERIALISM PLANK.

Silver Republican Committee Unable to Agree Over Resolution Denouncing Territorial Expansion.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The Committee on Resolutions, Senator Dubois, chairman, had a protracted session tonight. Several drafts of platforms and numerous amendments were read and discussed.

The resolutions of F. T. Van Vorhis of Indiana were formulated on the idea of the creation of a new party. They met with the disapproval of Mr. Stephenson of Colorado, who maintained that if the plank denouncing imperialism were adopted it would imperil success in Colorado, not because he was an imperialist, but because many in his State were in favor of expansion and they believed that a denunciation of the latter was equivalent to a disapproval of the former.

It was this criticism which precipitated other platforms and amendments and which resulted in the appointment of a subcommittee of seven, of which Senator Dubois is chairman, to take up the several reports and amendments seriatim and report a platform to the committee tomorrow after the adjournment of the morning session.

The subcommittee is composed of the following: Fred T. Dubois, Idaho; D. C. Tillotson, Kansas; A. M. Stevenson, Colorado; Charles R. Schley, Michigan; Frank Ransom, Nebraska; F. J. Van Vorhis, Indiana; Allen J. Blethen, Washington.

Following is the Silver Republican National committee:

Alabama—Cutler Smith.
Arkansas—Thomas Boles.
California—Nathan Cole Jr.
Colorado—A. M. Stephenson.
Connecticut—Joseph S. Sheldon.
Delaware—C. G. Prettyman.
Idaho—F. T. Dubois.
Indiana—F. T. Van Vorhis.
Illinois—J. N. Teller.
Iowa—W. A. Spurrier.
Kansas—Dr. F. B. Lawrence.
Kentucky—D. J. Schnider.
Louisiana—S. L. Cary.
Maryland—W. E. Beveridge.
Massachusetts—Norman Cameron.
Michigan—C. E. Watkins.
Minnesota—E. S. Corser.
Missouri—F. Thomas Ransom.
Nebraska—Frank T. Ransom.
Montana—C. S. Hartman.
New Jersey—James H. Fleming.
North Dakota—H. M. Creel.
New York—Ben S. Dean.
Ohio—L. W. Brown.
Oregon—C. W. Talmage.
Pennsylvania—William Wilhelm.
South Dakota—L. B. Hull.
Tennessee—H. W. Sawyer.
Washington—Colonel L. Lyon.
West Virginia—T. B. Meninger.
Wisconsin—Rublee A. Cole.
Wyoming—A. A. Johnson.
New Mexico—O. B. Stein.
Oklahoma—Dr. F. S. Peck.

ALLIES WAIT FOR CONFERENCE.

Committees of Three Parties to Consider Question of Second Place—Towne Desires Haste.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

The silver Republicans and Populists are waiting for a conference with the Democrats. Senator Tillman of South Carolina will introduce a resolution in the convention tomorrow morning calling for a committee to meet like committees from these two allies of the Democratic party.

It is understood that until this expected and promised conference is held the Vice Presidential question will be kept in the air. It is known that Mr. Towne's chances of the nomination depend largely if not entirely upon the result of that conference. He expressed considerable anxiety this evening to know just how soon the convention would act in the matter. He directed Charles Hartman to take it up at once and to see Senator Tillman and insist upon as much haste as possible.

Not only is Mr. Towne himself desirous of knowing what the decision in his case is going to be, but his friends are growing uneasy over the delay. They admit that the longer definite action is postponed the less favorable are Mr. Towne's chances of being selected by this convention to be Mr. Bryan's running mate. Ex-Senator Fred Dubois and Senator Pettigrew want the conference held as early tomorrow as possible. They have the support in their demand of Dr. H. S. Taylor, who speaks for the Populists.

SHOOTS AND KILLS NEIGHBOR.

Eugene Ford Slays P. Manthorn at the Former's Residence, 3528 Armour Avenue.

Eugene Ford, 3528 Armour avenue, shot and killed P. Manthorn at the former's house at 1 o'clock this morning. Manthorn was a neighbor. The cause of the shooting had not been learned by the police at 2 o'clock.

Ford is colored. He escaped after the shooting, and the police are searching for him.

FIREMEN ANSWER 63 ALARMS.

Losses Are Small, Being Estimated at Less than $2,000—Increase Over Last Fourth.

The Fire department answered sixty-three alarms of fire yesterday from midnight to midnight, but the losses in all cases were trifling, and it was estimated that the total loss would be less than $2,000. Last Fourth of July the department answered only thirty alarms, and on July 4, 1898, 100.

BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT

I. N. G. at Springfield.

To admit of a visit to the encampment the Chicago and Alton railroad will sell excursion tickets Chicago to Springfield and return at $3 for the round trip, good going Saturday, July 7, and returning July 8 and 9. For further particulars and transportation arrangements call on or address city ticket office, 101 Adams street.

ROOSEVELT FOR ACTION IN CHINA.

(Continued from first page.)

"You're a brick!" was shouted after him as he rode down between the file of soldiers.

Talks for Justice.

At Herrington at 1:40 o'clock the text of the speech was justice.

"Justice and liberty," he said, "are, indeed, one and inseparable. On this Fourth there are the dead bodies of Americans in the streets of Pekin or cowering in hidden shelter. The Chinese may boast of liberty, but they have not liberty to cut the throats of our fellows, or to murder Americans. Right liberty can only come as the companion of right purposes. On this Fourth, which ushers in the new century, it behooves each of us to consider future responsibilities; to pledge to help make this nation the greatest of all nations, as it must become. Keep our own house clean, both in private and public life, or we will be visited by the punishing flail. Grit, however, has got to go with patriotism."

On reaching White City Governor Roosevelt received telegraphic reiteration of the Pekin slaughter. His speech showed its effect in the following sentence:

"The life of Americans must be made safe in every country in the world. You can be easy."

Lieutenant Governor H. E. Victor of Kansas joined the party at White City. Alta Vista a half hour afterwards cheered the sentiment: "We have got to see as a nation that such a thing as the killing at Pekin cannot be repeated."

Warm Fourth for Governor.

This has been a warm Fourth for "Teddy." He has traveled nearly 400 miles and has delivered fifteen speeches in twelve hours before an estimated aggregate audience of 40,000 people. The St. Joe celebration tonight afforded the proper climax to the day. It was divided in place between the Union Depot and Lake Contrary Park, 25,000 people seeing and hearing the Governor between the two points. Neither speech trended upon new topics, though both were lengthier than usual.

Governor Roosevelt and his party left St. Joe at 10:15 o'clock tonight and will reach Quincy, Ill., at 8:30 tomorrow morning. He will arrive in Chicago tomorrow night.

The Governor waked to the cares of a speech-making Fourth amid surroundings not in the least strenuous. No discharge of cannon crackers and no shout of the small boy disturbed him. From the repose he might have believed himself alone in a sylvan retreat. The whistling cry of bob white was wafted from the stubble of a wheat field and the distant drumming of the partridge came from a narrow strip of woodland along a river's edge, and no noise of wheels revolving on steel rails brought a discordant note into the rural symphony.

The car was standing still, a mile out of Anthony, and the halt was made to permit the Governor a restful awakening and a quiet breakfast, he was so weary from the Oklahoma day. However, he slept so long it became necessary to start before he began breakfast. Consequently at 8:15 o'clock, at Anthony, he delivered his first Fourth of July speech on the doubtful inspiration of an empty stomach. Events which later were to stir him into a new line of utterance had not happened, and he contented himself with falling almost for the last time upon the topic of his roughings.

Tribute to Grant Travis.

One of the men of the regiment to fall at San Juan was Grant Travis of Anthony. He was a good man, said the commander in lauding his dead trooper, and the response came reverently back from the crowd, "He was."

The twenty minutes necessary to traverse the distance between Anthony and Harper enabled the Governor to dispose of his breakfast. To Harper to greet him came a trainload of excursionists from Jerry Simpson's town, Medicine Lodge, and with them arrived Congressman Chester Long, who wrested the Congressional seat from the grasp of the sockless statesman. Mr. Long was with the Roosevelt party for several hours on Monday, but he did not take the Oklahoma journey.

Harper was in holiday array. An arch of flags extended over the railroad and big 'buses with sides hidden by flags were drawn up at the outskirts of the crowd, which was one of jubilant spirits.

Fourth of July Speech.

"You have begun the Fourth in good shape," began the Governor, "and glad I am to be here to take part with you in the celebration, if only for a few minutes."

"He looks like me," a voice interrupted from the middle of throng, and there was a general uproar. When his voice could be heard Governor Roosevelt entered into a genuine Fourth of July oratorical period, not forgetting the strenuous application.

"You veterans," he said, "knew for four years what it was to lie in trenches, to face your enemy year after year; knew check and repulse, and saw victory after victory fade away into defeat. You know, too, how precious to you was the final triumph. You hand its memories down to your children today as the best of your heritages. In the years of leisure you have forgotten the hard years were after all the best of your life. You did not build your fortunes. You do not till your farms without worry and without toil. What you have were gained by strenuous endeavor.

"Today we commemorate that time when our forefathers declared against ease and for war. They need not have gone into battle. If they had thought it was not worth the while they might have staid at home and worn the yoke of British tyrants; but they feared neither labor nor death."

His Train "Pulls Out."

How much further he would have gone never will be known. He stopped to take a big sunflower handed up to him by a little girl, and before he was through thanking her the engineer pulled open the throttle, and a gulf intervened between the speaker and his audience. Many ran after the train, and the daring ones climbed up to get a shake of the hand.

Kingman received its visitor with a discharge of a six-pound cannon, a relic of the civil war. Firecrackers and bombs were fired off at the same time, and the Governor, despite his war training, lifted his fingers to his ears. The train moved forward once after the throng closed around it.

"It is only going fifteen feet," exclaimed the Govenor.

"Never mind," shouted a ranchman, "we will follow you to Washington."

"I believe you would," laughed Roosevelt.

LIFE-SAVER RESCUES TWO BOYS

William Batchelor Drops from Breeches Buoy and Takes Elias and Bert Weary to Shore.

William Batchelor, one of the Jackson Park life-saving crew, saved Elias and Bert Weary, 5830 Washington avenue, from drowning yesterday while the crew was giving an exhibition drill that was witnessed by several thousand people. The boys waded into the lake to get a better view of Batchelor's trip in the breeches-buoy from a spar in the water to shore. As Batchelor was riding to shore the boys stepped beyond their depth. Batchelor stopped the buoy and dropped into the water, rescuing both boys.

The body of Tony Ratkey, Pullman, 48 years old, and a fisherman, was found in Calumet Lake, near the foot of One Hundred and Seventh street, by two fishermen during the morning. He was found near a small rowboat, containing several bottles, and it is supposed he fell overboard.

Harry Stevens, Fifty-third street and Wabash avenue, was seized with cramps while bathing in the lake at the foot of Seventy-fifth street. He was unconscious when rescued by friends, but recovered in a short time.

Harry Fehl, 3022 Wisconsin street, Mayfair, was drowned in the lake off Montrose boulevard. He tried to change his seat in a rowboat, lost his balance, and fell overboard. He sank instantly.

John Reintupks, 28 years old, 4485 Honore street, was drowned while bathing in one of the Stock-Yards ponds at Forty-fourth and Leavitt streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies take Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters when low spirited. It brightens them up.

DEATH ROLL OF JULY FOURTH.

Sixteen Persons Are Killed and 709 Injured in Celebrating.

LOSS BY FLAMES, $74,000.

Tribune Correspondents in 67 Cities Report List of Casualties.

CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENTS.

(Continued from first page.)

Lansing, Mich.	1	...	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.		12	.....
Scranton, Pa.		5	.....
Ithaca, N. Y.		11	.....
Brazil, Ind.		4	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.		29	.....
Appleton, Wis.		4	.....
Columbus, Ind.		4	100
Dallas, Tex.		11	.....
Concord, N. H.		2	.....
Las Vegas, N. M., and vicinity		104	.....
Santa Fé, N. M.		4	.....
Albuquerque, N. M.		8	.....
Kankakee, Ill.		8	.....
Menominee, Mich.		51	.....
Kenosha, Wis.		4	150
Madison, Wis.		1	.....
Akron, O.		5	.....
Marinette, Wis.	1	...	.....
La Grange, Ind.		13	.....
Evansville, Ind.		4	.....
Erie, Pa.		11	1,500
Elizabeth, N. J		3	.....
Des Moines, Ia		8	.....
Davenport, Ia		5	.....
Dayton, O	1	..	.....
Cripple Creek		..	2,000
Victor, Colo	1	..	1,000
Pueblo, Colo		..	1,500
Central City, Colo		1	.....
Centralia, Wash		1	.....
Canton, O		2	.....
Camden, N. J		3	.....
Burlington, Ia		25	.....
Bridgeton, N. J		4	.....
Boise, Idaho		2	.....
Burlington, Vt		10	.....
Covington, Ky		12	.....
Council Bluffs, Ia		3	.....
Kansas City, Mo		8	.....
Lincoln, Neb		1	.....
Phœnix, Ariz		1	.....
Springfield, O	1	27	.....
Bordentown, N. J		2	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.		24	1,000
Pataskala, O		..	900
Newark, O		12	.....
Millville, N. J		5	.....
Merchantville, N. J.		1	.....
Leadville, Colo		5	.....
Lancaster, Pa	1	..	.....
Jersey City, N. J	2	9	.....
Hartford, Conn		4	100
Hazleton, Pa	1	..	.....
Hammonton, N. J		3	.....
Wilmington, Del		5	.....
Beatrice, Neb		7	.....
Wellsville, O		3	.....
Shenandoah, Pa		3	.....
Portsmouth, O		6	.....
Provo, Utah		1	.....
Totals	30	1,325	$123,325

TOY CANNON VICTIMS.

Baltimore	9	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2
Buffalo	2	Aurora, Ill.	3
La Crosse, Wis.	5	Dubuque, Ia.	3
Fargo, N. D.	1	Lincoln, Neb.	1
Peoria, Ill.	1	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1
Elmira, N. Y.	1	Scranton, Pa.	2
Elkhart, Ind.	3	Ithaca, N. Y.	1
Houghton, Mich.	1	Appleton, Wis.	2
Minneapolis	3	Las Vegas, N. M., and vicinity	10
Lorain, O.	1		
Milwaukee, Wis.	1		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	14	Santa Fé, N. M.	2
Muncie, Ind.	3	Albuquerque, N. M.	1
Massillon, O.	1	Menomonee, Mich.	5
Bloomington, Ill.	4	Akron, O.	1
Rockford, Ill.	2	Hazleton, Pa.	1
Muskegon, Mich.	1	New Haven, Conn.	1
Colorado Springs	1	Newark, N. J.	1
Bridgeton, N. J.	2	Provo, Utah	1
Burlington, Ia.	1	Scranton, Pa.	1
Canton, O.	1	Salt Lake City	1
Centralia, Wash.	1	Syracuse, N. Y.	4
Cleveland, O.	2	Shenandoah, Pa.	1
Davenport, Ia.	2	Springfield, Ill.	4
Erie, Pa.	1	Wilmington, Del.	1
Evansville, Ind.	1		
Jersey City, N. J.	1		
Hartford, Conn.	1	Total	118

INJURED—SKYROCKETS.

Chicago	1	Las Vegas, N. M.,	
Baltimore	5	and vicinity	12
Buffalo	2	Santa Fé, N. M.	1
St. Louis	7	Albuquerque, N.	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	M.	2
Crawfordsville,		Menomonee, Mich.	5
Ind.	1	New Haven, Conn.	1
Brazil, Ind.	1	Portsmouth, O.	1
Jersey City, N. J.	1		
Leadville, Colo.	1	Total	45
Millville, N. J.	2		

INJURED BY FIRECRACKERS.

Chicago	10	Marquette, Mich.	1
Beatrice, Neb	3	Muncie, Ind.	4
Belleville, Ill	1	New Haven, Conn.	4
Bordentown, N. J.	1	Newark, N. J	2
Boise, Idaho	2	Newark, O	12
Bridgeton, N. J	4	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	7
Burlington, Ia	16	Portsmouth, O	3
Canton, O	1	Salt Lake City	3
Cleveland, O	8	Shenandoah, Pa.	1
Davenport, Ia	1	Syracuse, N. Y.	4
Des Moines, Ia	5	Springfield, Ill	3
Elizabeth, N. J	1	Wilmington, Del	2
Erie, Pa	8	Pittsburg	16
Hammonton, N. J.	1	Boston	17
Hartford, Conn	2	Detroit	22
Jersey City, N. J.	7	Cincinnati	1
La Salle, Ill	2	Denver	6
Leadville, Colo	3	Providence	5
Millville, N. J.	3	Decatur, Ill.	10
New York	8	Hammond, Ind.	2
Philadelphia	29	Aurora, Ill.	2
Washington, D. C.	5	Dubuque, Ia.	8
St. Louis	18	Lincoln, Neb.	1
Buffalo	3	St. Paul, Minn.	4
Baltimore	13	Lisbon, Ia.	1
La Crosse, Wis.	2	Fond du Lac, Wis.	8
Benton Harbor,		Scranton, Pa.	1
Mich.	4	Ithaca, N. Y.	7
Fargo, N. D.	2	Crawfordsville,	
Elmira, N. Y.	1	Ind.	2
Elkhart, Ind.	3	Brazil, Ind.	2
Memphis, Tenn.	8	Harrisburg, Pa.	6
Ottumwa, Ia.	3	Appleton, Wis.	1
Houghton, Mich.	2	Elgin, Ill.	1
Eau Claire, Wis.	2	Columbus, Ind.	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	Dallas, Tex.	7
Upper Sandusky,		Las Vegas, N. M.,	
O.	1	and vicinity	17
Lorain, O.	1	Santa Fé, N. M.	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	10	Albuquerque, N.	
Muncie, Ind.	1	M.	5
Massillon, O.	10	Kankakee, Ill.	3
Bloomington, Ill.	7	Menomonee, Mich.	15
Quincy, Ill.	2	Freeport, Ill.	2
Duluth, Minn.	5	Kenosha, Wis.	2
Rockford, Ill.	5	Joliet, Ill.	3
Galesburg, Ill.	4	Akron, O.	2
Grand Rapids,		La Grange, Ind.	2
Mich.	1		
Lansing, Mich.	5	Total	442

HURT BY POWDER EXPLOSIONS.

Chicago	2	Colorado Springs	5
St. Louis	17	Lansing, Mich.	1
Buffalo	1	Marquette, Mich.	1
Washington	1	Decatur, Ill.	6
Philadelphia	21	Dubuque, Ia.	1
La Crosse, Wis.	3	Lincoln, Neb.	2
Benton Harbor,		Fond du Lac, Wis.	7
Mich.	2	Scranton, Pa.	2
Raleigh, N. C.	2	Ithaca, N. Y.	1
Fargo, N. D.	4	Washington, D. C.	1
Elkhart, Ind.	7	Crawfordsville,	
Memphis, Tenn.	2	Ind.	1
Houghton, Mich.	1	Harrisburg, Pa.	5
Upper Sandusky,		Elgin, Ill.	5
O.	8	Concord, N. H.	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	Las Vegas, N. M.,	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	21	and vicinity	16
Muncie, Ind.	3	Menomonee, Mich.	10
Massillon, O.	2	Kenosha, Wis.	1
La Grange, Ind.	3	Akron, O.	2
Bloomington, Ill.	1	Kankakee, Ill.	2

Galesburg, Ill.	2	Louisville, Ky.	1
Burlington, Ia.	8	Rochester, N. Y.	2
Cleveland O.	2	Pittsburg, Pa.	2
Davenport, Ia.	2	Beatrice, Neb.	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	2		
Evansville, Ind.	1	Total	187
Jersey City, N. J.	4		

INJURED—FIREARMS.

Chicago	5	Binghamton, N. Y.	2
Philadelphia	2	Dubuque, Ia.	1
Baltimore	14	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1
Buffalo	15	Ithaca, N. Y.	2
St. Louis	83	Appleton, Wis.	1
Benton Harbor,		Elgin, Ill.	3
Mich.	2	Marinette, Wis.	1
Seattle, Wash.	1	Las Vegas, N. M.,	
Peoria, Ill.	1	and vicinity	12
Elkhart, Ind.	4	Kankakee, Ill.	1
Ottumwa, Ia.	1	Menomonee, Mich.	11
Minneapolis	4	Madison, Wis.	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	20	Joliet, Ill.	1
Muncie, Ind.	4	La Grange, Ind.	4
Massillon, O.	2	Leadville, Colo.	1
Decatur, Ill.	4	Lancaster, Pa.	1
Beatrice, Neb.	3	Harrisburg, Pa.	14
Wilmington, Del.	1	Hartford, Conn.	1
Springfield, Ill.	4	Evansville, Ind.	2
Shenandoah, Pa.	1	Erie, Pa.	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	6	Des Moines, Ia.	3
Rochester, N. Y.	1	Cleveland, O.	2
Portsmouth, O.	2	Camden, N. J.	3
Niagara Falls	15	Bordentown, N. J.	1
Newark, N. J.	1	Bedford, Ind.	1
New Haven, Conn.	6		
Moline, Ill.	1	Total	226
Merchantville, N. J.	1		

FOUR CHILDREN ARE KILLED.

Boy Shoots Blank Cartridge into Street Fireworks Stand with Disastrous Results—Twenty-three Hurt.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.—A blank cartridge fired at close range by a small colored boy into a large collection of fireworks today cost the lives of seven children, and severe burns and lacerations to twenty-four other persons, only two of whom were adults. The names of some of the dead are:

DIANNO, CARMEL, aged 11 years.
FERUZZI, CHARLES, aged 11 years.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED CHILDREN.

Those who will probably die are:

De Rites, Isabelle, aged 8 years.
Dianno, Jennie, aged 5 years.
Naccitro, Frank, aged 9 years.

The explosion occurred in front of the small shop of Antonario Mammerello, on Eighth street, in a thickly populated section. The fireworks were on a stand on the pavement, and consisted largely of giant firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets, and chasers.

A large number of children were clustered about the stand. The boy, Isaiah Harris, was seen to point the pistol in the direction of the fireworks and fire. The force of the explosion which followed shattered the windows of many stores and houses in the vicinity, and the scene was covered by a dense smoke. When this lifted the forms of more than a score of children were found lying on the street, burned and bleeding.

The owner of the fireworks was arrested. Following the explosion, the police confiscated about three wagonloads of fireworks in the neighborhood.

BOY DIES OF BULLET WOUND.

Frank Knope Hit by Stray Bullet—List of Accidents Comparatively Small.

One death from the use of explsives in Fourth of July celebrations was reported in Chicago. Forty-two persons were injured. The list of injured is comparatively small, fifty-three persons being burned or wounded last year, one being killed.

Frank Knope, 3547 Marshfield avenue, was playing in the yard in the rear of his aunt's residence, 3820 Ashland avenue, and was struck by a stray bullet, his skull being fractured. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he died last night.

Several persons were wounded by bullets. Mrs. Amelia Carroll, 2916 Wentworth avenue, was walking in her back yard and a stray bullet struck her, entering the right hip. She is 60 years old and her wound is a serious one. Edward F. Bick, who lives two doors away, admitted he had been shooting a loaded revolver while in the yard in the rear of his house and was arrested.

The new Emergency Hospital in Plymouth place received its first patient, E. W. Schaaf, manager of the Merchants' Hotel, being taken there. His right thumb was blown off by a firecracker.

A list of the injured, classified according to the explosives by which the injuries resulted, is as follows:

Toy Pistol.

Redmond, Harry, 13 years old, 403 West Taylor street; shot himself in left hand.
Unknown boy, 14 years old; shot in left cheek by Robert Gore, 13 years old, 242 West Ohio street; taken to West Chicago Avenue Police Station and physician summoned to dress the wound.
Worswick, David, 13 years old, 666 Fulton street; shot himself in left hand.

Cannon.

Bumbrowski, Ignatz, 45 years old, 641 Canal street; both eyes injured; serious.
Chester, Robert, 13 years old, 2010 Railroad avenue; burned about the face; may lose the sight of one eye.
Corrado, Tony, 15 years old, 255 West Eighteenth street; right hand torn.
Ryan, James, 12 years old; right eye burned while at Quinn and Twenty-ninth streets.

Other Firearms.

Adams, John, colored, 348 Ferdinand street, struck in face by stray bullet while sitting in his house; injury slight.
Anders, Mrs. Kate, 2866 North Paulina street, struck by stray bullet while sitting in front of her residence; bullet passed through her body below ribs; probably will die.
Anderson, William, 3706 Wentworth avenue, struck in left leg by stray bullet while at Wentworth avenue and Thirty-eighth street; not serious.
Carroll, Mrs. Amelia, 60 years old, 2916 Wentworth avenue, struck in right hip by stray bullet from a revolver while in back yard; Edward F. Bick, residing two doors away, arrested; admitted he had been firing loaded cartridges; Mrs. Carroll's condition serious.
Colgrass, Arthur, 24 years old, 208 Webster avenue, two fingers of right hand blown off by explosion of pistol.
Driscoll, Mrs. C., 3633 Cottage Grove avenue, struck in right thigh by bullet while sitting in the doorway of her residence; condition serious; Henry Huichman, same address, arrested.
Durkin, Charles, 10 years old, 1645 Greenshaw street; left eye shot out while playing with a revolver.
Fizri, Louis, 163 Jefferson street, shot in left arm; not serious.
Jean, M. E., 118 Park avenue, shot by a friend whose name he refused to tell to the police; bullet lodged in his left foot; taken to the County Hospital.
Knope, Frank, 3547 Marshfield avenue, struck by stray bullet while visiting his aunt, Mrs. Feiger, 3820 Ashland avenue, and playing in back yard; bullet struck his head, fracturing the skull; taken to the County Hospital; condition serious.
Lynch, Thomas, 13 years old, 1247 Forty-seventh street, shot through right hand while trying to extract bullet from gun barrel.
Marks, William, 14 years old, 493 South Lincoln street, shot by playmate; bullet lodged in his breast; taken to County Hospital.

Gunpowder.

Arquit, George, 1024 Armitage avenue; dropped a lighted cigar in can of powder in front of his residence; burned about face and hands.
Carroll, John, 24 years old, 415 May street; face and hands burned by powder.
Hitchcock, Charles; burned about face by explosion of powder caused by George Arquit.
Hoffenberg, Nathan, 10 years old, 469 Paulina street; face and hands burned.
Sirrett, Fred, 17 years old, 52 Sholto street; face and hands burned.

Firecrackers.

Beaumont, George, 712 Ross avenue; left hand burned and torn.
Colford, James, 1662 Barry avenue, right hand mangled.
Cunningham, William, 24 Arlington place; left hand burned.
Dardis, Owen, 54 years old, no residence; jaw lacerated, face and neck badly burned by giant cracker thrown at him by boys while he was sitting on the sidewalk at Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets; Albert Saunders, Joe Endemann, and Leroy Brown, all under 15 years old, arrested.
Denman, Mrs. Mary, 36 years old, 870 West Harrison street; eyes injured and face burned.
Detrich, Charles, 14 years old, 36 String street; left arm cut by a piece of tin from a can blown to pieces by crackers.
Duffy, William, 15 years old; burned and bruised about the face, arms, and abdomen; taken to the Baptist Hospital.
Jansen, Oscar, 7611 Wood street; right hand torn, forefinger shattered.
Krozywors, Simon, 176 North Desplaines street, four fingers of right hand blown off; taken to the County Hospital.
McKenna, Daniel, 1501 North Lincoln street, two fingers of right hand blown off; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.
Miller, Emil, 14 years old, 2802 Princeton avenue; right hand torn, thumb amputated.
Neal, William, 55 years old; both hands torn and burned; taken to the County Hospital.
Pellon, Frank, 8 years old, 1621 Sherman avenue, Evanston; eyes injured, burned about the face.
Schaaf, E. W., manager Merchants' Hotel; right thumb blown off; taken to the new Emergency Hospital, 85 Plymouth place.
Schlade, George, Harlem; right hand shattered; amputation will be necessary.
Tunze, William, 93 East Fullerton avenue; may lose sight of both eyes.

Skyrockets.

Fox, James, 388 Paulina street, ear split.
Lenahan, William, 638 Grand avenue; may lose one eye.

Runaways Caused by Explosions.

Swanson, C. A., 140 Eugenie street, bruised about legs and body and hands cut, jumping from wagon; horse ran in front of a St. Paul train and was killed.

Boy Shoots and Kills Playmate.

Joliet, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—George White, the 7-year-old son of Edward White of this city, was accidentally shot and instantly killed today by Archie Johnson, an 11-year-old playmate. The two were celebrating the Fourth and had an old revolver. White had pointed the weapon at Johnson and snapped the trigger several times, but there was no discharge. Johnson then took the revolver, and leveling it at White pulled the trigger. There was a report and White fell with a bullet hole in the middle of his forehead.

Old Soldier Blown in the Air.

Dayton, O., July 4.—[Special.]—A spark from a skyrocket exploded today a cannon that was being prepared to fire. The explosion blew an old soldier in the air, so badly mangling him that he cannot live.

Boy Wounded in Forehead.

Madison, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—Eddie Ennis, 12 years old, was dangerously wounded in the forehead today while playing with a revolver.

Observation Parlor Cars to Waukesha Are run through daily on train via the Northwestern line, leaving Chicago 9 a. m. Parlor car service on other trains. For tickets and information apply ticket office, 212 Clark street and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 4.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Lower Michigan—Fair and continued warmer, possibly thunder showers in the afternoon, partly cloudy Friday, fresh southwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Showers Thursday, generally fair Friday, fresh northeasterly winds.

For Wisconsin—Thunder-storms Thursday, cooler in western portion, fair Friday, fresh northeasterly winds.

Minnesota and Iowa—Thunder-storms and cooler Thursday, generally fair Friday, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Missouri—Thunder-storms Thursday, fair Friday, variable winds.

South Dakota—Fair and warmer Thursday, fair Friday, northerly, shifting to westerly winds.

Nebraska—Fair and warmer Thursday, fair Friday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 4, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.78	84	92	S.	.01	Fair
Albany	29.94	82	88	N.W.	.02	Fair
Alpena	30.00	62	68	E.	.24	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.10	86	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.88	64	82	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Battleford	29.68	68	68	Calm	.84	Fair
Bismarck	29.72	78	78	S.W.	.34	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.00	72	78	N.W.	.54	Clo'dy
Boston	29.90	82	88	N.	.01	Clear
Cairo	30.04	78	88	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.54	68	70	S.W.	.06	Fair
Charlotte	30.06	86	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.72	66	76	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Chicago	29.90	88	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	30.04	84	88	S.W.	.01	Fair
Cleveland	29.96	86	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.86	90	96	S.W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.80	60	76	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.82	86	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.92	88	92	S.W.	.28	Fair
Dodge	29.74	72	84	S.	.24	Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.84	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.90	52	58	N.E.	.14	Clo'dy
Edmonton	29.54	66	70	W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.94	82	86	S.E.	.26	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.90	80	82	S.W.	.02	Clear
Green Bay	29.88	68	82	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Havre	29.68	76	78	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	29.78	66	68	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Huron	29.68	74	82	E.	.44	Rain
Indianapolis	30.00	86	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.14	80	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.90	84	86	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Lander	29.70	76	76	N.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.00	86	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.94	58	60	N.	.35	Rain
Memphis	30.04	80	88	S.E.	.16	Clear
Milwaukee	29.86	88	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	29.72	76	78	E.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.08	86	90	E.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.96	70	78	W.	.38	Fair
New Orleans	30.06	80	88	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Nashville	30.06	86	90	S.	....	Clear
New York City	29.92	80	90	N.W.	.18	Clear
Norfolk	30.00	90	98	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.68	74	88	N.W.	.17	Rain
Omaha	29.74	84	88	S.E.	....	Rain
Oswego	30.00	70	74	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Palestine	29.96	76	88	S.	1.12	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.06	82	90	S.	.66	Fair
Philadelphia	29.96	80	94	W.	.06	Fair
Pittsburg	30.00	84	92	W.	.22	Clear
Pueblo	29.72	62	78	N.	.12	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.64	76	76	W.	.44	Fair
Rapid City	29.66	72	76	N.	.04	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.90	90	94	S.	....	Fair
St. Paul	29.76	74	90	W.	1.79	Rain
Salt Lake City	29.76	80	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.94	68	72	S.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	88	94	S.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	86	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.04	84	90	E.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	29.98	82	96	S.	.04	Clear
White River	30.00	70	76	E.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	29.72	82	82	S.	.06	Clear
Winnipeg	29.78	82	84	N.E.	....	Fair

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:
Adams, Jennie, 16; Augustana Hospital, July 1.
Beals, Carrie V., 32; 4423 Lowe-av., July 3.
Bondsher, Veda, 5; 286 W. Adams-st., July 2.
Baird, Johanna, 69; 1292 N. 46th-ct., July 2.
Burggraf, George, 11; 190 W. 22d-pl., July 1.
Holicky, Marie, 27; 2872 Quinn-st., July 3.
Krouenberg, Paul, 34; 195 Washburne-av., July 3.
Lehman, Matthew, 25; 922 32d-st., June 30.
Lemke, Mary, 21; 1089 N. Oakley-av., July 2.
Ostrowsky, Frank, 58; 3318 S. Hoyne-av., July 2.
Pietrowski, Marijan, 11; 332 N. Carpenter-st., July 3.
Pertozza, Vincenza, 5; 511 Clark-st., July 3.
Richards, Sister Gertrude, 27; Oakley-av. and Le Moyne-st., July 2.
Salgmer, Annie, 10; 2921 Archer-av., July 4.
Spillman, Elizabeth, 70; Lakeside Hospital, July 3.
Seramer, Louisa, 45; 736 Carmen-av., July 3.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Helena Brown, wife of Dr. Louis Brown, at Kankakee, July 3, 1900. Burial at Graceland. Remains will arrive at Illinois Central Depot 11:20 a. m. July 5.

CROOKER—At rest, July 3, 1900, William Warren, husband of Catherine D. Crooker. Funeral from late residence, 3131 Forest-av., Thursday, 10:30 a. m. Interment private at Rosehill. Buffalo and St. Louis papers please copy.

GEE—July 3, Mason Gee, aged 36 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Gee. Funeral from his late residence, 468 La Salle-av., Thursday, at 2 o'clock, to Rosehill. Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

GALPIN—Homer B. Galpin, beloved husband of Wealtha J. Galpin and father of Mrs. Nellie M. Gager, E. Frank Galpin, and Homer K. Galpin, at 729 Monroe-st., aged 69. Funeral from residence Friday, July 6, at 1 p. m., to Forest Home.

HIGGINS—Charles A. Higgins, aged 41 years, at residence, 1348 Sheridan road, 2:30 a. m., July 4. Announcement of funeral later.

JORDAN—July 3, 1900, at his residence, 312 W. 67th-st., Englewood, James Jordan, beloved husband of Mary Jordan, aged 65 years. Funeral Friday, July 6, 1900, at 9 a. m., from St. Bernard's Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

JACKSON—William, father of Willis P., Frank, and Jefferson, July 4, aged 73. Burial at Rochester, Wis., July 6.

LEMKE—Mary Lemke (née Byrnes), beloved wife of Gustave Lemke, July 2, 1900, aged 21 years 3 months, at her residence, 1089 N. Oakley-av. Funeral Thursday at 9:30 a. m., from St. Sylvester's Church, to Graceland. Pittsburg papers please copy.

RICHERT—Eva Richert, aged 70 years, beloved mother of John A. Richert and Catherine Gillet and grandmother of George and Mamie Breiner, July 4, at her residence, 2808 Emerald-av. Funeral Saturday, July 7, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Peter's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

RUEHL—William, July 4, 1900, aged 74 years. Funeral Friday, July 6, at 1 o'clock, from late residence, 503 S. Ashland-blvd., to Graceland Cemetery.

TWITTY—July 3, Elizabeth Twitty, aged 78 years, widow of the late Edward Twitty. Funeral from residence, 1463 Jackson-blvd., Friday, July 6, at 1 o'clock.

CASTLE SQUARE

CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

This new and successful brand has established a name for itself among the best class of smokers in Chicago, which means increasing sales and popularity wherever introduced.

You'll know it by its fine quality; you'll smoke it always on account of the excellence in every detail of its manufacture. It is a genuinely select cigar made of Cuba's highest priced tobacco.

2 for 25c. 3 for 50c.

A smaller size, 10c straight.

FRANKLIN, MACVEAGH & CO. DISTRIBUTORS
S. OTTENBERG & BROS. M'F'RS. TAMPA, FLA.

DEATHS.

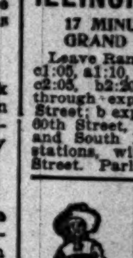
WATSON—Catherine, aged 76 years 4 months 18 days. Funeral Friday, July 6, at 2:30 o'clock, from her late residence, 1512 Magnolia-av., Sheridan Park, to Rosehill.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED 20 years; good chance. Address O 242, Tribune.

FOUND—BICYCLE; ST. LAWRENCE AND 8 Chicago-avs. Call 7026 Cottage Grove-av.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB RACES
Eleventh Day—THURSDAY, JULY 5th
6 GRAND RACES 6
Including the QUICKSTEP STAKES. Commencing promptly at 2:30 p. m. sharp Rain or shine.
ADMISSION Including Seat in Grand Stand $1.00
TICKETS on Sale Wellington Hotel Rotunda.
"TRAIN SERVICE."
South Side Elevated Trains connecting with all Elevated Roads via the Loop every 3 minutes.
South Side Elevated Express in 20 minutes.
CABLE AND ELECTRIC LINES.
State Street and Cottage Grove Avenue cable lines connect with all South Side cross-town lines direct to gates. Calumet Electric Street Railway to South Park Avenue and 63d Street.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
17 MINUTES VAN BUREN STREET TO GRAND STAND BY EXPRESS TRAINS.
Leave Randolph Street as follows: c12:45, b1:00, c1:05, a1:10, b1:20, c1:25, a1:30, b1:40, c1:45, b2:00, c2:05, b2:20, c2:25, b2:40. Note: a indicates through express, no stops south of Van Buren Street; b express with loop connection transfer at 60th Street, stopping at Van Buren, Hyde Park, and South Park only; c local, stopping at all stations, with loop connection transfer at 60th Street. Parlor cars on through express trains.



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THE BURGOMASTER
Hilarity Reigns Supreme.
You Can't Beat It.
Every Ev'g. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

COOL AS A TON OF ICE.
STUDEBAKER Tel. Har. 1599.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
ALL THIS WEEK BOCCACCIO
Nights, 25c to $1; Mats., Wed., 25, 50; Sat. 25, 50, 75c.
Next Week—MARTHA—Seats now on sale.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee & Mgr.
The safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
LAST 14 TIMES
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
POSITIVELY ENDS SUNDAY, JULY 15.

Second Week. A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
KHORASSAN KARNIVAL
Karnival Grounds, Harrison and Loomis-sts.
OPEN DAILY 1 TO 11 P. M. FOR 3 WEEKS
German Village, Oriental Theater, Streets of All Nations, Streets of Cairo, Pony and Dog Show, Gipsy Camp, Menagerie of Wild Beasts, American Theater. ADMISSION 10 CENTS.
This Afternoon—Ladies and Children Admitted Free of Charge.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Julia Kingsley & Co. Cathryn Bartho.
Zamora Mexican Family Brandon & Regini.
Arthur Deming. Vinie DeWitt.
5—Rackett Brothers—5. Gagnon & Pollock.
John G. McDowell. Maximilian & Shields.
Esher Sisters. Marie DeWolf.
Nat Wharton. McCarver-Reed-McCarver
Swain & Newman. Johnson & Johnson.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

GREAT NORTHERN EVENINGS, 25c, 50c, 75c.
25c Mats. Wed. Sat. Sun.
8th week of continued success.
THE DAIRY FARM
Increasing in popularity daily.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
50 CENTS ON DAY STEAMERS.
ST. JOE and BENTON HARBOR.
Direct line to Grand Rapids and all Michigan and Indiana points. The only line carrying free high-class vaudeville show.
Daily 9:30 a. m., 10 a. m., 12:30 noon, except Saturday and Sunday. 7 p. m. daily except Sunday. Special Sat. 2 p.m. Every Night at 11:30, $1.
Docks Foot of Wabash-av. Tel. Central 2162.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
...SANS SOUCI...
COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 61ST-ST.
KILPATRICK'S FAMOUS RIDE.
VAUDEVILLE-4 Big Acts
CHICAGO MARINE BAND. High Diving.
Electric Fountain and Other Attractions.

PAPINTA
MASONIC TEMPLE.
D'ARVILLE, FILSON AND ERROL.
THE EIGHT CORNALLAS.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO
SUNNYSIDE
ADMISSION FREE TO GROUNDS
10—BIG HIGH-CLASS ACTS—10
Adele Purvis Onri, Kolb & Dill, Martinetti & Southerland, Silver & Sparks, George W. Stewart, Carl Charles, The Leonards and others.

SAM T. JACK'S Mad'n, nr. State Tel. Cent. 2195.
Only Burlesque House in Chicago.
Two Big Shows Every Day at 2 and 8.
CHAMPS ELYSEES BURLESQUERS
ROMAN MAIDENS
PRICES—10—20—30

MIACO'S TROCADERO State and Van Buren-sts.
Only Ground Floor Burlesque House in the City.
MATS. DAILY—10, 20, 30. 50c—Smoke if you like.
Mll'e Zolo's Little Magnets.
Fountain of Youth. The Girl in Blue. Talk of the Town

NATIONAL LEAGUE BALL PARK.
BASEBALL TODAY.
BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.
GAME BEGINS AT 3:30.

EDELWEISS | GEO. METZGER, Manager.
Cottage Grove Av. and 51st St.
Thirty-five Members THEODORE THOMAS' CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Directed by MR. ALBERT ULRICH.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Meals Served a la Carte. Popular Prices.

FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN ALL DEAD.

Hold Out at British Legation Until Ammunition Is All Gone.

ONE THOUSAND ARE SLAIN

Marines Sent to Guard the Embassies Share the Fate of Ministers.

CZAR BLOCKS THE MIKADO.

(Continued from first page.)

bids them launch the Chinese fleet against the fleets of the powers.

This will probably provoke laughter among those who remember the battle of Yalu, but nevertheless the Chinese have some ships capable of doing a good deal of mischief. They are manned by officers trained by Europeans.

So general is the feeling of apprehension that the fleets at Wei-Hai-Wei, Kiao-Chau, Shanghai, and Hongkong are making ready for the worst.

Views of London Times.

Regarding the delay of the powers in the acceptance of Japan's offer to send 30,000 more men immediately the Times this morning in its editorial leader says:

"We hear today that Japan has already 15,000 troops afloat and has mobilized and holds ready for embarkation 30,000 more.

"With such a force landed at Taku as could be landed in a few days with its transport and stores, the advance on Pekin, upon which the lives of the Europeans depend, might be immediately begun.

"Why are the diplomatic assurances withheld which are necessary to set this force in motion and avert, if it be not too late, the massacre which is almost certain to follow the capture of the legations? Even if it be too late it still remains not less necessary in the interests of all the powers to force an entry into Pekin with the least possible delay. Until the city is taken and exemplary reparation for the crimes perpetrated are exacted the danger of the extension of the anti-foreign movement, which has already spread far into Manchuria, will increase.

Allies Halt at Tien Tsin.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, July 5, 2:30 a. m.—The commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Pekin with the troops now available, in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

So far from taking the offensive, the 12,000 international troops at Tien Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points can hardly keep up communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artilleries than the allies.

More Fighting at Tien Tsin.

This telegram has been received from Shanghai, dated July 4, at 11:10 a. m., via Cheefoo: "Tien Tsin City fell between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30. It is understood that the Shanghai messenger referred to the native City of Tien Tsin, from which the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter, and the dispatch is taken to mean that the allies are more than holding their own."

Other advices, received by way of Shanghai, aver that the Chinese losses around Tien Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates.

Admiral Seymour Wounded.

The correspondent of the Express at Chefoo, telegraphing on Wednesday, says Admiral Seymour was wounded while sitting in a house at Tien Tsin by Chinese sharpshooters. Official news received at Chefoo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty toward the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is known as Ling Che, or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians are retaliating by the wholesale shooting of natives.

The situation, according to the Express correspondent, shows signs of drifting into barbarism and savagery.

Revolting Stories of Barbarity.

Revolting stories are told of barbarities practiced upon Japanese and European prisoners captured on the way to Pekin, though it was not known before that Admiral Seymour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching towards Tien Tsin, the Chinese say, left behind them trails of rapine, fire, and blood. Native women were murdered and children cut in two.

Japan is reported to be landing an army at Peetaughs, to the northward of Taku. The Japanese Generals are believed to be about to move toward Pekin, following the plan previously formulated.

European and American residents in Shanghai are quite in a panic over what is viewed as the inadequate military preparations of the powers.

May Need 500,000 Men.

A dispatch to the Express from Shanghai says that, according to the best military estimates, 500,000 men will be necessary to subjugate northern China, and even then it will take two or three years. The forces of the Chinese Empire have gathered such momentum that even Japan's full strength, launched now, will be unequal to the task of restoring order.

Tao Tai Sheng of Shanghai issued a proclamation on Wednesday which practically forbids foreign warships approaching the Yang-tse-Kiang, saying that if they do so the Chinese authorities will not hold themselves responsible for the consequences. It is considered that the Chinese officials are preparing a way to evade responsibility if an outbreak occurs. Even Li Hung Chang is suspected. The foreigners are simply aghast at the extent of the Chinese armaments, which have been systematically accumulated.

Foreigners in Despair.

The directing of the Admirals not to attempt the relief of the besieged forces has filled the entire European community, the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says, with bitterness and despair. Few, however, affirm that any other course is possible. The weakness of the allied forces left no other course open.

It is pointed out that the Chinese opposing Admiral Seymour were only a fraction of the huge force now cutting off the capital from Tien Tsin, and which numbers 200,000, nearly all well armed.

The allies have no real means of transport and there is no food in the country, as it is being laid waste. The question of ammunition is also a serious one.

Only Japan, and to a lesser extent, Russia, are able to push up war material in the vast quantities made necessary by the continuous fighting. Though transports will soon arrive at Taku the present pressure is not removed.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 4, says the Tao-Tai has received news from Pekin to Wednesday last. Pekin was then entirely in the hands of the Boxers and the situation of the foreigners was hopeless. The Manchu Princes, Ministers, and soldiers, the dispatch says, all belong to the Boxers.

MINISTERS AT PEKIN OF WHOSE SAFETY HOPE IS ALMOST ABANDONED.

Belgian Official Killed.

Dispatches received at Brussels report that the secretary of the Belgian Legation had been killed by the Boxers.

Eugene Slosse, an engineer on the Pekin-Hankow railway, telegraphs that he arrived at Shanghai after sixteen days' perilous traveling through the disturbed area.

All Foreigners in Pekin Dead.

LONDON, July 4.—"Not a single foreigner is now alive in Pekin," is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai.

Earlier reports from the same sources describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps.

It is believed that many members and officials of the Tsung-li-Yamen perished when the German guard, maddened by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, set fire to the building.

That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the message from Taku this morning announcing the decision of the Admirals regarding the hopelessness of further attempts to relieve Pekin under the circumstances. The same message seems to foreshadow the evacuation of Tien Tsin by the international forces pending the arrival of a fully equipped army, and, while the arrival of a comparatively small garrison at Tien Tsin at a point under the protection of naval guns would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt here that a retreat of the troops is liable to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent.

Renewed Fighting at Tien Tsin.

A dispatch from Taku, dated June 29, says:

"A reconnoitering party under Lieutenant Commander Keys of the torpedo boat Fame captured and destroyed the New City and the Port, twelve miles from Taku, on June 28. There was little or no opposition. Two bluejackets were injured by an explosion and many Chinese were killed. The river is practically clear from Taku to Tien Tsin, with the exception of a few sunken towboats and lighters.

"In the second attack on the east arsenal on June 27 the Russians were required to retire for reinforcements. A force of British, one company of Germans, and thirty Americans then engaged the enemy, who, with four guns, made a determined resistance until the whole allied force supported the artillery.

"The allies advanced and stormed the west end of the arsenal. Fifty Chinese were killed and the remainder retired. Lack of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole force.

Attacked by Imperial Troops.

"As soon as the allies had occupied the arsenal 1,500 imperial troops made a flank attack from the city. The British and Russians soon drove them back.

"The British casualties number five killed and twenty-one wounded.

"The Americans had only one wounded, the Germans two killed and five wounded, while the Russians lost seventeen killed and wounded.

Ketteler's Body Recovered.

Another report has been received at Taku to the effect that the German guards rescued the body of Baron von Ketteler, the late German Minister to China, after he was murdered by the Chinese.

Another message from Shanghai, dated today, says:

"Another message from Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of customs, dated at Pekin, Monday, June 25, reiterates that the situation was then desperate and that the Chinese troops were shelling the British legation, where all the members of the diplomatic body had congregated."

Impotence of the Powers.

The morning papers publish editorials regarding the impotence of the great powers as shown by their inability to save their Ministers. The Daily Telegraph says:

"That any country should desert their Ambassadors is recognized as a most signal dereliction of honor, but that all of the powers of Europe, with the United States and Japan, should confess their utter impotence to save their entire corps diplomatique, which are still, perhaps, fighting during the last hours of their lives against a savage and brutal horde, seems more incredible the more completely it is realized."

GROWTH OF PEKIN CRISIS.

BOXER AGITATION BEGAN IN CHINA LAST MAY.

Mail Advices Received in Vienna from Chinese Capital Describe the Intensity of the Anti-Foreign Feeling Several Months Ago—Embassies Were Hardly Safe Even Then—Russian Activity in Transporting Troops to Taku.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, July 4.—The Pesther Lloyd published a letter just received from Horace Herzfelder, a young engineer who is making his second tour of the world collecting trade data for the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, and when he wrote—in the middle of May—he was in Pekin.

He declares that the foreigners are hated by all the Chinese, this hatred being so intense that the mere sight of a stranger awakens fury.

Fear is all that restrains the natives from violence, and if the Tsung-li-Yamen ceases to exist the life of a European would not be safe twenty-four hours. Chinese children throw stones at foreigners and hurl packets under their horses, and if the rider is thrown and hurt the "brave child" is the recipient of petting from all sides.

Even members of the embassy experience daily unpleasant adventures and threaten to call soldiers to their protection if the Chinese authorities continue to remain indifferent to the enmity shown toward foreigners.

"The Boxers and the Society of the Great Knife," he writes, "are now here several thousand strong and preach the murder of all Europeans."

AMERICAN VALOR IN CHINA.

United States Sailors and Marines Warmly Praised for Their Conduct at Tien Tsin.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY FREDERICK PALMER.]

CHEFOO, July 1, via Shanghai, July 4.—Coming up the river from Tongu to Tien Tsin yesterday I found the banks strewn with bodies of Boxers killed in the recent fighting. Dogs were feeding on the corpses.

I heard last night from the lips of Captain McCalla the tale of the hardships of the expedition under Admiral Seymour from June 19, when the column abandoned its train, until the time it was rescued.

The Americans formed the advance guard of the expedition. Their accuracy of fire, their steadiness, initiative, and adaptability in all situations won the admiration of the foreign officers.

"Your troops," a German officer said to Captain McCalla, "cannot only fight but they can work. They are the finest body of men I have ever seen."

The Americans and British were constantly side by side, and they and the Germans bore the brunt of the fighting.

"The expedition could have gone no further than it had and carry its wounded when rescued," Captain McCalla said. "It was a stroke of providence that saved us, as a sand-storm kept off an attack by the enemy while a Chinese servant managed to get a message through to Tien Tsin.

"I cannot say too much for the work of Admiral Seymour. As for myself, I had splendid men and splendid officers, and they behaved in the usual manner of American naval men."

Captain McCalla was wounded through the flesh of the back on June 21, but went on the firing line. He was hit in the ankle and in the thigh by part of a shell on the 22d.

Still he kept his feet and hobbled into Tien Tsin when the column was rescued. Captain McCalla agrees with the other commanders that the advance on Pekin must be delayed until sufficient troops are on hand. This will probably be 40,000 men.

CHINESE MOBBED IN BERLIN.

Germans Take Revenge for the Murder in Pekin of Baron von Ketteler.

BERLIN, July 4.—As a significant incident it deserves to be mentioned that a number of Chinese studying here have left Berlin. The members of the Chinese legation here have been warned by the police to show themselves as little as possible upon the streets.

Several Chinamen were stoned today by a mob, and were rescued by the police with difficulty.

The German Consul at Che Foo, telegraphing Tuesday, July 3, after reiterating that General Tung Fu Li Sian and Prince Tuan have seized the entire power at Pekin, under the motto, "Extermination of the foreigners," adds:

"The Govenor of Shan Tung is at Tsinan with 8,000 troops, ostensibly for the purpose of resisting a German attack. About 13,000 of his troops are on the frontier of Chili."

This concentration is regarded with much suspicion.

UPRISING IN MANILA CHECKED.

United States Troops Capture Ringleaders in a Movement to Revolt Against Americans.

MANILA, July 3, 9:35 p. m.—The following has been released by censor:

General Ricard was captured in Manila on Sunday and General Estrella on Saturday. Both have been operating to effect an uprising.

There is considerable excitement and unrest among the people. Several attempts have been made at incendiarism and a number of armed bodies of natives have been committing outrages in the suburbs. These, however, have been dispersed or captured by the police patrols.

General Ricard's followers appeared in the Tondo market and attempted to incite an uprising among the people, but the latter declined to take part in any revolt.

General Ricard's capture is looked upon as important, although he is repudiated by the former insurgent leaders in Manila.

Status of Peace Efforts.

The apparent obstacles to the progress of the peace movement among the former insurgents resulting from Señor Paterno's publication of an article advocating, apparently, a protectorate, but really independence, were removed by the termination of Paterno's parole and the forbidding of the meeting he had called. Paterno later took the oath of allegiance and was released.

Buencamino is in no way connected with the Paterno movement. He is hopefully confining his efforts to his original purpose, realizing that it is imperative to effect peace before entering the political field.

Various Reforms Promised.

The following provisions will be embodied in any and all events in the form of civil government which the United States will establish in the archipelago:

Amnesty and individual rights will be guaranteed; the fact of having served with the insurgents will not render the Filipinos ineligible for service in the native militia; the government will eventually establish religious liberty equal to that which obtains in the United States, and will return properties held by the United States belonging to individual insurgents who accept amnesty; claims for property destroyed will not be allowed; rebel funds received in the future by virtue of surrender will be deposited on account for the succor of needy Filipino officers and soldiers since the outbreak of hostilities and of their families and of their widows, the United States duplicating such amount to be used for similar ends from insurgent funds captured in the past to the extent of the captured funds; a committee of Filipinos controlled by the authorities disbursing these sums.

Buencamino is embodying the foregoing amnesty proposals in a message to the Filipinos throughout the country, which he is spreading as far as possible by means of native emissaries.

Hope is entertained in high quarters of the ultimate success of the efforts for peace.

Low Rates to Texas.

On July 7, 8, and 9 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell one way and round trip tickets to Fort Worth, Waco, Dallas, Galveston, Houston, and all the principal points in Texas at very low rates. For full information apply city ticket office, 131 Adams street. Telephone Central 535.

Platt's Chlorides as a Disinfectant is recommended as just what every family needs.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

BELIEVE CONGER IS NOW DEAD.

Washington Officials Give Up All Hope for Life of the Minister.

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT.

Almost Certain Several Regiments Will Be Ordered to China.

ORDERS TO BE ISSUED TODAY.

Washington, D. C., July 4.—[Special.]—Press dispatches from China have increased the suspense of the officials, and while they now believe Minister Conger and all those who were quartered at the American Legation are dead, they are not willing to believe every foreigner in Pekin has been murdered.

There was nothing of an official character received today to relieve the tension. The officials are now acting on the theory that Prince Tuan is in absolute control and that the imperial government is unable to afford protection to foreign residents.

Orders will be issued tomorrow for the mobilization of the Fifteenth Infantry at San Francisco for transportation to Manila. It is expected it will get off before the close of the present month. Like the Sixth Cavalry, the Fifteenth Infantry will touch at Nagasaki on the route, and it will be used for service in China if needed.

Notwithstanding denials that more troops will be sent to China, it is known that a number of regiments will be withdrawn from Cuba for use in China.

An impression prevails here that whether Prince Tuan continues to control in China or whether the imperial government again assumes control, the division of China is an accomplished fact. It is felt that all parts of China south of the Yellow River and all that part south of the Yang tse Kiang has forever parted from northern China.

But, contrary to the common expectations, it is now maintained here in the diplomatic circles that these vast and populous provinces of the south are not to pass immediately under direct control of Europe and America as dependencies of the nations; they are either to be erected into another Chinese empire under a new dynasty or are to continue their existence as independent nationalities, the present Viceroys, perhaps, becoming petty Kings and Princes of absolute power within their own districts. From one point of view this system of native states is viewed with favor, for it is believed that the civilized powers can hold them in line more easily than if they were combined into one great nation.

When informed of the startling news of the murder of all of the foreign residents of Pekin, including the Ministers and their guards who were housed in the British Legation, Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, said:

"If it be true, it is just as I have feared for a week. I have had grave apprehensions that if the relief column did not reach Pekin the besieged foreigners would not be able to hold out against the mobs which were being added to daily by the disaffected soldiery.

"My government has its hands completely tied. They are unable to handle the mobs, as many of the soldiers they send to attack them become dissatisfied, or are already so for some reason, and desert to the enemies of the government. What could one possibly do under the circumstances?

"It would be just the same here in Washington. Should a mob attack one of the legations, or your White House, and the soldiers sent to suppress them should join the mob what could be done to prevent great damage? This is just the situation in China today.

"I am deeply grieved, and most sincerely trust that the information contained in the press dispatches is not true. If it should prove to be so my worst fears are realized, and I am unable to tell what the outcome will be."

LIST OF AMERICANS IN PEKIN.

Some of the Citizens of the United States Known to Be in the Besieged Legations.

The following is a list of American citizens known to be in Pekin, including officials and missionaries.

United States—Minister, Edwin W. Conger. Attaches, Herbert G. Squires, William E. Bambridge, F. D. Cheshire.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—The Rev. W. S. Ament, the Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Ewing, the Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Mateer, Miss J. E. Chapin, Miss A. Haven, Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Ingram, the Rev. D. Sheffield and wife, the Rev. C. Goodrich and wife, the Rev. E. G. Tewsburg, the Rev. G. D. and Mrs. Wilder, the Rev. H. and Mrs. Kingsman, Miss J. G. Vans, Miss Luella Miner, Miss M. E. Andrews, Miss A. G. Chapin, the Rev. Mark Williams, the Rev. W. P. and Mrs. Sprague, the Rev. J. H. Roberts.

American Presbyterian Mission—The Rev. J. Wherry, the Rev. J. L. Whiting, Dr. Inglis and wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Cunningham, the Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Fenn, Miss E. E. Leonard, M. D., Miss G. Newton, Miss J. McKillican, Miss B. C. McCoy, Mrs. A. P. Lowrie, the Rev. J. W. Lowrie, G. V. Taylor, M. D., the Rev. F. E. and Mrs. Simcox, the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Miller, B. C. Atterbury, M. D., and wife.

Christian and Missionary Alliance—Miss D. M. Douw, Miss A. H. Gowans, Miss Amy E. Brown, Miss Marie Leithauser.

DON SANG SHOWS FIREWORKS.

Aged Chinaman Entertains Crowd of 2,000 People—Explodes Forty-five Foot String of Firecrackers.

Dr. Don Sang, born in China seventy-six years ago, but for fifty-one years a resident of this country, celebrated the Fourth of July with a fireworks exhibit that attracted a crowd of 2,000 people to Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street last evening. The display that created the greatest enthusiasm was the explosion of a giant string of firecrackers that extended from the roof of the building at 3448 Wabash avenue to the second story of De La Salle Institute across the street. It was forty-five feet long and contained 100,000 firecrackers. For twenty-two minutes the explosions reverberated and elicited shrieks of approval from small boys. One hundred packages of giant firecrackers were exploded and 100 two-pound Chinese bombs. Then followed a grand finale of Chinese fiery dragons and serpents until the crowd departed satiated. It is the intention of Dr. Sang to continue his unique celebration yearly. He imports all his explosives from China.

Highest Point of Production

In the history of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association was reached during 1899. They lead the world in output as well as in quality of their brews. Orders addressed to Fritz Sontag, manager Chicago branch, will be promptly executed.

HEAT CAU[SES] THREE DE[ATHS]

Reaches Highest Point of Year, 92° on Auditorium; Many Prostrated.

GOES TO 103° IN STREET.

This Temperature Recorded Where Sun Shone and Breeze Could Not Come.

SAME WEATHER FOR TODAY.

TEMPERATURES IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.
AUDITORIUM TOWER.

6 a. m.	[illegible]	3 p. m.	[illegible]
7 a. m.	[illegible]	4 p. m.	[illegible]
8 a. m.	[illegible]	5 p. m.	[illegible]
10 a. m.	[illegible]	6 p. m.	[illegible]
11 a. m.	[illegible]	7 p. m.	[illegible]
12 m.	[illegible]	8 p. m.	[illegible]
1 p. m.	[illegible]	9 p. m.	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]		

STREET LEVEL FROM 6 P. M.

6 p. m.	96	11 p. m.	[illegible]
7 p. m.	93	12 m.	[illegible]
8 p. m.	90	1 a. m.	[illegible]
9 p. m.	[illegible]	2 a. m.	[illegible]
10 p. m.	87		

Three are dead, one will die, and a number were prostrated as the result of the heat in Chicago yesterday, which registered 92° on the Auditorium Tower, the highest point thus far this year, and as high as 103° at 4 p. m. in some thermometers at street level, where the breeze could not gain access to temper the direct rays of the sun that fell on the thermometers.

The Dead.

BARNES, FRANK, 697 Augusta street, found dead in a cell at the West North Avenue Police Station, after his arrest for disorderly conduct; death believed to have been superinduced by heat.

MROZEK, ANTON, 4225 Ashland avenue, laborer, employed by Nelson Morris & Co. at the Stock-Yards, died at his home from the effects of sunstroke sustained last Sunday.

RATKEY, TONEY, 46 years old, Pullman, body found in Lake Calumet; thought to have been overcome by heat while fishing and drowned.

The Fatally Injured.

JOHNSON, CHRISTINA, a domestic employed by Hunt J. Jensen, 152 Sheffield avenue, crazed by the heat; attempted to end her life by saturating her wearing apparel with kerosene and applying a match; taken to German Hospital; injuries probably will prove fatal.

The Prostrated.

Bloch, Harry, 25 years old, 474 South Morgan street, a peddler, prostrated in front of his house; removed to the County Hospital; will recover.

Bruce, R. E., 769 West Lake street, prostrated on Goodrich docks; removed to residence.

Kirsh, Ernest, 117 Franklin street, prostrated at residence; removed to County Hospital.

Kuehn, Philip, 37 years old, 54 Wells street, overcome on a Lincoln avenue cable car at Clark and Randolph streets; taken to the Emergency Hospital.

Kuntz, Christ, 29 years old, 543 Hastings street, an employé of Knickerbocker Ice company, overcome while at work at Jackson boulevard and Kedzie avenue; taken home; will recover.

Lemp, John, 4306 Forrestville avenue, 79 years old; prostrated while walking in Drexel boulevard, near Forty-third street, at 6 p. m.; taken home; condition serious.

Rode, H., Mansfield, O., prostrated at State street bridge; taken to County Hospital.

Westope, A. M. W., 70 years old, prostrated in front of 100 Harrison street; taken to Emergency Hospital; will recover.

OPTIMO

"Best of the Best"

A. Santaella & Co., Makers, Tampa, Fla.

Salesroom, 53 & 55 E. Lake St., Chicago. Telephone Main 1554.

ALL HAVANA CIGARS

Indorsed by connoisseurs because perfect in flavor and quality. Try OPTIMO and note the difference.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

To my many patrons in this and foreign countries I am pleased to be able to state that what was one year ago partially an experiment with me, namely, giving the

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

on trial, has proved such a surprising success that I propose offering it indefinitely upon the same terms Therefore, from now on any conscientious sufferer may as heretofore obtain a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt either through the mails or at my office on 30 days' trial, to be paid for only if results prove satisfactory. By making a broad offer such as this it enables me to prove to hundreds of thousands of people what I know to be a fact—that the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt is the proper way of applying the galvanic current and that it will cure many ailments in people where drugs fail.

STRONG PEOPLE.

The Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with special attachment, makes you strong. It gives back the element of strength which has been wasted. Belt applied in other ways and worn by both women and men for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney Disorders, Nervousness, etc. Call at my office for free consultation, or order belt through mail. My little book describing belt and treating on disease in general sent free. All advice free. You get the benefit of my 30 years' experience without cost. Cure yourself and pay me afterward.

DR. T. C. SANDEN, 183 S. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1. Wed. & Sat. until 9 p. m.

SILVER BED IN EXPLOSION.

Trainmen Victims by Bursting of Oil Tank at Parkersburg.

FORTY OTHERS INJURED.

Accident Caused by a Collision in the Ohio Railroad Yards.

FIRE ADDS ITS HORRORS.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 4.—Six men were blown to pieces and two others injured probably fatally this morning in the yards of the Ohio River railroad in this city. A collision broke an oil tank, which caught fire and exploded with frightful results. In addition to those killed, forty others were injured.

The list of the dead is as follows:
CHALK, GEORGE, fireman.
HAMILTON, J. H., General Superintendent Ohio River railroad.
LALINME, E., master mechanic.
MOHLER, CHARLES, yardmaster.
REEVES, BRADLEY, brakeman.
SHANNON, G. O., train dispatcher.

Most of those injured were trainmen.

A car tank, containing 6,000 gallons of oil, was on the yard track for shipment. Engine No. 26, pulling a fast freight, came slowly toward the yards at 3 o'clock this morning. The switch was open and the train ran into the sidetrack, colliding with the tank car. The front end of the engine knocked in the end of the tank, igniting the oil. The oil burned slowly for hours, as the hole was only a small one, and at 7 o'clock this morning it was still burning. The officials who met their untimely death a few minutes later were near the car superintending the removal of the wreckage and the clearing of the track, when suddenly the whole tank exploded. Gas had formed in the inside of the big tank and when the fire reached it there was a terrific explosion. The larger portion of the car was blown about a hundred yards down the track and stopped at the end of a freight train, which was on the siding. The dome of the car was blown nearly 200 yards and brought up alongside the roundhouse, just missing engine 61, which was standing there. At the time the explosion occurred there were a hundred or more persons near the burning car, watching the flames and the work of clearing the track. There was a loud report, shaking the earth, the oil car flew high into the air, and the burning oil was scattered in every direction for a radius of at least fifty yards, badly burning the spectators.

The officials and workmen of the road who were killed were blown down the track nearly fifty yards and must have been instantly killed by the terrible force of the explosion. They were standing close to the tank car and received the full force of it. Some of the men who were killed were blown out into a cornfield and it was some time before their bodies were found. The killed were all frightfully mangled. Their death was evidently from the force of the explosion and not from the burning oil, although some of them showed evidences of having been burned. Small fragments of human bodies were picked up around the scene of the explosion and some charred fragments of bodies which had evidently been blown to pieces and then burned.

Chief of Fire Department Loper, Driver Martin Wolfe, and Engineer John Durkin, with the Babcock engine, were badly burned in the explosion, the engine was badly damaged, and the horses burned. The engine was almost fifty feet away from the fire, the efforts of the firemen being to prevent the fire from spreading to adjoining fences and outbuildings. When the explosion came they were enveloped in the flame. When the accident occurred there were twenty or more women standing around watching the blazing oil, and many of them were injured.

MERCHANTS AGREE TO CLOSE.

Dealers in Clothing, Hats, and Shoes Give Their Clerks Shorter Hours.

The retail clerks of the West Side, who have been working for some time for earlier closing hours on two or three nights of each week, have brought many merchants to an agreement. For some time the dry goods clerks have had Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, the stores closing at 6:30 o'clock. Dealers in clothing, hats, and shoes now have agreed to close at 6:30 o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays. The following merchants have signed the agreement:

Yondorf Bros.,
Wolf Clothing company,
Yondorf Clothing company,
George Schurtaner,
Atlas Clothing company,
John J. Dvorak & Co.,
Jacob Yetter,
John Bowman,
Fekle & Co.,
Novotny & Co.,
Boorman & Co.,
Morris & Goldsmith,
Donat & Kara,
Sinsheimer Bros.,
J. E. Hildebrandt,
A. Lederer,
Kling Bros.,
I. M. Flowar,
"Gus," The Hatter,
L. Weill,
G. Kaub,
The Star company,
P. H. Bergey,
Georgs N. Butcher,
H. A. Butcher & Co.,
Morris Marks,
Corson & Co.,
Webster Guerin,
Pulver & Tobias,
E. E. McClintock,
A. C. Lubrick,
J. R. Reed,
F. H. Bartholomew,
John Klofath,
J. Dunn,
Charles Salz.

ST. PROCOPIUS KEEPS FEAST.

Church Celebrates the Festival of Its Patron Saint—Distinguished Clergymen Assist.

St. Procopius Church finished its week of celebration yesterday by observing the annual feast of its patron saint. The entire Bohemian settlement was decorated with flags and bunting.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Rev. John Nepomuckjager. Congratulation exercises were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Boniface Krug of Monte Casino, Italy, and by Vicar General William Choka. Bishop Heid of North Carolina preached. Donations amounting to $800 were received.

Bohemians who attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Bohemian College at Lisle lost several hundred dollars in cash and jewelry, pickpockets working in the crowd. Four men were arrested by Chicago detectives.

Close on Saturday 1 p. m.
During July and August this store will close on Saturdays at 1 p. m. in order to give our clerks a half holiday during the summer months.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Dr. Jaeger's sanitary underwear.
Dr. Jaeger's sanitary underwear for hot weather wear is recommended by all celebrated physicians. It absorbs the perspiration and permits the skin to breathe freely.

50%, 33⅓%, 25% discount off artwares, marbles, statuary, bronzes,
Sevres, ivories, rare potteries, sculptures, lamps, tables, chinaware, cut glass, silverware, and onyx tables.

The most successful discount sale of artwares we have ever held. Sales Monday were very nearly double those of a year ago. The buying opportunities for today are greater than ever. The world's choicest collection of artwares at a bona fide discount of 50%.

50% discount on our entire stock of Italian sculptured marble figures and busts; Italian art pottery, Sevres mounted vases, fancy art glass, Venetian art glass. Dresden candelabra, lace figures, silk lamp shades, Sevres plates.

33⅓% discount on white and gold decorated table glassware, silver mounted plateaux, imported onyx pedestals, Japanese cloisonne, carved ivories, Bohemian art glass, fine French enamel, framed ivory and copper miniatures.

10% discount on our entire stock of sterling silverware, tea ware, spoons, knives, forks.

25% discount on Haviland china decorated service plates in dozen lots, bouillon tea and after-dinner cups and saucers, Japanese bronze dinner gongs, smokers' articles, decorated parlor lamps, Japanese flower vases, decorated wall plaques, terra cotta busts and figures, framed hand-painted medallions, real and French art bronze busts and figures, marble pedestals.

20% discount on table glassware, cutlery, silver plated ware, chafing dishes, oriental hanging lamps, cockoo clocks, chamber toilet sets, dinner ware, nickel bath-room fittings, and scores of other useful and ornamental articles. This discount is bona-fide, and undeniably affords the greatest bargains ever offered in Chicago.

Selz shoes damaged by water at half.

95c for Selz shoes—the very mention of this fact is bound to bring out all the knowing shoe buyers—a big break in a water main on June 10th flooded the Selz, Schwab & Co.'s basement, where $100,000 worth shoes awaited shipment. We bought the slightly damaged big stock of women's and children's shoes at less than half the cost to make—while the effects of the water compelled the maker to sell at a loss, the injury is barely perceptible, and the wearing quality is not hurt in the least. Basement.

1.50 for Selz shoes—the shoe sensation of a decade. Selz Royal Blue shoes, Selz Perfecto shoes, Selz Miss Chicago shoes. The names are a guarantee of faultless style, stability, and service-giving worth. It's an actual fact that you may go a lifetime and never have such an opportunity to buy high class shoes for so low a price. Basement.

We have arranged to wait upon everybody promptly—extra electric fans to keep the salesroom cool. Come early—in five large lots—at 1.95, 1.75, 1.50, 1.25 and 95c.

Sale men's summer negligee shirts.

Pre-inventory bargains make this department attractive to men economically inclined—the largest and handsomest assortment of negligee shirts in Chicago to choose from—note the saving prices.

75c for men's high-grade summer negligee shirts, some with soft, cool silk fronts—others made of all percale madras and cheviot—some with separate collars and cuffs—others with separate cuffs only—shirts made to sell at $1.00 and $1.25, but in order to close out all our small lots, ends of lines and numbers which cannot be duplicated, we make the price uniform at 75c.

1.25 for $2.00 white plaited negligee shirts—made of finest quality Madras—separate cuffs—the most stylish shirt shown for hot weather wear—all sizes. If you want to be cool and comfortable during your vacation be sure and secure a half dozen of these fine shirts at the sale on Thursday. Remember you save 75c on each shirt on this occasion.

Sample hosiery.

25c for 65c sample hose—continuance of that sale of an immense shipment—3,048 pairs direct from the makers—every kind and style of hose shown for the season—silk plaited, mercerized silk, lisle and fine gauze cotton hose—embroidered, striped and novelty effects, polka dots, lace openwork, etc., in plain colors and fancy combinations; also drop stitch lisles and cottons, including plenty of the new grays, reds, violets, lavenders, blues, cadets, plain blacks and tans—boot patterns and fancy striped tops—85c hose 35c.

Summer millinery

The latest and most fashionable outing hat for the season is made of pure white duck and pique, with handsomely stitched brims of various widths.

Felt outing hats with soft brims and scarf trimmings, at 2.75

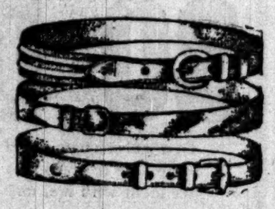
Rough and ready sailors, worth up to $1.50—to close— 45c

Pattern hats—a few choice ones left—at immense reductions—$10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 hats for 5.00

Short back sailors, in white, trimmed with polka dot chiffon pompons—very effective— 2.50

Sale new belts.

Finest quality real seal, real morocco and suede leather—turned in edges, leather lined and stitched—pulley styles with two-inch double faced satin ribbon ties; also buckle belts, ribbon belts and a small quantity of handsome dog collar belts—many worth $1.90, some $1.50, others 75c and $1.00—today all at one price, namely— 45c



Fine chatelain bags—real seal, morocco and patent leather—all leather lined—leather straps—excellent nickel clasps—three grand values—at 95c, 45c and 25c

Bargains in toilets

Violet perfumed borated antiseptic talcum powder, per box— 10c
Rose perfumed borated antiseptic talcum powder, per box— 10c
Bradley's wild-wood violet toilet water, 3 ounce bottle— 25c
Merot's bath tablets, daintily perfumed, 12 tablets for 25c
Royal white violet toilet soap, box of 3 cakes— 25c
Mandel bouquet toilet soap, finely perfumed, cake 10c
Mexican Gulf sea salt, 10 lb. sack 12c
Sherman's egg hair shampoo, 8 oz. bottle— 12c
Bradley's woodland violet perfumed talcum powder, per box— 15c
Bradley's woodland violet perfumed toilet ammonia, 16 oz. bottle— 19c
Eastman's violet and rose bath tablets, per box— 19c

Wash skirts: $1.50 bathing suits at 2.25.

Great pre-inventory sale of wash skirts—stylish creations priced to appeal to saving buyers. Full assortment of bathing suits.

Unlined wool skirts—specially adapted for summer wear—cheviots, homespuns and white serge—both plain and trimmed with stitched taffeta bands—kilt pleats styles with flaring bottoms—
4.75 for $7 skirts 6.75 for $9 skirts 9.75 for $13.50 skirts

Wash skirts—white pique, denim and linen trimmed with self-straps and insertings—kilt pleat styles with flaring bottom—all well made and nicely hung—
1.50 for $2.50 skirts 4.00 for $6 skirts 6.00 for $9 skirts

Unlined silk skirts—the best values in the city at the price—made with inverted pleated backs—trimmed with 6 rows of ruching of same material, stylish and dressy—special sale price, 10.00

Walking and traveling skirts—a new lot just received—medium weights—plaid black materials—very attractive and new—in brown, gray and blue; $9.00 skirts at 6.00; $6 skirts at 4.50

Bathing suits—for women, made of indigo blue flannel and mohair brillantine in black and blue—a special offering of same 250 bathing suits with white braid on yoke collar and skirt—regular price $2.75—for this sale— 2.25

Preinventory sale fine silk waists at half.

Silk waists—
Preinventory exigencies make these unprecedented silk waist bargains possible—it's a gigantic effort to clear up all the odd lots prior to stock taking, and we know that you will agree with us when we say that these are the grandest values ever offered.

Silk waists—
Undeniably the most wonderful silk waist bargain event Chicago has ever known. If we did not wish to prepare for inventory we couldn't thing of selling these elegant waists so cheap.

A silk waist occurence of vast magnitude and unusual importance calculated to call forth an immediate response—the values are so great that it is absolute loss not to attend this sale, if you need a handsome silk dress waist or a cool summer silk shirt waist—the collection embraces everything up-to-date and desirable in silk waists shown for this season—plain and fancy colors—waists with the new dress sleeves and fancy trimmed stock collars—a sale every economical shopper should attend—come early as the crowd promises to be unusually large during the middle hours of the day.

2.25 for $6 to $7 silk waists. 3.50 for $8 to $10 silk waists. 5.00 for $12 to $15 silk waists. 6.50 for $16.50 to $20 silk waists.

Reduction on summer furniture: rockers 85c.

Regardless of cost today's reductions are made—only one motive in view now—to clear our stock of all summer furniture, as inventory is near at hand. Bargains for all—scores of extraordinary items not mentioned here.

60c for folding chairs—strong and durable and well finished.

85c for porch rockers with split seats.

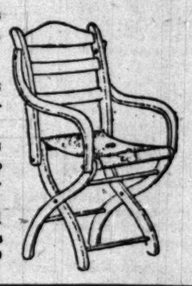
1.45 for large porch rocker with close cane seats—rockers that usually sell for $2.25.

3.15 for 4-ft. settees, in red, green and antique.

1.75 for porch Morris chairs in colors or antique finish—splendid for summer use.

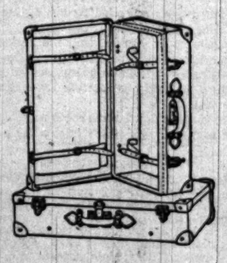
1.50 for folding arm chairs with nice carpet seats—folds into small space—durable and comfortable.

2.95 for large, full roll reed rockers, made of good reeds and nicely finished—regular $4.50 rockers.



Semi-annual pre-inventory sale trunks, suit cases, bags, hammocks

Extraordinary values—the result of extra efforts to regulate our trunk stock prior to inventory—unequaled bargains in tourists' articles. Every modern style trunk—skirt, steamer and dress trunks—for Thursday's selling at prices that mean a great saving.



Dress suit cases. Genuine cowhide stock, finely made, 24-inch, olive or russet— 4.50

M. B. special skirt trunk—extra large box, waterproof canvas covered, five heavy slats on top, two around sides, steel bound and trimmed, top tray properly divided and two skirt trays—extraordinary values—

36 in.,	38 in.,	40 in.,	42 in.,	44 in.,
6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50

M. B. special steamer trunk—made from the very best materials, canvas covered, narrow hardwood slats, steel bound and trimmed full linen lined, top tray, with removable partition in bottom—

32-in.,	34-in.,	36-in.,	38-in.	40-in.
4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00

Parisian light weight dress trunk—3-ply veneer box, covered with canvas, hickory slats, bound with mottled African rawhide, two 1-inch steel center bands all around body of trunk, fine brass excelsior lock, deep set-up tray, extra dress tray, linen lined, burr riveted and patent steel strap hinges.

32-inch	34-inch	36-inch	38-inch	40-inch
17.50	18.50	19.20	20.50	21.50

Our line of lawn and veranda hammocks embraces a multitude of styles and color combinations. Among the many extra good values offered are the following:

Main floor hammock department.

Colored hammocks—special sale woven hammocks—pillow and spreader—considered the best hammock bargain in Chicago at $1.00—special pre-inventory clearing price— 50c

High-class hammocks—extra size, with double pillows—strongly made—handsome colors—6.90, 4.90, 3.90, 3.50, 2.90, 2.25, 1.96, 1.50 and 1.25.

Ladies' neckwear

Collars, reveres and boleros in batiste appliqued with honiton, renaissance and venise lace—values up to $5.00 each—all at one price.. 98c

The "Stanley" front and collar—the most stylish trimming for shirt waists—all colors and combinations of lace and embroidery—three grand offerings at 75c, 59c, 39c

Lawn, lace and net ties in neat and pretty effects—with hemstitched and lace ends—45c, 25c, and 19c

Lawn and silk corded stocks with hemstitched ends—all colors—50c, 25c and 19c

Men's neckwear

A manufacturer's entire surplus stock of neckwear.

25c for 75c neckwear—1,000 doz. summer neckwear—50c and 75c grades—qualities made by such makers as Fred M. Walton & Co., Philadelphia, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific for their high standard of quality and good styles—popular shapes—English squares, imperials, washable 4-in-hands, tecks, batwings and band bows—in every conceivable color and color combination—your choice of the 1,000 dozen at the same price—25c.

Hot weather fans

10c for fine Japanese paper fans, assorted colors—highly decorated—satin palm fans in square and oval shapes—nicely bound; also Mingapoo fans.

50c and 95c for silk and gauze fans in black and white—highly decorated—also spangled and lace trimmed fans.

Infants' wear.

White pique reefers—sizes 1 to 5 years—new style box and pleated backs, trimmed with embroidery insertion and edge—reduced to close in a day.

1.85 for reefers, worth $2.75 to $3.50.

Bonnets and hats—Point d'esprit and French mull bonnets; also straw crown hats, handsomely trimmed with ribbon, lace and tucking.

25c for 75c to $1.50 French bonnets.

1.25 for $2.65 to $3.50 point d'esprit bonnets.

Short dresses for infants—sizes 1 2, 3 and 4 years—made of fine nainsook and striped dimity—waist and yoke styles—trimmed with embroidery tucks—bottom of skirts neatly trimmed—made to sell at $2.85 and up to $4.00—reduced to 95c

35c for infants' 75c umbrella skirts trimmed with tuck lawn flounce and waist—sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.

50c for infants' $1.25 umbrella skirts with flounce, trimmed with tucks and lace—with waist—sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

Negligee shirts.

Wilson Bros.' sterling qualities

THE SHIRT SALE OF THE SEASON.

WE HAVE just closed out from Wilson Bros., Chicago's celebrated wholesale furnishers, all the small lots of their 1900 style negligee shirts, and will place them

On sale to-day at less than cost of manufacture..

They are all madras and Oxford—10 different styles of checks, plaids, stripes and figures—collars and cuffs attached and detached—shirts that were made to sell at $1.50 and $2—they go on sale To-day at..... 69c

CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 1 P. M.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Kimono Wrappers.

We have given much more attention to the production of these popular summer garments than they usually receive and show an unequaled selection. Many of the Wrappers were made in our own workroom from specially selected materials, enabling us to offer exclusive styles at the lowest possible prices.

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Kimono Wrappers of Cotton Crepons in fancy, crinkled stripes in pink, blue and heliotrope with plain colored borders, and scarlet with black borders; at $2.50

Kimono of Fancy Striped Gingham, at $2.75

Kimono of Corded Wash Silk in many of the new colorings, with white silk border, at a very special price— $9.00

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Final Clearance of All Silk Waists (3d Floor) at ⅓ the Present Marked Prices.

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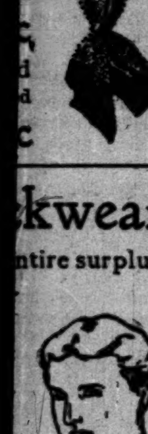

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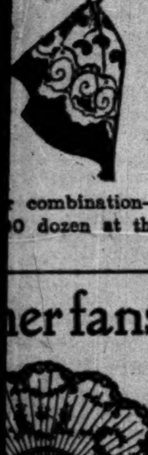

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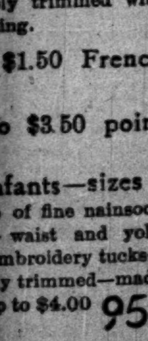

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PA 5 Pages

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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WINSLOW FIRST IN ROAD RACE.

Leads in a Close Finish at Pullman, Completing the Course in 41:08.

W. BLUM IS TIME WINNER.

Makes the Ride to Pullman in the Fourteenth Annual Event in 37:29.

L. L. ECKSTROM'S BAD LUCK.

RESULTS OF THE RACE.

Winner—John Winslow, Congress Cycling club, 6 minute handicap, time 41:08. First place prize, a tandem.

Second place—William C. Watt, 5 minutes 15 seconds handicap, time 40:24. Second prize, bicycle.

Third place—L. H. Quitman, 4 minutes 45 seconds handicap, time 39:55. Third prize, bicycle.

Fourth place—A. C. G. Anderson, 5 minutes handicap, time 40:19. Fourth prize, a bicycle.

Fifth place—L. L. Eckstrom, 3 minutes 45 seconds handicap, time 39:29. Fifth prize, a bicycle.

Time winner—William Blum, unattached, 30-second handicap, time 37:29. Time prize, $100 diamond.

Second time—J. A. Papineau, 1 minute handicap, time 37:48. Second prize, $50 diamond.

Third time—Andrew A. Johnson, Moline, Ill., scratch man, time 37:54. Prize, $25 diamond.

Fourth time—Frank Svoboda, 1 minute handicap, time 37:59:20. Fourth prize, to be selected.

Fifth time—Charles Hector and H. W. Cooper tied. Time, 38:19. Hector had a 1 minute handicap. Cooper was scratch man.

Record for course (J. W. Donnell, 1898)—34 minutes.

Best time yesterday—37 minutes 29 seconds.

Length of course—14 7-8 miles.

John Winslow, winner of the fourteenth annual road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs, crossed the tape fifteen feet ahead of the second man and riding like a whirlwind. He is but 19 years old, arrived at that age on Tuesday, and is small for his age. Atop of his wheel he looked more diminutive than he actually is, and as he appeared down the road, battling bravely with the bunch of riders striving with might and main to beat him to the tape, the sympathy of the hundreds went out to him in a mighty roar.

"Go it, kid. Beat 'em out. You're good. Hurrah for the kid," where the shouts.

Winslow crossed the tape smiling broadly and slackening his speed. After him came in order Will C. Watt, L. H. Quitman, A. C. G. Anderson, and L. L. Eckstrom. The last named had been in the lead when but three blocks from the finish, but had been turned from his course by the excited shouts of a man who thought Eckstrom was not going to turn into the right street. Before Eckstrom, who followed the man's directions, discovered his error and turned back he had lost the lead and was unable to regain it.

Courtesy of Victor and Vanquished.

Winslow acknowledged Eckstrom's misfortune and offered to testify to the fact of his having been turned from the course while in the lead if Eckstrom wished to file a protest. Eckstrom declined to take from Winslow any of the glory he had won by coming in first.

Winslow was a six-minute man and made the run in 41:08. It was his third annual race. Eckstrom had a handicap of 3:45.

Blum, the time winner, started from the thirty second mark, and making pace from the start finished strong. His right to the time prize was disputed in behalf of Joseph Kosad, time 38:51, and H. Johnson, 41:01, on charges that Blum had recklessly brushed against other riders, but the charges were not sustained or allowed. Blum won the Decoration day road race last year.

Andrew Johnson of Moline, Ill., scratch man and winner of third time prize, was cheered for his plucky ride among strangers and on a strange road.

Others Who Finished the Course.

After the winner and the next four men across the tape came the following in order:

	Handicap.	Time.
Edward Steele	4:15	40:11
George Bogstad	4:30	40:35
F. R. Bryant	4:00	40:10
H. Johnson	4:45	41:01
A. F. Friedel	4:30	40:48
P. O. Lepthien	5:30	41:49
Harvey Saunders	5:15	41:40
Robert L. Stuart	5:30	42:02
Frank Joyce	6:00	42:34
Joseph Kosad, Jr	2:15	38:51
Thomas Evans	3:00	39:37
A. A. Anderson	4:45	41:20
James Cronn	2:45	37:24
Walter Palmer	5:00	41:39
Frederick Pape	2:00	38:49
William Williamson	5:15	41:56
H. Hulgren	2:15	38:57
J. A. Papineau	1:00	37:48
P. C. England	4:45	41:37
S. Christiansen	4:15	41:08
Jack Faust	5:30	42:24
Reginald Le Bron	3:45	40:40
William Blum	:30	37:29
Frank Svoboda	1:00	37:59

Accidents of the Race.

The race was not without the usual number of accidents and injuries to riders, sixteen men requiring medical attention, and many more receiving slighter wounds. Others dropped out of the race because of broken wheels and punctured tires. The emergency hospitals along the way were called into service, and the police following in the trail of the race picked up the injured men. Those injured were as follows:

Aitken, J.; knee, thigh, and elbow cut and bruised.
Alexander, A.; arm cut in three places and knee bruised.
Athorn, A.; both knees bruised and arm and hand sprained.
Erickson, A.; hip and elbow injured.
Farnham, Robert; elbow wrenched.
Goldstein, Hermann; right shoulder and forearm injured.
Heyer, W. R.; both knees lacerated.
Kuncl, James; thrown by man who thrust an umbrella between the spokes of his wheel at Forty-third street and Michigan avenue; remained unconscious for several minutes and a physician was called; resumed the race.
Malone, L. H.; severe laceration of elbow.
Merz, Charles; several severe cuts and bruises; was attended at the residence of A. Schaub, 2447 Michigan avenue.
Price, R.; injured in right shoulder, arm, forearm, elbow, right hand, and both knees.
Richelt, M.; elbow, thigh, lower limb, and hand injured.
Segner, H. B.; right knee severely wounded.
Schaub, L. B.; shoulder, forearm, and hip injured.
Sevcik, J.; shoulder and knee cut and bruised.
Williamson, B.; thigh cut and wrenched severely and knee injured.

The men were picked up in patrol wagons and by members of the Geneva Emergency Corps as they dropped out of the race. Dr. T. H. Sandy and W. R. Krembs were in attendance, and Miss Crowder and Mrs. Decker were in Pullman to nurse the wounded men as they were brought in.

Start Led by Cripples.

"Go!" shouted the starter at exactly 10:07 o'clock. Two men, each with an artificial leg, began to pedal as if a park policeman was trying to arrest them for scorching. Away they went, wooden legs and all. It was the first of the fourteen annual road races to be led by men with wooden legs. The first two starters were William Ensweller and Charles A. Thompson. Each received a handicap advantage of seven minutes over the scratch men. They were soon almost out of sight down Michigan avenue. One was wobbling a bit, but a spectator remarked that it was due to a new spring in his wooden leg.

A good sized crowd witnessed the start from Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, but it was not so large as in former years. It was made up largely of those who had friends in the race or who were bicyclists. There was a total absence of society in gay attire, which heretofore has marked the annual event.

After the wooden-legged men were out of sight another man was sent off. He was a lone starter in the 6:30 class. He had a hot spurt with himself in an effort to sight his wobbling friends who had gone before. Some shouted "Get a pair of peg legs" by way of encouragement.

In swift succession the starting line was dropped as the various handicap classes were given the word. Bunch after bunch went away in a whirl. When the five scratch men were started the crowd sent them off to catch the procession with encouraging cheers. Then the crowd made a rush for the Illinois Central special trains for Pullman to be in at the finish. It required seven minutes to start all the candidates.

Some of the Accidents.

The first accident happened to Charles Merz in Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. His fork broke and a man riding behind ran over him and was thrown, but was able to continue the race.

James Kuncl was nearly half a block ahead of every one else at Forty-third street, and seemed to be easily increasing his lead when a man standing near the curb thrust out his umbrella. It caught in the spokes of Kuncl's wheel and he was thrown. He had the presence of mind to throw his wheel out of the way of the riders behind him, then lapsed into semi-unconsciousness. A physician standing near attended him, and he continued the race after a delay of ten minutes.

In Sixty-third street, between Michigan and South Park avenues, the pavement was covered with broken glass, and a score of riders were thrown out by punctured tires. Among them was J. W. Bell, who was close behind the leaders, and was thought to have a good show of winning.

A dog was responsible for a serious collision at Seventy-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. John Winslow, Ernest Kemnitz, and Carl Olson, three of the leading men at this point, were thrown. Winslow was able to continue, but Olson had a broken rim.

As the first bunch of riders crossed the tape at Pullman with Winslow in the lead the crowd broke the rigid lines that had been maintained by the police, scattered like leaves before the wind, bore down upon the numberless unfortunate camera operators who had hoped to get snap shots of the finish, and completely swamped them.

The crowd followed the men to the baths and paddocks. Few of those finishing were exhausted or physically hurt by their ride. Dr. T. H. Sandy examined Winslow immediately after the finish and pronounced him in fine condition, with but a slightly quickened heart action to show as a result of his exertion.

Sketches of the Winners.

Winslow is a machinist's apprentice with the Creary company, 31-33 Indiana street. He rode a wheel of ninety-six gear, made by his own hands. He intends calling it "The Mascot." He lives at 839 West Congress street and belongs to the Congress Cycling club, which last night gave him a reception.

William Blum, winner of time prize, posed before many cameras with numerous friends after the race. He formerly worked for the Manson Cycle company and lives at 636 Osgood street. He is 23 years old.

Eckstrom, who came so near winning, is but 17 years old. He finished strong and said he was able to ride to his home, 1552 Buckingham place. It was his first road race. His father at first was inclined to press his claim for first place. Later he coincided with the young fellow's views and said he would do nothing to detract from the honor due Winslow, who was generous enough to offer a statement of the accident.

Winners in Former Races.

Yesterday's race was the fourteenth annual event. The first race took place in 1887. The winners in the first four road races rode the "ordinary," or high wheels, and since that time the prizes have been captured on the low wheel. The winners in the preceding races were as follows:

1887—H. R. Winship, 1:02:55, first.
W. J. Maas, 1:07:03, second.
1888—A. E. Lumsden, 54:47, first.
H. E. Loveday, 56:47, second.
1889—Frank Boback, 1:09:13, first.
G. H. Pratt, 1:03:17, second.
1890—Charles Knisley, 1:01:26, first.
H. A. Githens, 1:00:17, second.
1891—R. M. Barwise, 56:00, first.
E. C. Bode, 54:00, second.
1892—J. B. Woollas, 53:40, first.
C. A. Fox, 55:57, second.
1893—M. Nelson, 55:44, first.
E. Spike, 57:30, second.
1894—Fred Rau, winner, 57:10.
W. Bainbridge, time winner, 54:36.
1895—Homer Fairmon, winner, 54:36.
George L. Emerson, time winner, 52:14.
1896—Ed Heil, winner, 40:21.
James Levy, time winner, 39:22.
1897—C. A. Anderson, winner, 40:46 3-5.
Ludie V. Porter, time winner, 40:07.
1898—C. M. Chislett, winner, 42:20.
J. M. Donnell, time winner, 34:42.
1899—L. H. Beeder, winner of race, 41:38.
Frank A. Davis, winner of time prize, 40:47 1-5.

DOYLE ASSAULTS UMPIRE EMSLIE.

Fight During the Cincinnati Game—Both Are Arrested.

Cincinnati, O., July 4.—The feature of the afternoon game was the disgraceful action of Jack Doyle, who, after being declared out at second in the third inning, assaulted Umpire Emslie. Emslie was knocked down and pulled Doyle with him. The two rolled over the field for a while until separated by other players. Doyle was arrested and taken to the police station. Emslie was arrested after the game, and both charged with disorderly conduct. Treasurer Lloyd of the local club went on their bonds. Doyle is forced to stay over for trial until tomorrow. The game was won by the visitors because they hit Scott timely. Score of the afternoon game:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf..	2	2	2	0	0	V'nH't'n, cf.	2	4	4	0	0
Corc'an, ss.	0	0	4	3	1	Gleason, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	3	11	2	0	Selbach, lf..	0	2	3	0	1
Crawford, lf.	1	1	2	1	0	Smith, rf....	0	2	1	0	0
B.McB'de, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b....	0	0	8	1	0
Quinn, 2b....	0	1	4	5	0	Bowerman, c	0	0	2	0	0
St'nfeldt, 3b	0	1	1	2	1	Grady, ss....	0	2	0	3	1
Peitz, c.....	0	0	1	3	0	Warner, c.1b	1	1	9	1	1
Scott, p.....	0	0	1	2	0	Hickman, 3b	0	0	2	6	2
Phillips, p..	0	0	1	4	0	Hawley, p...	1	0	0	1	0
Totals...	3	9	27	22	2	Totals...	6	14	27	15	5

Cincinnati ......2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
New York ....1 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Grady, Beckley. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Home run—Barrett. Double play—Corcoran-Quinn-Beckley. First on balls—By Scott, 1; by Phillips, 1. Struck out—Hawley, 2; Phillips, 1. Passed balls—Peitz, 2. Wild pitch—Phillips. Attendance—4,800. Time—2:00. Umpire—Emslie.

MORNING GAME.

In the eighth Mercer let down. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf	1	1	0	0	0	V'nH't'n, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	5	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	2	1	13	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Cr'wford, lf	1	2	4	0	1	Smith, rf ..	0	0	1	0	0
M'Bride, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b ..	0	0	11	2	0
Quinn, 2b .	1	1	1	8	0	Mercer, p ..	0	1	2	0	1
St'nf'ldt, 3b	0	1	4	0	1	B'w'rm'n, c	0	1	2	1	1
Peitz, c....	0	0	2	1	0	Grady, ss ..	0	0	1	2	0
Hahn, p ...	1	1	0	1	0	Hickman, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Totals..	8	9	*26	10	2	Totals...	1	6	24	9	2

Cincinnati ......0 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 *—8
New York ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Quinn. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Beckley, Gleason. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 1. Hit—By Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Mercer, 1; by Hahn, 2. Attendance—2,000. Time—1:40. Umpire—Emslie.

M. AND M. CANDIDATES DISTANCED.

Surprises in the Harness Races at Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 4.—There were several surprises in today's races, the favorites falling short of expectations. The card drew a large crowd. The track was even faster than the opening day, and all the winners made new records. The surprises came in the 2:25 trot, the first race, when Yarrum and Annie C., candidates for the Detroit M. and M. Stake, were distanced, Annie C. in the second heat and Yarrum in the third.

Summaries:

2:18 class, pacing, purse $800:
Annie Thornton, b. m. [Ray Miller] 1 1 1
Frank McKinney, b. g. [C. A. Dickerson] ...2 2 2
Tom Calhoun [S. A. Hughes] 3 3 3
Time—2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:19¾.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $2,000:
Gaiety, b. m. [George Starr] 3 1 1 1
Maud C., ch. m. [M. Bamgar] 1 2 2 2
Extinct, br. h. [G. A. Staples] 2 3 3 3
Yarrum, Annie C., and Dewey distanced.
Time—2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

2:12 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Miss Sligo, b. m. [William Hyfield] 2 1 1 1
Red Star, b. h. [Thomas Dickerson] 1 3 2 2
Solef Grattan, b. h. [Ray Miller] 3 3 3 3
Time—2:12¾; 2:11¼; 2:13¾; 2:16¾.

Wanderers B Team Victorious.

At Parkside yesterday the Wanderers B team by defeating the A team went to the front in the local championship race. Captain Waller and his men won by 38 runs on the first innings. The scoring on both sides was low. Williamson, Davies, and Campbell did the best batting, and Henderson, Whiting, and Fraser did the most effective trundling.

PULLMAN RACE FINISH, WINNERS, AND ONE WHO LOST LEAD BY MISDIRECTION

[From a photograph taken for "The Tribune."]

It was a hot finish, with five riders in a bunch. The order of the approach to the tape was: (1) John Winslow, (2) Will C. Watt, (3) L. H. Quitman, (4) A. C. G. Anderson; (5) L. L. Eckstrom.

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB WINS BOTH HOLIDAY GAMES.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn ...	37	21	.638	Cincinnati ..	29	31	.483
Phil'delphia	33	27	.550	Boston	26	31	.456
Pittsburg ..	34	28	.548	St. Louis ..	25	31	.446
Chicago	31	29	.516	New York ..	20	37	.351

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 4.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 6.
Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.
St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 8; New York, 1.
New York, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburg.

THEY WIN A REMARKABLE GAME.

Loftus' Players Beat Out Philadelphia in the Twelfth.

Baseballically it was a glorious Fourth for Chicago. In the morning Loftus' revivified athletes pounded out a well earned victory, and in the afternoon won one of the wildest and most bitterly fought games in the history of the national sport, beating Philadelphia by a score of 5 to 4 after twelve innings of tension, which left players, umpire, and the 10,000 people exhausted from excitement and hysteric from long continued cheering.

The morning game was good, but the real celebration, the real display of fireworks, came when the big show opened in the afternoon. Al Orth, he of the Rooseveltian smile, who once pitched doughnuts and jelly rolls into a bake oven at Lebanon, Ind., was pitted against Callahan, and the 10,000 cheered Callahan and howled at Orth.

The Quakers opened as if to slaughter Callahan, and right at the outset hammered out two tallies after two men had been retired, and as inning after inning passed and not a hit and not a run could Loftus' men get, Orth's smile grew more and more expansive, until he seemed mostly grin, and the big crowd groaned, with scarce a chance to cheer.

Sometimes, when Callahan by his wildness seemed to have hopelessly lost his game and then pitched himself out of danger, the crowd broke loose, and hundreds of revolvers and hundreds of cannon crackers exploded and boomed around the lot in celebration of the event. But even so the big crowd was disappointed, and not until the eighth inning did there come a chance to celebrate. Then Harry Wolverton, he whom Loftus turned loose, made a three-base throw under Delehanty, and when Bradley scored the crowd exploded powder until a pall of smoke hung over the grounds.

Real Struggle Begins.

The real struggle was just beginning. The Quakers, aided by an error, made another run in their part of the ninth inning and defeat seemed inevitable. A scattered, half-hearted volley of cheers, a few scattering shots, and a little clamor greeted Loftus' men as they opened their seemingly hopeless assault on Orth in the ninth, and when Childs had gone out and the score was 3 to 1 against Chicago the crowd quieted with expectation of defeat. Mertes, the same who by his error had given Philadelphia a run in the first part of the inning, came up to redeem himself, and when he drove a double out to right field the crowd began to take heart. Ryan followed with a slow bounder down towards Dolan, the somnambulist, and Dolan, playing the ball leisurely, reached it too late to shut off Ryan at first and then threw low, hitting the base and letting Mertes score.

The bleachers blazed with fire and the uproar was terrific. First the left field bleachers volleyed, then the right, and cannon crackers exploded on every edge of the field. Orth's smile was slowly but surely disappearing and fewer teeth were in sight. Ryan stole and the crowd became hysteric, and when Green drove out a liner to center, sending home the run that tied the score, the bleachers maintained a furious fire, which continued until Green was nipped trying to reach second on the throw to catch Ryan at the plate.

The tenth and eleventh innings passed rapidly. In each inning Callahan was in danger and each time saved himself by glorious pitching, and each time the Quakers were repulsed the warlike demonstrations of the bleachers were renewed until the battle cloud covered the entire field.

Eventful Twelfth Inning.

The twelfth inning commenced. Orth was at bat with one man out. Once before this season Orth had proved the medium of the downfall of Chicago. That time, in one eighth inning with two on bases, after Philadelphia should have been retired, he lifted the ball over the wall at Philadelphia and beat Chicago 3 to 0. This time he chose another way to bring woe upon Loftus' head. He hit a slow bounder down the first base line; the ball struck the edge of the bag and Mertes scooped it on foul grounds and tossed it to Callahan seemingly before Orth reached the base, yet Terry called Orth safe. The crowd groaned and hissed, hooted, and then was silent, cheering a little when Thomas hit to Bradley, forcing Orth, but an instant later Thomas stole and scored when Slagle popped a measly, stingy little hit over into left field. Delehanty struck out, but even that failed to console the disappointed crowd.

Beaten but not discouraged, Loftus' men came in, weak from the strain of excitement and weary from their efforts. It seemed beyond possibility they should rally again, but the strain had told on Orth, for the heat was greater even than the heat of a bake shop. Ryan started the twelfth with a high, slow bounder towards Cross, who fumbled, and the spirits of the crowd arose. Ammunition was running short, but the crowd was using the butt and pounding noise out of the boards of the stands and bleachers when Green came up to bunt. Green's bunt was a marvel. He bunted on a line over Orth, who strained himself and could not reach the ball. Green was flashing down to first, running like a frightened Filipino, and he landed on first just before Cross could get the ball over to Delehanty. The case seemed clear, but the Quakers howled over the decision—the first close one Terry had given Chicago in all the game. Cross went on his knees to the umpire, and while the Quakers expostulated the din grew and grew until nothing but noise could be heard and even the din of cannon crackers was drowned in the tumult.

McCormick was next. As he tried to sacrifice the noise was deafening and flesh and blood could stand it no longer. Finally McCormick rolled a bunt down towards third base. Orth, strained to the limit, jumped after the ball, threw wild under Delehanty, and while Delehanty was chasing the ball Ryan and Green rushed across the plate with the runs that brought victory.

The crowd could be held no longer. The order was: "Load, Load at Will. Fire," and the last remaining ammunition was spent in one wild volley. Then came a charge, and, in a few moments, a seething crowd poured down upon the field, while the exahusted players retreated before it.

The score:

AFTERNOON GAME—CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
McCarthy, lf.	4	0	2	3	6	0	0	1	1	0	2
Childs, 2b....	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, 1b....	5	1	1	2	15	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf......	5	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Green, cf.....	5	1	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
McCormick, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1
Bradley, 3b...	4	1	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	1	0
Donahue, c...	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p...	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	40	5	7	11	36	15	2	2	1	3	4

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Thomas, cf...	5	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	2
Slagle, lf.....	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2
Delehanty, 1b.	6	1	1	1	12	2	0	2	1	1	1
Flick, rf......	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
McFarland, c.	5	0	2	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	2
Wolverton, 3b.	6	0	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Dolan, 2b.....	6	0	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Cross, ss.....	5	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	2
Orth, p.......	6	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Totals ...	49	4	14	15	*33	17	4	5	5	2	14

*None out when winning runs scored.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 2—5
Hits ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 1 1—7
Philadelphia ..2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4
Hits ....4 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 2—14

Attendance—10,000. Two-base hits—Dolan, McCarthy, Mertes. Three-base hit—Green. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Thomas, Slagle, McFarland. Struck out—Ryan, Green, Bradley, Slagle, Delehanty. Passed ball—Donahue. Umpire—Terry. Time of game—2:57.

Uphill Victory in the Morning.

Loftus' men began their celebration early in the morning. An assemblage of more than 7,000 persons, mostly armed, came out and fired an Admiral's salute every half minute while the Quakers were enduring, with bad grace, their third straight defeat. For four innings Philadelphia led, and Fraser, pitted against his old Louisville chum, Cunningham, seemed to be winning. A muff by Green, made after a hard run, had presented Philadelphia with one run, and from the way in which Fraser was disposing of Loftus' men that one run looked dangerous.

In the fifth Chicago broke loose, and two slashing hits sandwiched between errors and gifts yielded three runs, and the crowd went wild. Cannon crackers boomed, revolvers cracked, and the sputter of firecrackers rose from everywhere until the field was circled with fire and a haze of powder smoke overhung the field of battle.

Once more Philadelphia rallied, and in the sixth made three clean hits, one a two-bagger, and gained a base on an error, yet they made but one run, for Ryan and Green by marvelous throws cut down the men on the bases and set the crowd wild again.

The sixth brought the slaughter. Wolverton started the trouble with an error, and, when two men were out and but one run added to the score, Loftus' men starting to hitting. For ten minutes the crack of the bats mingled with the crash of exploding powder, and, when it was all over and the Philadelphia outfielders emerged from the smoke, the haze lifted from the score board and Chicago was seen to have scored six more runs. From that to the end the question was only as to the size of the score.

Cannonade Starts in the Fifth.

The tale of the way the game was won is contained in the detailed account of the fifth and sixth innings. In the fifth Bradley drew a base, reaching second on a passed ball and scoring the tying run on Dexter's slashing line drive. Dexter reached second on the throw to the plate, and Cunningham was saved by Wolverton's error. McCarthy tried to bunt, but went out, and Childs was wounded by a pitched ball. With the bases full Mertes lined a single to center, adding two more tallies. At the start of the sixth Ryan was saved by Wolverton's wild throw, reaching second on the error and advancing to third on Green's out. McCormick and Bradley followed with hits and Dexter forced Bradley. When Cunningham hit to Cross, Cross threw low, and Delehanty, after scooping the ball, juggled it just long enough to let Cunningham land on first, and McCormick's run counted. Cunningham stole second while Delehanty slept, and McCarthy opened the assault anew with a line drive that sent home two more runs. Childs and Mertes followed with singles and Childs reached the plate on Cross' bad return throw made while Mertes was stealing.

The score:

MORNING GAME—CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
McCarthy, lf.	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1
Childs, 2b....	4	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1
Mertes, 1b...	4	0	2	2	11	0	0	2	1	0	1
Ryan, rf.....	5	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Green, cf....	5	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0
McCor'k, ss..	5	1	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Bradley, 3b..	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	1
Dexter, c....	4	2	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cunnin'm, p.	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
Totals....	35	10	11	11	27	14	4	5	4	4	7

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Thomas, cf..	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slagle, lf....	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Delehanty, 1b	3	0	2	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	2
Flick, rf.....	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Douglass, c..	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
McFarland, c	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Wolvert'n, 3b	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	0
Dolan, 2b...	4	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0
Cross, ss....	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
Fraser, p....	4	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals....	33	4	9	11	24	16	5	0	2	2	7

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 3 6 1 0 *—10
Hits ....0 0 0 0 2 6 1 2 *—11

Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—4
Hits ....1 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0—9

Attendance—7,000. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, McCarthy. Double play—Bradley-Childs-Mertes. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas, Slagle, Childs, Cunningham. Struck out—Flick, Dolan. Wild pitches—Cunningham, 2. Passed balls—Douglass, 2. Umpire—Terry. Time of game—2:01.

Notes of the Game.

Chicago got but two hits off Orth in the first eight innings, a triple by Green and a double by McCarthy.

Virgil Garvin was called to his home in Navasota, Tex., yesterday morning by the serious illness of his mother.

Callahan gave three bases in succession after two men were out in the fifth inning and filled the bases again in the eighth, yet escaped both times.

Terry made mistakes, but should not be blamed. He was exhausted from the heat and could scarcely finish the game. After the game he was almost too weak to get up the grand stand steps.

Philadelphia's run in the ninth inning of the second game was lucky. Delehanty opened with a fluke hit, and when Flick hit a slow roller to Callahan Mertes dropped the ball. A sacrifice and an out sent home the run.

Childs made a remarkable catch in the seventh inning of the second game and saved the day. With two men on bases and two out McFarland hit a fly back of Childs, who raced out, and, in turning under the ball, slipped and fell. As he rolled over he stuck up his hands and caught the ball.

Flick made the most remarkable catch of the season in the second inning of the morning game. He was playing out in right center, well back, when Bradley hit a fly down the right field line. Flick made a terrific run, and just as the ball was falling shoved out one hand as far as he could stretch and caught the ball. The crowd cheered until Flick had disappeared into the bench.

Pittsburg Beats Boston Twice.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—By winning the afternoon game Pittsburg made it four straight from Boston. Nichols' bad inning was the third, when a three-bagger and two singles won the game. Attendance, 10,500. Score afternoon game:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf...	1	1	3	0	0	Hamilton, cf	0	2	1	0	0
B'mont, cf..	0	2	1	0	0	Collins, 3b..	0	2	1	1	0
Williams, 3b	1	0	4	0	1	Barry, 1b....	0	0	12	1	0
Wagner, rf..	0	1	3	0	0	Stahl, lf.....	0	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Long, ss.....	0	1	3	8	0
Cooley, 1b...	0	1	9	0	0	Freeman, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Zimmer, c...	0	1	1	0	0	Lowe, 2b.....	0	0	2	2	0
Ely, ss.......	1	1	3	8	0	Sullivan, c..	0	1	2	1	1
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Nichols, p...	1	1	1	0	0
Totals...	3	8	27	13	1	Totals...	1	8	24	13	1

Pittsburg ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 *—3
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Long, Sullivan. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hit—Tannehill. Stolen bases—Cooley, Barry. Double plays—Ely-Ritchey-Cooley; Long-Barry [2]. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Nichols, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Williams. Struck out—By Nichols, 2. Wild pitch—Nichols. Time—1:45. Umpire—Swartwood.

MORNING GAME.

Pittsburg hit Willis hard for five innings. Cuppy then relieved him. Attendance, 12,000. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf...	2	2	2	0	0	Hamilton, cf	0	0	1	0	0
B'mont, cf..	3	4	1	0	0	Collins, 3b..	1	2	2	5	1
Williams, 3b	1	2	0	2	2	Barry, 1b....	2	1	9	0	0
Wagner, rf..	1	2	1	0	0	Stahl, lf.....	1	2	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	0	0	Long, ss.....	0	1	2	4	1
Cooley, 1b..	1	1	13	0	0	Freeman, rf.	0	0	5	0	0
Zimmer, c...	0	2	3	2	0	Lowe, 2b.....	1	1	1	3	2
Ely, ss......	0	1	4	0	0	Clarke, c....	1	1	1	3	0
Philippi, p..	0	0	0	3	0	Willis, p.....	0	1	1	1	0
						Cuppy, p.....	0	0	0	1	0
Totals...	8	10	27	14	2	Totals...	6	9	24	15	4

Pittsburg ....1 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 *—8
Boston ....3 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—6

Two-base hit—Willis. Three-base hits—Stimmer [2]. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Willis. Stolen bases—Beaumont [2], Cooley [2]. First base on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Cuppy, 1. Struck out—By Philippi, 2; by Willis, 2; by Cuppy, 1. Time—2:20. Umpire—Swartwood.

Brooklyn and St. Louis Win One Each.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—Inability to hit Young at opportune times beat Brooklyn in the afternoon game. In the second inning Brooklyn made three hits and got one base on balls, but failed to tally. Attendance, 8,700. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	3	1	2	0	Jones, cf....	0	1	3	1	0
Burkett, lf..	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf...	0	0	1	1	0
Keister, 2b..	1	2	2	2	0	Jennin's, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Wallace, ss..	1	0	4	5	0	Kelley, lf....	0	2	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Shecka'd, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Donlin, cf...	0	2	3	1	0	Dahlen, ss...	0	1	3	4	0
Dillard, cf..	1	1	0	0	0	Cross, 3b....	0	0	2	3	0
McGann, 1b..	1	1	10	0	0	Daly, 2b.....	0	0	4	5	3
Criger, c....	0	1	5	2	0	McGuire, c...	0	2	2	0	0
Young, p....	0	0	0	1	1	McGinn'y, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Totals ..	9	13	27	13	1	Totals ..	0	7	27	17	4

St. Louis ....1 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 3—9
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—McGraw [2], Keister. Double plays—Daly-Dahlen-Jennings, Dahlen-Daly-Jennings, Jennings-McGuire. Stolen bases—Donovan [2], Wallace, Kelley, Cross, Burkett. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, Wallace. Hit by pitcher—Keister, Wallace, Dillard. Bases on balls—Off Young, 2; off McGinnity, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 1; by Young, 2. Time—2:20. Umpire—Hurst.

MORNING GAME.

Perfect fielding by Brooklyn was in marked contrast to the ragged work done by St. Louis. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	0	0	3	1	Jones, cf....	0	1	4	0	0
Burkett, lf..	2	3	1	0	0	Keeler, rf...	0	1	0	0	0
Keister, 2b..	0	1	3	1	0	Jenni'gs, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Wallace, ss..	1	1	1	6	0	Kelley, lf....	2	2	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	1	Dahlen, ss...	2	2	4	2	0
Donlin, cf...	0	0	0	0	1	Cross, 3b....	1	0	1	4	0
McGann, 1b..	1	1	14	0	2	Daly, 2b.....	1	2	2	2	0
Criger, c....	0	0	5	3	1	Farrell, c....	1	2	2	2	0
Jones, p.....	1	0	0	3	2	Kennedy, p..	0	1	0	1	0
*Dillard	0	0	0	0	0	Kitson, p....	0	1	0	0	0
Totals ..	5	7	24	16	7	Totals ..	9	8	27	12	0

St. Louis ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0—5
Brooklyn ....0 2 3 0 0 0 0 4 *—9

Two-base hits—Dahlen, Keister, Donovan. Passed balls—Jennings, 1; Daly, 2. Stolen bases—Farrell [2], Keister. Three-base hit—Jennings. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Jones, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Jones, 4. Umpire—Hurst. Time—2:03. Attendance—6,000.

COMISKEY'S MEN WIN ONE

RAIN SPOILS SECOND GAME AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Roger Denzer Beats the Millers in the Morning Contest by Score of 6 to 5—Players Flounder Through Rain and Mud in Afternoon—Cleveland Beats Indianapolis Twice, While Brewers Win Two from Kansas City.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	40	26	.606	Minneapolis	31	35	.470
Milwaukee ..	39	27	.591	Kansas City	32	38	.457
Indianapolis	33	25	.541	Detroit	28	36	.438
Cleveland ..	34	29	.540	Buffalo	24	42	.364

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 6; Minneapolis, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
Cleveland, 15; Indianapolis, 13.
Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 1.
Milwaukee, 10; Kansas City, 2.
Detroit, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Detroit, 16; Buffalo, 4.

Games Today.

Chicago at Milwaukee.
Minneapolis at Kansas City.
Cleveland at Buffalo.
Detroit at Indianapolis.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Minneapolis, Minn., July 4.—[Special.]—Rain blighted the hopes of the baseball enthusiasts this afternoon. In the second inning, with score standing 0 to 0, rain fell in torrents. Umpire McDonald called time.

For ten minutes the rain poured, but the crowd on the bleachers and in the grand stand never weakened. The people refused to allow even a thunder-storm to interfere with their plans. Finally the downpour degenerated into a drizzle, the water-soaked populace began to shout "Play ball," and Umpire McDonald, accompanied by Padden and Wilmot, went out and inspected the field. They found it in frightful condition. The diamond was a shallow lake dotted by a few tiny islands of grass carpeted mud.

Both Padden and Wilmot wanted the game and each man thought he had a good chance to win. As a result they agreed to finish the game in the mud and urged McDonald to consent.

The players waded out to their positions, and the damp but happy crowd cheered in approval. What followed was not ball-playing. The crown saw eighteen men in baseball uniforms floundering in the mud and making heroic but unsuccessful efforts to handle the wet and slippery ball. Patterson, who was pitching for Chicago, managed to have more success in handling the rain-soaked sphere than Bailey, who was in the box for the Millers, and, as a result, at the end of the fourth inning the score stood 3 to 2 in favor of the White Stockings. At this juncture a belated thunder storm arrived. McDonald and the players stood it for half an inning. But they were finally forced to shelter, and, after a period of patient waiting, McDonald told the crowd that it was all off.

Roger Denzer pitched great ball for Chicago in the morning game. "Peaceful Valley" was at his best, and, though handicapped by poor support, he pitched in winning form from start to finish. The lion's share of the credit of victory justly belongs to this solemn-faced twirler, who, the last time out, was literally batted out of the box by Manning's cowboys.

In the first inning the Millers bunched a clean single and a corking three-bagger off of his speedy delivery. These two hits, coupled with a costly wild throw by Hartman, yielded two runs, and for the moment it looked as though Roger was in for another drubbing. But after that bad first inning Denzer settled down to serious work, and, had he received even fair support from his club, the Millers would have drawn nothing but blanks. The score:

MORNING GAME.

Minn'polis.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf....	2	2	3	0	0	Hoy, cf.......	1	2	4	1	0
Nance, 3b...	1	0	1	3	1	Brodie, lf....	1	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, rf...	1	2	0	0	0	McF'land, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Lally, lf.....	0	0	2	0	0	Padden, 2b..	2	1	2	1	0
Werden, 1b..	0	0	14	0	0	Hartman, 3b	1	1	3	1	3
Fisher, c....	0	0	2	1	0	Shugart, ss..	0	1	1	8	1
Jacklitsch, c	0	0	1	1	0	Isbell, 1b....	1	1	7	0	0
Smith, ss....	1	0	0	5	1	Sugden, c....	0	1	7	2	0
Abbey, 2b....	0	1	4	5	1	Denzer, p....	0	0	0	0	1
Ehret, p.....	0	1	0	5	1						
Totals...	5	5	27	16	3	Totals...	6	8	27	8	5

Minneapolis ....2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—5
Chicago ....4 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Ehret, Padden, Hartman, Shugart. Three-base hit—Wilmot. Bases on balls—Off Ehret, 4; off Denzer, 5. Struck out—By Ehret, 3; by Denzer, 5. Stolen bases—Lally, Isbell, Padden. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Double play—Hoy-Sugden. Time—2:15. Umpire—McDonald. Attendance—2,500.

Milwaukee Captures Both.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—Milwaukee jumped on Lee in the third and fourth innings. Eight thousand, a majority of whom were from out of town, attended. Score afternoon game:

Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Hemphill, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Waldron, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Schaefer, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	Ketchum, cf	1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf..	0	1	1	0	0	Dowd, lf.....	1	4	1	0	0
Dungan, 1b..	0	1	12	0	0	Anders'n, 1b	1	3	11	0	1
Farrell, cf..	0	0	4	0	0	Fultz, ss.....	2	2	2	5	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	Diggins, c...	1	1	6	0	0
Stewart, 2b.	0	2	2	4	0	Burke, 3b....	0	1	1	3	0
Wilson, c....	0	0	2	0	0	Bierba'er, 2b	0	2	4	3	0
Lee, p........	0	0	0	0	1	Sparks, p...	0	0	0	2	0
Gray, p......	0	0	0	2	1						
Totals ..	2	9	27	13	2	Totals .	10	19	27	12	1

Kansas City ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Milwaukee ....0 0 4 4 0 0 0 1 *—10

Two-base hits—Waldron, Anderson, Diggins. Three base hits—Schaefer, Waldron, Fultz [2]. Stolen base—Dowd. Sacrifice hits—Lee, Schaefer. Base on balls—Off Sparks, 1. Struck out—By Lee, 2; by Sparks, 3. Double play—Coughlin, unassisted. Time—1:45. Umpire—Sheridan.

MORNING GAME.

The visitors won out in the ninth. With two men on bases and two out, Waldron hit for a good single. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Hemphill, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Waldron, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss..	0	1	2	0	0	Ketchem, cf	0	2	4	1	0
O'Brien, lf..	0	0	3	0	0	Dowd, lf.....	0	1	1	0	0
Dungan, 1b.	1	1	9	1	1	Ander'n, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Farrell, cf..	0	0	3	0	0	Fultz, ss.....	1	1	3	3	0
Schaefer, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Diggins, c...	1	1	3	0	0
Stewart, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0	Burke, 3b....	0	2	0	0	0
Gonding, c..	0	2	3	1	0	Bierba'r, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Patten, p....	0	0	1	7	0	Husting, p..	0	1	0	2	0
Totals...	1	4	27	12	1	Totals...	2	9	27	12	0

Kansas City........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Milwaukee ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hit—Ketchem. Three-base hit—Gonding. Bases on balls—Off Patten, 3; off Husting, 6. Home run—Dungan. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien, Farrell. Struck out—By Patten, 3. Left on bases—Kansas City, 7; Milwaukee, 9. Stolen base—Anderson. Time—1:35. Umpire—Sheridan.

Two Victories for Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., July 4.—Hastings was simply slaughtered, and after five hits in the fifth Milligan was substituted. Atherton was overcome by the heat and was unable to play this afternoon. Holmes' three-base hit to right with the bases full was the feature. Score afternoon game:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, 3b...	1	0	1	2	0	Speer, c.....	0	2	1	0	0
Holmes, rf..	1	1	3	0	0	Shearon, cf..	1	2	1	0	0
Harley, lf...	3	3	1	0	0	Halligan, lf..	0	1	0	0	0
Elberf'd, ss.	3	3	3	7	0	Kerwin, rf...	0	2	3	0	0
Ryan, 2b....	1	1	2	6	0	Schreck, 1b..	0	0	10	0	1
Dillon, 1b...	4	4	13	1	0	Carey, 2b....	1	1	3	5	0
Nicol, cf....	0	3	1	0	0	Hallman, ss.	0	0	4	3	1
McAllist'r, c	1	2	2	2	0	Andrews, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Frisk, p....	2	2	1	0	0	Hastings, p.	1	1	1	2	1
						Milligan, p..	0	0	0	1	1
Totals .	16	18	27	16	0	Totals ..	4	9	24	18	4

Detroit ....0 2 4 1 7 0 2 0 *—16
Buffalo ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Base hits—Off Hastings, 13; off Milligan, 5. Two-base hits—McAllister, Dillon [2], Ryan, Andrews. Three-base hit—Hastings. Home run—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Nicol, Harley. Stolen bases—Halligan, Casey, Elberfield [2], Dillon. First base on balls—Off Hastings, 2; off Milligan, 2. Struck out—By Milligan, 1; by Frisk, 1. Double play—Hastings-Hallman. Passed ball—Speer. Wild pitch—Frisk. Time—2:15. Umpire—Dwyer. Attendance—4,000.

MORNING GAME.

Miller pitched splendid ball. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, 3b...	2	0	1	2	1	Speer, c.....	0	0	5	1	0
Holmes, rf..	0	0	3	0	0	Shearon, cf..	0	0	2	0	0
Harley, lf...	1	1	0	0	0	Hallig'n, lf..	0	1	2	0	0
Elber'd, ss..	1	1	4	5	0	Ather'n, 2b..	0	0	1	2	0
Ryan, 2b....	0	0	5	2	1	Schreck, ...	0	0	2	0	0
Dillon, 1b..	0	1	11	1	0	Carey, 1b....	0	0	11	0	1
Nicol, cf....	0	2	1	0	0	Hallm'n, ss.	0	0	1	1	1
McAll'r, c..	0	1	2	0	0	Andre's, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Miller, p...	0	0	0	5	0	Amole, p....	0	0	1	0	0
Totals...	4	6	27	15	5	Totals...	1	3	24	16	2

Detroit ....1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 *—4
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Halligan. Stolen bases—Dillon [2], Casey. Bases on balls—Off Amole, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Amole, 2. Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Amole, 2. Double play—Hallman-Atherton. Time—1:35. Umpire—Dwyer.

NEW HALF-MILE TRACK RECORD.

John R. Gentry Paces in 2:04 3-4 and Beats Joe Patchen.

Lima, O., July 4.—[Special.]—Twenty thousand people this afternoon witnessed John R. Gentry break the pacing record on a half-mile track. The event was the first meeting this year of Gentry and Joe Patchen, and the race was close and exciting, although Patchen never had his nose in front.

Gentry got the pole and won the first heat by a neck. The quarters were: :30¾, 1:02¾, 1:34, Mile, 2:04¾. The announcement that Gentry had broken the world's record for a half-mile track brought out a great demonstration.

The next heat was a repetition, except that Patchen pressed the little horse harder and made the race closer and more exciting, if possible. He never got in front, and the race down the stretch brought the vast crowd to tiptoe. Gentry got home first by a nose. The quarters were: :31¼, 1:04¼, 1:35¼, Mile, 2:05¼.

CRESCEUS BEATS TOMMY BRITTON.

Ohio Stallion Has Little Trouble in Winning the Match at Pittsburg.

TROTS EACH HEAT IN 2:10.

Driver George West Attributes the Result to the Effect of a Soft Track.

GENTRY DEFEATS PATCHEN.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—[Special.]—The Toledo stallion Cresceus beat Tommy Britton in a most decisive manner in their race here today, trotting two consecutive heats in 2:10, which is the best race ever gone by a stallion at this time of the year.

The friends of Cresceus are loud in their praise of the horse tonight, pointing out that he met Britton under conditions which suited the Chicago horse to a dot, since the race was early in the season and was a mile and repeat instead of the ordinary three-in-five variety. They also call attention to the fact that in point of speed Britton was never in better fettle, since he trotted an eighth of a mile yesterday morning at a 1:52 gait, and yet today the Ohio horse clearly put it over him at every stage of the game, and in each of the heats the finish was an affair of one horse only, Britton being palpably out of it some time before the wire was reached.

On the other hand, the Britton people say the track beat their horse, and refer back to the race at Lexington last fall, when similar conditions prevailed, in support of their contention.

The track here is a sandy loam that under a rain becomes soft easily, but dries out quickly. Last night there was a heavy rain, and this morning the track was slippery with mud. Horses were worked on the outside edge of it, however, and by afternoon it looked to be in first-class shape. That it was good for some horses was proved when the first race, an affair to wagons for horses of the 2:15 class owned by members of the Gentlemen's Driving club, was called. They stepped off two heats in 2:18½ and 2:17, Lentolus winning rather easily.

Trainers Bet on Britton.

It was after the first mile of this race that Britton and Cresceus came out for business. They had been warmed up and the way Tommy stepped through the homestretch showed he was not short of speed, no matter what else troubled him. Cresceus was placid and uninteresting as usual, and so great was the difference between his rather lumbering gait and Britton's showy way of going that it really looked as though the two stallions were not in the same class. A stringent anti-betting law in this State prevented any public speculation on the race, but in what little private wagering was done there was far more Britton money in sight than could be taken care of. All the trainers at the track were on Britton.

Cresceus drew the pole for the opening heat and after a couple of scores they were sent away on even terms. On the first turn Britton made one of his rushes and in a twinkling had the track, and as he flashed past the quarter pole in :32 it looked as though the chestnut horse was not going to be able to head him. The same clip was maintained up the backstretch, the call at the half being 1:04, and at that point Britton was a clear length to the good and going easy to himself. His clicklike stroke carried him to the turn in a jiffy, but as the pair passed the quarter pole in 1:36 Cresceus had quickened his gait and his nose was at Britton's wheel. Ketcham was driving him a little, but it was nothing like a hard rally, and under it he crept up on Britton until half way down the homestretch he was nearly on even terms with the brown stallion. Then West went to work, and for a few strides the two stallions swept along on even terms. At the long distance stand Cresceus had Britton "by the neck," as horsemen say, and those who knew the two horses well were confident he would win. The brown horse hung to him for an instant, but Cresceus was trotting in bulldog style, while Britton seemed to falter. A few feet further and he had quit in earnest, in spite of West's urging with bit and lines, and from there to the wire it was Cresceus all by himself in 2:10, everybody seeing that the race was as good as over, although another heat was to be trotted.

It took place half an hour later and was short and sweet. They were away on the third score, but this time Britton did not trot around Cresceus on the turn. The first quarter was :32¾, but up the backstretch they trotted at a terrible clip, the half being reached in 1:03¾. They traveled practically as a team over this part of the route, but on the upper turn Cresceus put on a little more steam and drew right away from Britton. The three-quarters was reached in 1:36, but just as they turned into the homestretch West stopped making an earnest drive with Britton, realizing that he was beaten, and at the finish Cresceus was actually pulled up to a jog and yet the mile was in 2:10, the final quarter being trotted at only a 2:24 gait.

Talk with the Drivers.

After the heat I asked George Ketcham, owner and driver of Cresceus, how he had trained his horse to go such a good race. Mr. Ketcham said: "I went along carefully with Cresceus, having this race arranged for some time ago, and knew that Britton was a hard horse to beat. Cresceus has had a lot of miles around 2:30, but he has been only two heats better than 2:20 before today. One of these was in 2:17 and the other was 2:16¾, with a last eighth in :14¾. This showed me he had plenty of speed, and for the last ten days I have confined his work to slow miles, with considerable brushing at speed in scoring. It worked well, as you have seen, and I really think Cresceus was in shape to have gone a three in five race right over this track today."

George West said: "It was the track. You saw what he did at Lexington last fall on just such footing—dry on top, but wet and slippery underneath. He did not like it at all, and he was as different a horse from what he is on a hard track as can well be imagined. After the first seven-eighths of a mile, in the opening heat, I saw the footing was not his style, and, so, in the second heat, did not take anything out of him by trying to make him go a track that bothered him so much. Hard footing is what Britton must have to show at his best, and any time he strikes that sort of track there will be no occasion for explanations."

The pacing races between Searchlight and Halb was a farce owing to the fact that Halb was in no sort of form, while McCarthy had Searchlight right on edge and ready to go in 2:04, or possibly a trifle better. In the opening mile he indulged Halb with the lead for three-eighths of a mile, and then went on and finished fifty yards in front in 2:07¼. In the second heat Halb pulled up at the first turn, being lame, and Searchlight jogged around the track in 2:09¾.

Indianapolis Twice Defeated.

Cleveland, O., July 4.—The second game was a terrific batting contest. In the seventh McKenna was knocked out of the box. The star play was a sensational catch by Hogriever. President Ban Johnson witnessed both games. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Picke'g, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Hogriev'r, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Frisbee, rf..	2	2	3	0	0	Hartsel, lf...	1	1	0	0	0
Genins, lf...	1	2	1	0	0	Geir, 2b......	2	2	2	2	0
Buelow, ss..	2	4	4	4	1	Powers, c....	2	2	1	1	0
Crish'm, 1b.	2	3	11	1	0	Madison, ss..	0	0	0	2	0
Flood, 2b...	2	1	4	5	0	Seybold, rf..	2	2	0	0	0
Sulliv'n, 3b.	0	3	1	2	0	Gray, 1b.....	2	2	12	0	0
Spies, c....	1	1	0	3	0	Flynn, rf, ss	1	2	4	1	1
McKen'a, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Hickey, 3b...	1	0	1	1	0
Chech, p....	0	1	0	1	0	Damm'n, p...	1	2	1	2	0
Totals...	15	20	27	15	2	Totals...	13	15	24	8	4

Cleveland ....7 0 0 5 1 0 2 0 *—15
Indianapolis ....[illegible]—13

Two-base hits—McKenna, Buelow [3], Seybold, Powers. Three-base hit—Flynn. Home runs—Crisham, Frisbee. Sacrifice hits—Pickering, Powers. Stolen bases—Flood, 2. First on balls—Off McKenna, 4; off Chech, 2; off Dammann, 1. Double plays—Flood-Crisham; Flynn-Geir-Gray; Flynn (unassisted). Time—2:10. Umpire—Joe Cantillion. Attendance—7,565.

MORNING GAME.

Hoffer did fine work in the box. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Ind'polis.	R	B	P	A	E
Picker'g, cf.	2	1	3	1	0	Hogr'v'r, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Frisbee, rf..	0	1	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf..	0	1	2	0	0
Genins, lf...	1	1	2	0	0	Geier, 2b....	0	0	2	2	0
Buelow, ss..	0	0	2	2	0	Heyden, c...	0	0	5	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Madison, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Crisham, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0	Gary, 1b....	0	1	10	0	0
Flood, 2b...	0	1	1	0	0	Flynn, rf...	0	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	5	0	1	Hickey, 3b..	0	1	1	3	0
Spies, c.....	0	1	2	0	0	Kellum, p...	0	0	0	4	0
Hoffer, p....	1	1	3	1	0						
Totals...	5	8	27	12	2	Totals...	2	5	24	11	1

Cleveland ....1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 *—5
Indianapolis ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Hoffer, Geier, Hogriever. Sacrifice hits—Frisbee, Flood. Stolen bases, Genins, Hogriever, Flynn. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 4; off Kellum, 2. Wild pitch—Kellum. Time—1:45. Umpire—Joe Cantillion. Attendance—5,291.

Herd Defeats Foulis.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—The golf match here today between ex-Champions Herd and Foulis was won by Foulis by two up. The course was extremely rough and putted with marshes.

SILVER [illegible] BOAT IN[illegible] WAY IN.

Ha[illegible]thorne Surprises Yachtsmen in the Big Columbia Club Holiday Regatta.

MAY B. AND SPRAY FAST.

They Win in Their Classes, While Peri and Vixen Outsail Their Rivals.

ACCIDENTS ENLIVEN SPORT.

Class 1—Won by Sallie.
Class 2—Won by Myrene.
Class 3—Siren raced over alone.
Class 5—Won by Prairie.
Class 6—Won by Peri.
Class 7—Won by May B.
Class 7½—Won by Spray.
Class 8—Won by Vixen.
Class 9—Won by Query.
Class 10—Won by Atlantic.
Class 12—Won by Triton.
Protests are pending against Phantom in Class 4 and Harriet H. in Class 11.

Yesterday morning, to the surprise of the "wise" followers of yachting, the old type schooner Hawthorne outsailed the fast-looking, modern Sallie, which was touted to beat Siren in the cruising race to Michigan City last month.

John McConnell's cruiser, flying the burgee of the Chicago Yacht club, crossed the starting line in the big Fourth of July Columbia Yacht club race almost a minute behind the Savidge brothers' racer from Michigan, and after a red-hot race for fifteen nautical miles finished barely two minutes to the good. However, the Chicago yacht is quite a bit the larger and had to allow Sallie nearly four and a half minutes, so that Sallie won on corrected time, and takes the Hiram Walker cup.

About sixty boats competed, the regatta being the largest ever held on the great lakes.

Bald Eagle Disqualified.

The feature of the afternoon was a terrific race between Bald Eagle and Harriet H. for the Boyce cup. For the last two miles it was either's race, and there is no telling which might have poked its nose first over the line had not Bald Eagle fouled the Hertz boat near the finish. Bald Eagle's horn tore a hole in the other's jib, and the foul was so palpable to Patrol Judges Morris, Hansel, and Haymon that there never was any room to question the result. Bald Eagle was disqualified. The incident was generally regretted, especially as one of the best local crews was sailing Bald Eagle, but the excitement did not end there. Immediately after the race a protest signed by Edward T. Balcom on behalf of the Bald Eagle club, was entered against Harriet H. The protest did not specify the reason for which it was lodged, but when called before the judges in the evening Mr. Balcom stated he had protested Harriet H. on the ground that its racing measurement exceeded twenty feet and that the rule of the Inland Lakes Yachting association in regard to air cans or airtight bulkheads was not complied with by the Hertz boat. This is a matter of which the measurer is sole judge, and when called before the judges for his list William Cothroll said he was not prepared to deliver it. Decision of the protest was deferred until today.

The foregoing were not all the protests. Fred Price, owner of the big cruiser Charlotte R., protested its rival, Phantom, for fouling Josephine at the time of rounding the four-mile crib. The two judges, M. A. Bowles and W. S. Rougher, stationed on the crib for just such emergencies, reported on the foul in the evening, but the judges as a body desired, as a matter of courtesy to the visiting yachtsmen on Phantom, to give them all the hearing they might wish, and, as some of those interested could not be found, decision in this case also was deferred until today.

Aside from the foregoing the regatta was replete with exciting racing in the different classes, and it seemed that everywhere the patrol judges' boat went some situation more exciting than the one just left would develop. The race between the two large schooners Sallie and Hawthorne was alone well worth following around the long course in the forenoon, but a contest just as fierce was going on between Prairie, Josephine, and Valiant, until the latter carried away its topmast, and, again, between Peri and May B. and Widsith and Nymph, around the shorter course.

Little Boats Battle Hard.

And it was the same in the classes for smaller yachts. Atlantic was doing its prettiest to save the time allowance it had to give Peeps II., Vixen was endeavoring to do the same with Niobe, and the little racers in Class 9 were having troubles of their own. George Furgher's Satyr capsized rounding the four-mile crib, and the life saving crew went out to the rescue. Gironda lost its rudder head when well placed and sailing a good race and had to be towed in by Captain Seaver's launch Kid. Red Bird was reported capsized also, but managed to get back to port under its own canvas. Thus three of Query's most dangerous opponents were put to the bad, and last year's champion came on and finished an easy first in this class.

Prairie and Josephine were well sailed throughout, and the latter won by a little over a minute, corrected time. The margin might have been still smaller, but for Phantom's interference with Josephine at the finish of the first leg.

Just after finishing the second leg of the shorter course Nymph carried away its throat halyard block and was in trouble for a minute or so, its peak having to be lowered while some one went aloft for repairs. And so Widsith, sailing a fine race, beat its rival by a fair margin. There seemed to be some trouble aloft on Dr. F. H. Skinner's Peri also, judging by the bad set of the gaff topsail, and but for this the famous old cruiser might have held its own against May B., which surprised every one by the great race it sailed. These two pairs split tacks, and when they finally came together the finish between them was real yacht racing. May B., which had been fitted with some 200 square feet more canvas while at Racine, had to go up from Class 7½ to Class 7, and made good by defeating the cracks of the latter class and Peri, the winner in Class 6, as well, though beating little Spray, the winner of Class 7½, by little on sailing time. In fact, when racing length is considered, Spray seems to have sailed relatively better than any of them. Being in another class it is not easy to say just what its time allowance from those just mentioned would be over this new course, but if figured out the result probably would put Spray ahead of them.

The wind was steady and off shore—about west southwest—when the first gun fired at 9:30 a. m., and it held throughout the races of the forenoon, freshening after midday to a good whole sail breeze for the twenty and seventeen footers in the afternoon. However, being off shore, it did not kick up a sea, though the little yachts had to race through a pretty good chop, and whitecaps were beginning to show when they finished, the wind having hauled southward about two points.

Duel of Little Boats.

It was remarked that the weather conditions were just suited to the inland lake racing machines in the twenty-foot and seventeen-foot classes, and few of the little down-town racers seemed to think it worth while to compete. The two which did, Query in one class and Albatross in the other, were quite outclassed, and the two races resolved into duels. But such racing duels are only witnessed occasionally.

The three twenty-foot contestants got the starting gun at 2:20 p. m. for a flying start, and for once Query was slow in crossing the line. Bald Eagle led Harriet H. over, but the latter crossed astern and shot up to leeward. They raced away at a rare clip before the fine quarterly breeze, but Query for some reason held up to windward of their course and looked well beaten before the first leg was completed. Harriet H. gradually forged ahead of Bald Eagle and rounded the four-mile crib with a lead of one minute. Query was eight minutes behind.

On the reach to the Carter Harrison crib Harriet H. found Bald Eagle hard to shake off, and increased its lead a bare half minute. Then began a battle royal. The last leg was on the wind, and the crucial test came. Bald Eagle was being sailed by Nymph's crew—Henry Davies at the tiller, E. T. Balcom, Sidney Davies, and Thomas Smith—and having been over the same course in the forenoon they had some advantage, perhaps. Then, too, Bald Eagle seemed to have a shade in the closehauled work. At any rate the latter gradually made up its leeway, and a mile or so from the finish the two were close together, with Bald Eagle to weather of its rival. The latter, leading but to leeward on the starboard tack, went about and tried to cross Bald Eagle's bows, failed, and the latter having the right of way Harriet H. was forced about, losing way and leaving Bald Eagle in the lead. Both crews were doing all they knew, and a prettier finish one could not wish for. Soon Bald Eagle tried a similar maneuver and demonstrated its superior position by crossing Harriet's bows. Harriet stood out a little further, and seemed to gain a trifle by doing so, and Bald Eagle went about and stood out, too. But Harriet seemed to be gauging the slight shifts and puffs of the wind better, and when Bald Eagle came in again on the port tack it looked doubtful whether it would be able to cross ahead of Harriet. The closer they came together the more doubtful it seemed. But Bald Eagle held on till it looked to be trying to force Harriet to luff. The latter did not, having the right of way. Bald Eagle had held on too far, and when at last going about to avoid running its rival down fouled the latter, tearing a hole in Harriet's jib. Harriet now had the best position, and they were off the gap, where another tack would take them over the line. But when they came about Harriet stood for a moment shaking in the wind before filling away, and Bald Eagle drew away and crossed the line—first, but obviously disqualified.

Meanwhile another contest not a whit less close and exciting was going on between Saddle and Cycle club seventeen-footers Triton and Neola, which had beaten off little fourteen-foot Albatross as easily as the twenty-footers had distanced Query.

The "seventeens" got the gun at 2:25. Triton and Neola came over the line beam to beam, and raced out to the crib as if in grappling irons. Neola, to weather, could not get away from Triton. Had the latter been in the weather berth it probably would have drawn clear. When they put their helms over to round the four-mile crib Neola was almost its own length ahead, and the two had just caught Query, which had held a course to weather of them, and was rounding the crib from a different point. Query was bearing down on the crib, having changed its helm a ship's length away, while the two "seventeens" came up close on the weather side of the crib and skinned around it. They found none too much room between Query and the crib, and Neola, the middle boat of the three, was pinched, and may have slightly fouled Query. Triton shot ahead as they cleared the lee of the crib and caught the wind again. Neola, as soon as well under way, was shot up on the wind smartly, secured the weather berth, and blanketed Triton. The latter duplicated the maneuver just as smartly and blanketed Neola. It was clever jockeying, and boats and crews were well matched. Neola tried it again, but Triton's head was thrown off a trifle, sheets eased, and the green boat ran away. Neola might well have held straight on the course and been content with the better weather position, but elected to run after Triton. The latter drew far enough ahead to be able to shape its own course to suit itself, and held the lead throughout the rest of the second leg, rounding the Carter Harrison crib with a lead of almost a quarter of a minute. Then this pair began another battle royal on the windward leg home; but, like the one in progress between the twenty-footers, it too ended unsatisfactorily, although not so badly. This one was terminated abruptly by Neola's jib halyard carrying away. It was quickly and cleverly spliced, and a plucky attempt made to regain the lost position, but again the rope parted. It was spliced a second time, and Neola finished a respectable second.

Hubert Galt sailed Triton skillfully and probably would have won anyhow, as his boat was leading and showing well in the windward work. Times around the course:

	Start.	First leg.	Second leg.	Finish.
Harriet H.	2:20:00	2:40:00	3:00:00	3:56:40
Bald Eagle	2:20:00	2:41:00	3:01:30	3:54:25
Query	2:20:00	2:49:00	3:14:25	4:19:55
Triton	2:25:00	2:48:59	3:13:00	4:05:00
Neola	2:25:00	2:49:02	3:13:15	4:14:30
Albatross	2:25:00	2:59:10	3:34:40	4:40:15

Race of Naval Reserve Boats.

The open boats of the Naval Reserve sailed a fine race. They were divided in two classes, the thirty-foot cutters constituting the first class and the whaleboat, twenty-four-foot cutter, and dingy the second class. The third division twenty-four-foot cutter, sailed by Coxswain J. P. Erich, won in the second class and bested all the boats of the first class, both by actual and corrected time. The cutter, belonging to the fourth division, sailed by Boatswain's Mate Davis, won first place in the first cutters.

Myrene's win in Class 2 for cruising schooners under 50 feet, was due to Tartar and Nomad sailing the long course by mistake.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Allowance.	Corr'ed time.
CLASS 1—SCHOONERS OVER 50 FEET.					
Sallie	9:41:30	12:02:50	2:21:20	4:27	2:16:53
Hawth'ne	9:42:18	12:00:56	2:18:38	Scr'ch	2:18:38
CLASS 2—SCHOONERS UNDER 50 FEET.					
Myrene	9:58:45	12:23:05	2:24:20	13:35	2:10:45
Nomad	9:51:55	12:33:20	2:41:25	:32	2:40:53
Tartar	9:53:35	1:05:13	3:11:38	Scr'ch	3:11:38
G.Tidings	9:58:45	[illegible]	3:08:11	3:17	3:04:54
CLASS 3—RACING SLOOPS OVER 45 FEET.					
Siren	10:09:45	12:11:55	2:02:10	......	......
CLASS 4—CRUISING SLOOPS OVER 45 FEET.					
Char. R.	9:42:19	12:08:31	2:26:12	......	......
Phantom	9:43:05	12:15:01	2:31:56	......	......
CLASS 5—RACING SLOOPS, 31 TO 45 FEET.					
Prairie	9:44:18	12:02:00	2:17:42	2:18	2:15:24
Josephine	9:44:24	12:07:05	2:22:41	6:10	2:16:31
Valiant	9:40:32	12:25:55	2:45:23	Scr'ch	2:45:23
Beatrice	9:43:50	12:52:27	3:08:37	......	......
CLASS 6—CRUISING SLOOPS, 31 TO 45 FEET.					
Peri	9:51:50	11:43:55	1:52:05	:54	1:51:11
Pinta	9:54:55	11:57:26	2:02:31	1:21	2:01:10
Hattie B.	9:53:35	11:56:51	2:03:16	Scr'ch	2:03:16
Wizard	9:56:00	12:10:44	2:14:44	2:47	2:11:57
CLASS 7—RACING SLOOPS, 25 TO 31 FEET.					
May B.	9:52:10	11:42:27	1:50:17	6:53	1:43:24
Widsith	9:55:00	11:46:09	1:51:09	1:17	1:49:52
Nymph	9:51:40	11:44:43	1:53:03	:56	1:52:07
Zephyrus	9:51:58	12:08:05	2:16:07	Scr'ch	2:16:07
CLASS 7½—RACING SLOOPS, 22 to 25 FEET.					
Spray	10:00:26	11:50:19	1:49:53	Scr'ch	1:49:53
Old Abe	10:01:08	11:54:55	1:53:47	No mt	
Ethel IV.	10:02:20	12:01:45	1:59:25	1:12	1:58:13
Mona	10:02:26	12:23:47	2:21:21	1:53	2:19:28
CLASS 8—CRUISING SLOOPS, 22 TO 31 FEET.					
Vixen	10:09:08	12:15:12	2:06:04	Scr'ch	2:06:04
Niobe	10:06:28	12:15:16	2:08:42	4:31	2:04:11
Arrow	10:02:10	12:15:00	2:12:50	4:41	2:08:09
Imp	10:10:00	12:26:50	2:16:50	5:39	2:11:11
Florence	10:02:25	12:30:07	2:27:42	7:24	2:20:18
Martha	10:03:35	12:34:20	2:30:45	10:24	2:20:21
Alca	10:10:00	12:55:03	2:45:03	8:41	2:36:25
Nc Num.	10:03:05	1:16:30	3:13:25		
Algonq'n	10:10:00	did not finish.			

CLASS 9.

	Start.time.	Fin.time.	Elap.time.
Query	10:11:35	12:15:30	2:03:55
Blackbird	10:10:30	12:15:09	2:04:39
Albatross	10:12:28	12:28:43	2:16:15
Loon	10:12:15	12:32:50	2:20:35
Willit	10:13:45	12:42:29	2:28:44
Warren Heart	10:20:10	12:42:10	2:22:00
Red Bird	10:11:58	12:53:17	2:41:19
Satyr	10:11:55	did not finish.	
Gironda	10:15:46	disabled.	
CLASS 10.			
Atlantic	10:11:06	12:29:02	2:17:56
Peeps II.	10:10:31	12:30:23	2:19:52
Syndicate	10:17:14	12:37:05	2:19:51
Dauntless	10:10:00	12:40:30	2:30:30
Mate	10:10:00	12:40:11	2:30:11
Dot	10:11:05	12:50:15	2:39:10
Alva	10:11:21	12:59:03	2:47:42
Sappho	10:04:15	1:01:58	2:57:43
Oolite	10:12:40	did not finish.	
CLASS 13.			
No. 110	2:32:50	4:36:35	2:03:45
No. 103	2:31:45	4:04:25	1:32:40
No. 104	2:35:03	4:20:55	1:55:52
Whaleboat	2:31:22	4:09:38	1:38:16

Regatta at Pewaukee.

Pewaukee, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The morning regatta was sailed over the seven-mile straightaway course, with start from Pewaukee at 10:30 and 10:33:10 for the 18 and 21 footers respectively. Seven yachts were out. Havulpa broke its steering gear, and Meyers' aluminium yacht Dora had its mast broken. Dorothy and Serapis finished first in their respective classes. Serapis was disqualified and the race given to Ruth. Summary:

Name.	Time.
Dorothy, 21-footer	1:36:25
Idle Hour, 21-footer	1:38:15
Sophia, 18-footer	1:48:40
Ruth, 18-footer	1:47:10
Serapis, 18-footer	1:47:55

The afternoon event was over the four-mile triangle, with start from the beach. Four boats were out. The contest between Dorothy and Idle Hour was kept up to the last buoy, when Dorothy got the better of it. Time—Dorothy, 49:30; Idle Hour, 52:00; Ruth, 51:16; Sophia, 56:41.

Results at Delavan.

Delavan, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The second race of the Delavan Yacht club was sailed at 11 o'clock this morning. Five boats were entered—Ruth II., owned by Dr. E. R. Kellogg; Virginia, owned by Austin and Browne of Oak Park; Henrietta, owned by Davis Bros. of Austin; Little Mischief, owned by Phillips brothers; and Bobby No Go, owned by Charles A. Stevens of Chicago. The race was started from Highland. Ruth II. broke its mast. Virginia won the race, followed closely by Henrietta, Little Mischief, and Bobby No Go. The women's race was sailed at 5 o'clock and was won by Henrietta, Ruth second, and Virginia third.

GRAND GOLF BY FINDLAY DOUGLAS.

Breaks Course Record in the National Tournament.

Garden City, L. I., July 4.—There are now eight men left in the list of possibilities for the amateur golf championship, and this number will be reduced to four after tomorrow's play. When the tournament was resumed on the links of the Garden City Golf club this morning there were sixteen players eligible, every one of whom was early on hand.

Of the eight left in tonight one is the present amateur champion of the United States, another is the ex-champion, a third is favorite for this year's honors, and a fourth is an English player, who learned the game on the other side of the Atlantic and is improving every day since the tournament began. These four are: Herbert M. Harriman, Findlay S. Douglas, Walter J. Travis, and A. G. Lockwood. The other four players are young Americans who have played recently in the intercollegiate tournaments. These are: Charles Hitchcock Jr., John Reid Jr., John Stuart, and Harry B. Hollins Jr.

Tomorrow's pairing will find all these young players pitted against older and more seasoned opponents, the order of play being Travis vs. Hitchcock, Lockwood vs. Reid, Stuart vs. Douglas, and Hollins vs. Harriman.

The largest gallery followed Travis and Beckwith around the links in the morning play of 18 holes, at the end of which Travis was five up on the Cleveland man. In the afternoon Travis held his lead of the morning and increased it gradually until he had reached the tenth hole of the second round, which he won in 4 to 5, making his dormie 8. The next hole was halved in five, leaving Travis the winner of the match by eight up and seven to play.

The most sensational play of the day was that of Findlay S. Douglas, the former champion, who in the morning round with E. M. Byers of Yale and Allegheney, Pa., went out in 38 and came back in 40, making a new record for the course of 78 strokes, three better than the 81 made by Travis in the qualifying round last Monday. At the end of the first round Douglas had 9 up on Byers, and in the afternoon he had little difficulty in winning out by 10 up and 9 to play.

W. M. McCawley of Philadelphia did not play up to his usual standard in his match with John Stuart, a Chicago player, who is entered from Princeton University. He was 7 down to Stuart in the first half, and the Chicagoan won the match in the afternoon by 6 up and 4 to play. No card was turned in by either player, and Stuart is the only Western golfer left in.

Following are the cards turned in of today's play:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—Out, 42; in, 41—83. Out, 42; in, 9—51—134.
T. S. Beckwith, Cleveland—Out, 45; in, 45—90. Out, 44; in, 10—54—144.
Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—Out, 38; in, 40—78. Out, 42—120.
E. M. Byers, Allegheny County, Pa.—Out, 42; in, 47—90. Out, 42—132.
Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—Out, 41; in, 44—85. Out, 41; in, 33—74—161.
J. G. Averell, Rochester—Out, 42; in, 44—86. Out, 46; in, 36—82—168.
Charles Hitchcock Jr., Point Judith—Out, 43; in, 45—88. Out, 31—119.
James A. Tyng, Morris County—Out, 40; in, 50—90. Out, 33—123.
A. G. Lockwood, Allston—Out, 40; in, 43—83. Out, 40; in, 44—84—167.
J. H. Brooks, Scranton, Pa.—Out, 42; in, 44—86. Out, 43; in, 44—87—173.
John Reid Jr., St. Andrews—Out, 41; in, 47—88. Out, 41; in, 37—78—166.
T. M. Tobertson, Shinnecock—Out, 41; in, 45—86. Out, 45; in, 39—84—170.
Harry Hollins Jr., Westbrook—Out, 46; in, 46—92. Out, 48; in, 44—92—184.
Quincy A. Shaw Jr., Myopia—Out, 42; in, 48—90. Out, 44; in, 46—90—180.

ASK TOO MUCH OF SIDNEY LUCAS.

Derby Winner Is Started in Two Races the Same Day and Loses One of Them.

BEATEN IN THE SHERIDAN.

Derby Colt Is Game as Ever, but Sam Phillips Defeats Him and Advance Guard.

BIG HOLIDAY ATTENDANCE.

Young Thompson essayed another double coup with Sidney Lucas yesterday at Washington Park similar to that which he brought off at Bennings last fall, when he won two races in succession on the same day. Sidney Lucas was entered in the second race, a condition event for 3-year-olds at a mile, and also in the fourth race, the Sheridan Stakes, worth to the winner $1,870, at a mile and a quarter.

In the Sheridan Stakes Sidney Lucas carried 129 pounds, conceding to Advance Guard four pounds and to Sam Phillips, the other starter, two pounds. In the hands of any intelligent trainer and manager Sidney Lucas, with an ordinary common sense ride, would have looked like a certainty in the Sheridan. But many there were who speculated on the proposition that Sidney Lucas would neither be managed intelligently nor get a common sense ride, and these were right.

Thompson concluded that, with the mercury lingering near the hundred mark, to start Lucas in the second event would only limber him up and make him good for the Sheridan. So this much-abused animal was trotted out in the second, in which he was a 1 to 3 favorite, and he had just all he could do to beat Norford in a drive in 1:42½, Midwood a poor third.

Caywood rode. He also had the mount in the Sheridan. In this event the sharp players bet their money not against Sidney Lucas but against Owner Thompson. Advance Guard was a 3 to 5 favorite, Lucas 13 to 5, and Sam Phillips 3 to 1 at post time.

The race was a sprint and almost a farce. Caywood and Vititoe both rode abominably and Burns, while he displayed clever jockeyship in reserving Phillips for the end, must have had a nervous fit wondering what the faint-hearted colt would do when he was finally set down at the finish.

Lucas went out as a slow pacemaker, Advance Guard second, and both he and Phillips under double wraps. Turning out of the backstretch Advance Guard moved up to Lucas, but Burns still kept Phillips in reserve, although letting him out a trifle. Lucas tired midway of the stretch, and then it looked as though Advance Guard would certainly win, but Burns timed his run to the last sixteenth, and Sam Phillips coming strong won by half a length, Advance Guard beating Sidney Lucas half a length for the place. Caywood rode a foolish race in forcing the pace with Sidney Lucas. The colt could have won the Sheridan Stakes had he been reserved for that event and properly ridden.

An overflow crowd of from 18,000 to 20,000 people patriotically enjoyed the racing. And it was good racing, too, with a bumper program of seven events. Hops Laudeman, the Lexington turfman, whose stable has been in bad form this year, made amends for a long period of ill-luck by winning two of the races, the first with Hernando, backed from 20 to 1 to 10 to 1, and the last with Onomastus at 5 to 2. Hernando had just about all he could do to win, as the race resulted in a furious drive at the end, Mr. Laudeman's colt getting the verdict right on the post by a narrow margin from Sculptress, while Schoolmaster, the favorite, was right up to the pair.

In the second Lucky Baldwin's Norford ran an improving race. He had plenty of speed and stole away on the turn out of the backstretch so rapidly it was no certainty any of the others would catch him. In fact, it was not until just at the end that Sidney Lucas, after a furious drive through the stretch, got clear of him. These two had the finish to themselves, with Midwood six lengths back.

In the fifth The Elector was beaten by a woefully weak finish on Wilson's part. Boney Boy was the pacemaker to the stretch, where The Lady and The Elector both closed. The Elector had the speed of the party, and with a vigorous ride he would have won. Wilson, however, appeared to be totally unable to help him a little bit right at the end, and The Lady won by a head, Boney Boy beating The Elector a like distance. Martin rode The Lady, and on the way to the post the stewards sent him back to the paddock for spurs.

Espionage turned the tables on Moroni in the sixth, after the stewards had substituted Martin for Bergen on the Ezell mare.

Washington Park Summaries July 4.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 3-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Hernando, 108 [T. Knight]	6nk	9½	1¼	1nk
7-1	Sculptress, 105 [Mathews]	5h	5h	5½	2½
1-1	Schoolmaster, 108 [Bullman]	1½	2nk	4½	3¼

Time, :56⅗. Handy Man, 108 pounds; Anna Chamberlain, 105; Whangdoodle, 105; The Conqueror, 108; Ericsell, 108; Shut Up, 103; Rustic Girl, 105; Cast Anchor, 100, finished as named. Winner, W. H. Laudemann's b. c., by Hanover—Retrieve. Start good. Won driving to the limit. Sculptress was roughly treated in the race, but closed stoutly. Handy Man showed a lot of speed. Ericsell showed a flash of speed.

Second race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-3	Sidney Lucas, 117 [Cayw'd]	3½	3	3	2½	1½
30-1	Norford, 110 [Enos]	5	2h	1½	1½	2½
13-2	Midwood, 105 [Bullman]	1nk	3½	3nk	3½	3nk

Time, 1:42½. Wax, 110 pounds; Sam Fullen, 110, finished as named. Winner, Thompson Bros.' ch. c., by Top Gallant—Addie C. II. Start good. Won driving. Sam Fullen stopped with his mouth wide open.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Lake Mills, 104 [Boland]	3h	4½	4½	2nk	1½
3-1	V. Hoorebeke, 89 [J. M'tin]	5h	2½	2½	1h	2½
12-1	Br. Anderson, 90 [H. St'rt]	1nk	1½	1nk	3½	3½

Time, 1:46¾. Jim McCleevy, 105 pounds; Owensboro, 92; Lady Britannic, 102; Refugee, 106½; Insurrection, 87, finished as named. Winner, J. W. Wilson's b. c., by Wadsworth—Miss Rica. Start good. Won easily. Lady Britannic showed early speed.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, the Sheridan Stakes, $2,000 added, $300 to second, $100 to third, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-5	Sam Phillips, 127 [T. B'ns]	3	3	3	2½	1½
4-5	Adv. Guard, 125 [Vititoe]	3	2½	1h	1½	2h
8-1	Sid. Lucas, 129 [Caywood]	2h	1h	2	3	3

Time, 2:11⅘. Winner, J. F. Schorr's ch. c., by St. Florian—Reckon. Start good. It was a spectacular finish.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-10	The Lady, 102 [J. Martin]	1h	3½	3½	3½	1h
5-1	Boney Boy, 105 [Bu'lm'n]	2h	1½	1½	1nk	2h
9-10	The Elec'r, 119 [W. W's'n]	3h	2½	2nk	2½	3

Time, 1:55⅘. Donna Rita, 96 pounds, also ran. Winner, L. H. Ezell's b. f., by Kingston—Seville. Start good. The first three had a battle royal.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Espionage, 103 [J. Martin]	3h	3½	2½	2½	1½
8-2	Moroni, 107 [Mathews]	1nk	1½	1½	1½	2½
8-1	Prince Blazes, 106 [Vititoe]	4h	5½	5nk	3½	3½

Time, 1:45. Irish Jewel, 89 pounds; Castake, 104; Orion, 104, finished as named. Winner, L. H. Ezell's b. f., by Inspector B.—Sun Maid. Start good. Won whipped out.

Seventh race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Onomastus, 108 [T. Knight]	1h	1h	1½	1½	1½
5-2	Rollins, 105 [Bullman]	2nk	2½	2½	2½	2½
5-2	Minyon, 102 [J. Martin]	3h	3h	3½	3nk	3h

Time, 1:14⅘. Emigre, 103 pounds; Pay the Fiddler, 103; Limelight, 103; Tim Gainey, 97; Dr. S. C. Ayres, 105; Barney F., 99; Little Reggie, 107, finished as named. Winner, W. H. Laudemann's ch. c., by Onondaga—Party of Cork. Start good. Won easily. Emigre ran a good race. Dr. S. C. Ayres showed some speed.

Washington Park Entries.

First race, 1 mile:

Commoosey	111	The Monk	109
Florizar	109	Lamachus	102

Second race, ¾ mile:

Bangle	114	Sly	109
Algareta	109	Sharp Bird	98
Belle of Memphis	109	Princess Thyra	98
Headwater	109		

Third race, ½ mile, the Quickstep Stakes, $1,500 added, 2-year-olds:

Silverdale	125	Lady Schorr	120
Miss Bennett	122	Harry Herendeen	118
Alard Scheck	121	School for Scandal	115
Golden Age	121	Admonition	111
Benson Caldwell	121	Searcher	111

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Andes	107	Found	102
Sue Nell	105	Gold Fox	102
George B. Cox	102	Barrack	87
Eva Rice	102		

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

Orimar	108	Red Pirate	104
Sam McKeever	107	Sea Knight	103
Patroon	106	Wax	91
Clay Poynter	104		

Sixth race, 7½ furlongs, selling:

Bitter Root	112	Josephine B.	99
Henry C.	110	Free Hand	99
Macy	106	Barney F.	97
Teucer	106	Lomond	95
Chappaqua	106	Mellocole	92
Dr. S. C. Ayres	105	Miss Shanley	92
Graziella	105	Isnik	92
Maryland Reserve	101		

DISCUSS SCHREIBER'S SUSPENSION.

Petition Circulated in His Behalf—L'Hommedieu Asked to Leave.

It has been many a day since local horsemen have been thrown into such a feverish tumult of excitement as they were yesterday over the action of the stewards of the Washington Park club suspending Barney Schreiber and Steve L'Hommedieu. The Washington Park officials were reticent yesterday, and none of them would make any statement about the case. From outside sources, however, it was learned that they would adhere to the ruling.

Schreiber himself was at the track. He said to his friends that he would give the stewards a reasonable time to make an investigation, and that then, if no further action was taken, he would take the case into the courts and seek to compel the South Side officials either to rule him off or reinstate him.

Schreiber was allowed to view the races, but L'Hommedieu, after paying his way into the track, was asked by an employé to leave and complied. It is reported he may sue for damages.

Among the horsemen there were many expressions that the stewards may have acted with undue haste and perhaps on insufficient evidence. Said one: "Admit that some of Schreiber's horses have been badly ridden at times and that they have run inconsistently, there is nothing in the apparent facts to make me believe Fly By Night was not doing his best in the race won by Sidney Lucas. In that event the horse was ridden by Ruiz, who certainly cannot be compared with Bullman, who rode in the Oakwood. Fly By Night was beaten, it is true, not only by Sidney Lucas, but by Alcedo and Eva Rice as well, but he finished right up on top of his horses at the end."

L'Hommedieu's connection comes in through the speculative angle. While Schreiber claimed he did not have a dollar on Fly By Night in the Oakwood, L'Hommedieu, it is asserted, backed him all over at 5 to 1 and won $15,000 on the race. The stewards thus established what they considered to be a connection between Schreiber and L'Hommedieu and made the same ruling apply to both.

A petition asking for Schreiber's reinstatement was circulated yesterday and received many signatures.

ELKHORN WINS THE DOUBLE EVENT.

Prince of Melbourne Beat Ildrim in Realization at Sheepshead.

New York, July 4.—[Special.]—Two of the biggest stakes of the year were run and won today at Sheepshead Bay. One was for 2-year-olds and the other for 3-year-olds. Elkhorn won the first and Prince of Melbourne the second.

It was the last day of the meeting. It was also the Fourth of July, and there was an excellent card, so 15,000 persons came to the track in spite of rain and wind.

The second running of the double event was the third race. William C. Whitney's colt Elkhorn was made favorite at even money. Elkhorn is more ungentlemanly at the post than Commando. He lashed out at everything in sight and delayed the start. At last they were sent away with Elkhorn running. He went to the front and staid there to the end, winning by two lengths. Tommy Atkins was second. The time of the race, 1:12, makes it the fastest time, with two exceptions. The stake was worth $7,450 to the winner.

The Realization was the race of the day. It is the biggest 3-year-old race of the year. H. Eugene Leigh, before the race, was sure Ildrim would win, while F. D. Beard was equally as certain Prince of Melbourne would be first. The public picked them and made them equal choices in the betting. Leigh's and Beard's difference of opinion led the two owners to wager $4,000 to $4,000, horse against horse.

There was a short delay at the post and they were sent away. David Garrick led for a few jumps, when Standing went to the front and led for a mile and a half. Then, as they turned into the stretch, the fight began. Ildrim passed Standing, and it looked as if Ildrim would win, when the Prince of Melbourne came up with a rush. Whipping and riding the two horses went to the post. The Prince won by a neck, while Kilogram, who came with a burst of speed, was third, with Lord Baltimore fourth by half a length. The time was 2:49 4-5. The stake was worth $14,125 to the winner, $2,167 to the second horse, and $1,083 to the third.

Coney Island Summaries July 4.

Weather cloudy. Track slow.

First race, ⅝ mile [on new Futurity course], 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	⅜	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Bounteous, 106 [Maher]	4	3h	3½	1h	1h
50-1	Col. Padden, 92 [Meade]	4	1½	1½	2½	2½
12-1	Maximus, 107 [Clawson]	3	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:03. Delmarch, 100 pounds; Hylo, 92; Quiz, 102; Himself, 99; The Regent, 97; Ginki, 112; Snark, 95; Rappenecker, 97; Frank Hall, 92; Cogswell, 97; Competitor, 102; Princess Ottilie, 98; Alsa, 91; La Valleire, 80; St. Rufus, 107, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Galore—Abaca. At post 16 minutes. Start fair. Won driving. Quiz and Hylo tired.

Second race, ¾ mile [on main track], highweight handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Coburg, 119 [McJoynt]	4	1½	1½	1h	1h
4-1	Montanic, 116 [N. Turn'r]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Andriss, 113 [Henry]	5	6½	3½	4½	3½

Time, 1:14 2-5. Marlbert, 129 pounds; Mechanus, 127; Mayor Gilroy, 125; Alsike, 109; Nanine, 100; Ben Hadad, 120; Decimal, 98, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Himyar—Grace Lee. Start fair. Won driving.

Third race, Futurity course, 2-year-olds, the Double Event, second part, value $5,000:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Elkhorn, 114 [Turner]	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-1	Tommy Atkins, 129 [Sp'n'r]	3	5	2h	2½	2½
6-1	Beau Gallant, 114 [Cl'son]	5	4½	5½	4h	3½

Time, 1:12. Water Color, 122 pounds; Contend, 114; Baron Pepper, 114, finished as named. Winner, W. C. Whitney's br. c., by Belvidere—Elkhorn Lass. At post 14 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Elkhorn acted badly at the post but he broke well after a long delay. Beau Gallant was closing strongly.

Fourth race, 1¾ miles, 3-year-olds, the Lawrence Realization:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-5	P. of Me'b'rne, 126 [Sp'n'r]	7	2½	4h	3½	1½
5-2	Ildrim, 126 [Turner]	3	5½	5h	4½	2½
30-1	Kilogram, 119 [Odom]	5	3h	2h	2nk	3h

Time, 2:49 4-5. Lord Baltimore, 113 pounds; Standing, 126; David Garrick, 126; Gulden, 122, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Bramble—Maid of Balgowan. Start good. Won handily. Prince of Melbourne was cleverly ridden. Ildrim ran a game race but had poor racing luck. Kilogram was well up for one mile and a half, then tired. Standing was worn out by setting the pace. Lord Baltimore ran a surprisingly good race.

Fifth race, full course, handicap, Independence Steeplechase, $700 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	3	6	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Dr. Catlett, 160 [Finnegan]	3	4h	3½	1h	1½
5-1	Trillion, 144 [Brazil]	1	1nk	1½	2h	2½
8-1	Mars Chan, 136 [Heider]	2	5	5	5	3

Time, 5:21 3-5. Nestor, 132 pounds; Charagrace, 150, fell. Winner, ch. g., by Candlemas—Allerna. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles [on turf], selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	First Whip, 112 [Maher]	1	5nk	4½	3h	1½
7-2	Lady Massey, 94 [D'gm'n]	7	7	7	5h	2½
6-1	Precursor, 103 [Mitchell]	2	1h	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:47 1-5. Three Bars, 111 pounds; Carbuncle, 102; Nansen, 101; Lindula, 106, finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Duke of Montrose—Theora. Start good. Won ridden out. First Whip scored a lucky win. He was badly messed around by Maher.

NELSON BREAKS CYCLE RECORDS.

Chicago Rider Wins Race and Sets New Marks at Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 4.—[Special.]—Johnnie Nelson, the new phenomenon in the cycle racing world, cut into the records from three to twenty-five miles, when he defeated Harry Caldwell, the Manchester giant, and Everett Ryan at the Pleasure Beach one-third mile cement track, before 8,000 people.

Nelson did something no other rider ever did quite as cleanly. Nelson never faltered back of the most terrible pace that was ever set. He rode miles under 1:30, and over 1:30, and around 1:35 for mile after mile. The records started falling in the third mile, and after the first had been gained by a second the pace of Nelson pushed right along after others. They took them in great chunks, and at the finish had gained all but five seconds of two minutes on the time of McEachern, made on the fast Woodside track. Nelson called for faster pace on the last mile, and he got a mile in 1:31 2-5, with which he was not satisfied, however.

Leader and led by.	Time.	Record.	Time of mile.
1. Nelson, 10 yards	1:52 1-5	1:41 2-5	1:52 1-5
2. Nelson, 50 yards	3:28	3:05	1:29 4-5
3. Nelson, 100 yards	4:59	5:00	1:31
4. Nelson, 200 yards	6:31 2-5	6:33	1:32 2-5
5. Nelson, 300 yards	8:02	8:18	1:30 3-5
6. Nelson, 400 yards	9:34	9:48	1:32
7. Nelson, 500 yards	11:05 2-5	11:26	1:32
8. Nelson, 1 lap	12:36 3-5	13:10 1-5	1:31
9. Nelson, 600 yards	14:10 4-5	14:43 4-5	1:34
10. Nelson, 650 yards	15:46	16:20	1:35
11. Nelson, ½ mile	17:22	18:04 1-5	1:36
12. Nelson, 1,000 yds	18:57 3-5	19:47	1:35 3-5
13. Nelson, 2-3 mile	20:32	21:30	1:34 3-5
14. Nelson, ¾ mile	22:07	23:12	1:35 3-5
15. Nelson, 1,600 yds	23:44 2-5	24:55	1:36 3-5
16. Nelson, 1 mile	25:19 2-5	26:38	1:35
17. Nelson, 1¼ miles	26:55	28:20	1:34 4-5
18. Nelson, 1¼ miles	28:32	30:04	1:36 4-5
19. Nelson, 1½ miles	30:09	31:46	1:37
20. Nelson, 1 1-3 miles	31:45	33:35	1:36
21. Nelson, 1 1-3 miles	33:21 2-5	35:17 1-5	1:36
22. Nel'n, 1 5-12 miles	34:59 2-5	36:58 2-5	1:38
23. Nelson, 1½ miles	36:37	38:32 1-5	1:37 3-5
24. Nelson, 1½ miles	38:15	40:08 1-5	1:38
25. Nelson, 1 2-3 miles	39:45	41:40 4-5	1:31 2-5

Caldwell's time, 43:03.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOES TO CANADA.

Gill of Toronto Captures the All-Around Competition.

New York, July 4.—The annual all around athletic championship of the Amateur Athletic union was held today on the grounds of the Knickerbocker club at Bayonne, N. J. There were four competitors, E. H. Clark of the Boston A. A., Dan Reuss of the Knickerbocker A. C., E. C. White of Coshocton, N. Y., and Harry Gill of the West End Y. M. C. A. of Toronto. Clark won the title in 1897 and on that occasion established a record percentage by scoring 6,244½ points, but these figures were eclipsed by Gill, who not only beat Clark and all others, but established a new record, scoring 6,360½ points. White, who won the all around title in 1898, could not reach better than third.

The score at the finish stood:

H. Gill	6,360½	W. C. White	5,405¼
Dan Reuss	5,707½	E. H. Clark	5,209

Forbes Wins from Bloom.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Bloomington, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—Harry Forbes and Walter Bloom, both of Chicago, engaged in a twenty-round contest at the Fair grounds this afternoon. I declared Forbes the winner at the end of the limit. The bout was fast from the first tap of the gong, both boys working hard. Harry was the aggressor during four-fifths of the contest. Bloom, although on the defensive the major portion of the time, made some grand rallies. In matter of points scored there was not much to choose. Walter, however, indulged in his old habit of slapping—hitting with the open glove—and that lost him the decision. The attendance was not up to expectation and the receipts fell considerably below that guaranteed purse of $500. The contestants refused to fight unless the full amount of the purse was placed in the referee's hands, and the promoter, Ed Holland, rather than disappoint those present, acceded to their demands.

Golf at Lake Geneva.

Williams Bay, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The tournament at the Lake Geneva Country club was attended by large numbers from the Geneva summer colony. The women's eighteen-hole handicap medal contest was won by Mrs. Herbert A. Beidler, scratch, who made a score of 116; Miss Helen Sturges second, Mrs. C. H. Wacker third, Miss M. Hately fourth, and Mrs. J. H. Moore fifth. The men's eighteen-hole bogie handicap was won by Elmer Williams.

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LIVELY DAY ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Matches of Various Kinds at Nearly All Club Grounds Around Chicago.

HANDICAP AT GLENVIEW.

Mixed Medal and Match Play Finals Attracts a Large Number to Wheaton.

FINISH WITH FIREWORKS.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Glen View Golf club from the driving of the first ball in the men's handicap to the explosion of the last skyrocket at night. The men's and women's handicaps occupied the morning and part of the afternoon, followed by the gymkhana and Olympian games, which were a great source of amusement both to spectators and participants. They consisted of spoon, putting, potato, water lofting, three-legged and duck races, besides a pie eating contest among the caddies. The last mentioned race was the most amusing, the caddies being obliged to eat the pies while lying face downward on the ground with their hands tied behind their backs. There was a strange mixture of pie, grass, and caddies when the race was finished. Music was furnished by an orchestra during the day and fireworks in the evening rounded out the day in fitting Fourth of July manner.

The men's nine-hole handicap match was won by F. D. Frazier. He defeated William Holabird Jr. in the finals by a score of one up. Mrs. M. M. Gridley won the women's nine-hole handicap by a score of four up, three to play, Miss Mary Lewis being her opponent in the finals.

Out of about thirty-five starters in the men's handicap, the best eight to qualify were:

	Gross.	Hand'p.	Net.
P. B. Hoyt	41	3	38
F. D. Frazier	41	2	39
William Holabird Jr.	42	Scratch	42
Lell. Adams	48	6	42
J. M. Kirk	49	6	43
C. M. Connell	50	6	44
J. M. Sellers	49	4	45
S. Coman	52	6	46

The best medal scores were returned by P. B. Hoyt, who made the nine holes in the afternoon in 38 and in the morning in 41, which were the best net scores of the day also. Frazier and Holabird likewise made good records, both having 42 to their credit. Their cards were:

P. B. Hoyt—Morning	6	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	41
P. B. Hoyt—Afternoon	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	38
William Holabird Jr.	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	42
F. D. Frazier	6	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	42

In the first round J. M. Kirk, who was paired with P. B. Hoyt, lost by a score of 3 up; William Holabird won from B. F. Adams, 3 up; J. M. Sellers defeated S. Coman, 2 up; and F. D. Frazier took his match from C. M. Connell by 1 up in ten holes.

The semi-finals resulted in a victory for Holabird over Sellers with a score of 1 up, and Frazier, having won his match from Hoyt by 1 up in ten holes, managed to take the match from Holabird in 1 up in ten holes.

There were ten entries in the women's handicap, and the four who qualified were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. C. A. Ackert	51	4	47
Mrs. M. M. Gridley	51	3	48
Miss Mary Lewis	47	Scratch	47
Miss Saidee Buckley	49	2	47

Miss Lewis and Miss Buckley were paired in the second round, and the game went to Miss Lewis by a score of 3 up, 1 to play. Mrs. Gridley defeated Mrs. Ackert by 1 up in ten holes, and won the contest from Miss Lewis by 4 up and 3 to play.

At the Chicago Golf Club.

The semi-finals and finals of the mixed medal and match play handicap for men attracted a large number of visitors to the Chicago Golf club. Comparatively few witnessed the forenoon's play, the majority of the onlookers arriving on the afternoon trains.

The four qualifying scores of the medal play competed the semi-finals in the forenoon, starting at 10 o'clock, eighteen holes at match play. In these Charles F. McAvoy, who headed the qualifying list, was matched against Raymond Kirk, and an interesting match resulted. At the ninth hole McAvoy was two up. The tenth was halved in three, and Kirk won the eleventh and twelfth, leaving the score even. McAvoy secured the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth, making him dormie three. Kirk won the sixteenth, but McAvoy succeeded in halving the seventeenth, winning the match by two up, one to play. Kirk received two strokes handicap.

The other match in the semi-finals also proved a close contest. W. P. Martin allowed his opponent, C. N. Fay, a handicap of three strokes, and at the eighteenth hole honors were even, necessitating six more holes of play, Martin winning by the score of three up.

The finals between McAvoy and Martin were played at 3 o'clock, Martin receiving an allowance of one-half stroke a hole. Martin won the first hole in nine, after twice topping his drive and using two strokes to get out of a bunker. McAvoy won the second, making matters even. Martin secured the third and fourth, leaving him two up. McAvoy won the fifth in six, and the sixth was halved in six, as was the seventh in five. Martin, after encountering a bunker, won the eighth, making him again two up. Driving over the pond to the ninth Martin drove into the water, losing a stroke, but, dropping another ball, made an excellent drive, landing on the green two feet from the hole in four. The tenth was halved in five, and McAvoy secured the eleventh in six. The twelfth was halved in seven, and McAvoy won the thirteenth in seven, leaving the score even. The fourteenth was halved in five. McAvoy securing the fifteenth in five after an excellent putt, making him one up. The sixteenth was halved in six, and McAvoy won the seventeenth hole in six strokes, winning the match by the score of two up, one to play.

McAvoy played consistent golf in both the medal and match play contests, his net record of 78 in two preliminary rounds being the lowest of the qualifying scores. He received an engraved silver cup, which was presented by Charles B. Macdonald.

Numerous dinners were given at the clubhouse after the games. Among those who entertained were Mrs. Harry Howard, O. E. Babcock, J. R. McKay, W. P. Strong, F. D. Stevens, and R. D. Pope.

Dancing, preceded by a display of fireworks, closed the evening's entertainment.

Scott Wins at Exmoor.

The qualifying rounds for the President's Cup were the principal events at the Exmoor Golf club. Play was under medal rules, at 36 holes, the sixteen best scores to qualify. E. N. Scott turned in the best score in this event, getting a record of 180. He had an allowance of twelve strokes, which gave him a net score of 168. His card was as follows:

Out	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	41
In	4	5	5	6	5	4	4	5	5	43
Out	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	49
In	5	3	6	7	5	6	4	6	5	47
Total										180

The sixteen qualifying scores were:

					Gr's.	Hcp.	Net.
E. N. Scott	41	43	49	47	180	12	168
R. F. Peyton Jr.	52	50	50	52	204	30	174
Harry Channon	54	57	60	57	228	50	178
C. W. Hillard	58	53	58	52	221	42	179
J. W. Wakem	51	48	47	58	204	24	180
W. C. Stubbs	55	53	50	53	211	30	181
R. W. Patten	48	53	51	50	202	20	182
H. A. Towner	49	53	48	49	199	16	183
K. R. Smoot	57	53	45	49	204	20	184
C. Egan	47	52	49	49	197	12	185
J. M. Cutter	50	48	49	50	197	12	185
B. Clow	53	56	54	51	214	28	186
T. Waller	55	47	50	53	214	28	186
J. C. Morgan	58	61	63	58	240	54	186
R. J. Street	53	54	52	48	207	20	187
J. W. Prindiville	63	57	57	58	235	48	187

Scott also won the approaching and putting contest. Each contestant drove four balls seventy yards to the home hole, best ball to count as player's score.

His record was five strokes. The driving contest scheduled was postponed on account of the wind.

D. R. Forgan Makes Bogey Surrender.

Golf, polo, gymkhana, and dancing formed the major part of the celebration of the Fourth at the Onwentsia club, and in spite of the heat a large crowd was out to participate in the sports. The games began in the morning with a handicap golf tournament, with prizes to the makers of the best gross and net scores. This brought out some splendid golf, and although it was won by J. V. Farwell Jr., the prize for the best gross score and the glory of the day went to the Western champion, D. R. Forgan. He was in fine form and covered the course in 84, one better than bogey. D. M. Cummings followed him closely and made the course in 86, one above the Colonel. Forgan's card was as follows:

D. R. Forgan—Out	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	41	
In	6	6	6	5	4	5	2	5	4	43	84

The card of J. V. Farwell Jr., who took first prize for net score, was as follows, his handicap being 16:

J. V. Farwell Jr.—

Out	5	5	7	6	5	4	5	6	5	48	
In	8	6	7	4	6	4	4	5	4	48	96

Those who handed in their cards finished the round with the following scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
John V. Farwell Jr.	96	16	80
D. M. Cummings	86	3	83
D. R. Forgan	84	Scratch	84
F. G. Hall	96	12	84
H. Beauclerk	105	20	85
H. P. Crane	105	18	87
S. Walker	105	18	87
W. R. Kirk	99	9	90
H. M. Hubbard	117	22	95

In the afternoon the golfers played against bogey, but their work was not up to that of the morning round, although good scores were handed in. It was a match tournament, with the golfer playing against bogey, and on gross scores by holes Walter B. Smith was the only one to turn the trick of defeating the colonel. When the handicaps were computed it was found three others had done similar tricks, F. C. Farwell and John H. Hamline both coming in 2 up. They will play off for the first prize for net scores. H. W. Magill came in even up, and the rest were all well down.

The scores made in the afternoon were as follows:

	Handicap.	Score.
F. C. Farwell	12	2 up
John H. Hamline	10	2 up
Walter B. Smith	Scratch	1 up
H. W. Magill	14	even up
G. Farwell	17	2 down
W. E. Pillsbury	5	4 down
Bruce Smith	4	4 down
D. R. Forgan	Scratch	6 down
D. M. Cummings	3	6 down

While the golfers were enjoying themselves in the broiling sun the polo players did a few stunts with an Indian name, and then indulged in a game of polo. The gymkhana races were all exciting and brought out good sport.

The polo game was one of the best played on the field this year. Spirited work marked its entire course, and save at the close neither side was sure of victory. The two Kirkman boys did the best work of the day, while Walter Farwell and H. F. Gillette pushed them hard. The score was:

Blues.	Goals.	Reds.	Goals.
1. F. McLaughlin	1	1. H. F. Gillette	3
2. J. Kirkman	3	2. J. C. Evans	0
3. Bruce Kirkman	3	3. Walter Farwell	3
4. C. G. King	1	4. G. Seavrans	0
Total	*7¾	Total	6

*Bruce Kirkman made a safety in the first period.

In the evening the clubhouse was the scene of a dance, while music entertained those who staid in the clubhouse both afternoon and evening.

At Midlothian the feature of the day was a men's foursome, which was won by M. D. Wilson and J. E. Wilson, who with an allowance of 10, tied with F. A. Helmer and Dr. F. H. Martin, who had an allowance of 15. Both pairs had net scores of 102. In the play-off at three holes the Wilson's won.

Leading scores:

	Gross.	Allowance.	Net.
M. D. Wilson and J. E. Wilson	112	10	102
F. A. Helmer and Dr. F. H. Martin	117	15	102
W. T. G. Bristol and J. R. Morron	106	sc.	106
J. L. Stack and T. W. Gilson	108	2	106
Paul Messer and C. J. Swan	118	10	108
J. O. Hinkley and C. Zeublin	111	sc.	111
H. S. Hollis and F. H. Scott	133	20	113
W. C. Jones and A. H. Douglas	130	15	115

The mixed foursome in the afternoon was won by W. T. G. Bristol and Miss Gillette. Scores:

	Gross.	Allowance.	Net.
W. T. G. Bristol and Miss Gillette	111	sc.	111
J. O. Hinkley and Miss Taft	122	8	114
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Donnelley	127	10	117
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Smith	123	2	121
Mr. and Mrs. C. Zeublin	128	5	123
J. L. Stack and Mrs. C. H. Canby	125	sc.	125
C. H. Canby and Mrs. M. B. Hull	139	12	127

Skokie Club.

A. G. Bennett won the men's handicap at the Skokie club by splendid golf. He did the course under bogey, his card being as follows:

Out	5	4	4	6	5	4	6	4	4	42	
In	5	3	6	5	6	3	5	5	5	43	85

The leading scores:

	Gross.	Allowance.	Net.
A. G. Bennett	85	Scratch	85
C. S. Shaw	95	8	87
J. D. Darling	102	14	88
C. Metcalf	106	18	88
A. J. Whipple	98	10	88
Dr. Fletcher	97	8	89
G. H. Webster	98	8	90
W. Dean	92	2	90
G. V. Orde	106	14	92
M. B. Orde	104	12	92

The mixed foursome was won by Arthur Jones and Miss Davis. Leading scores:

	Gross.	Allowance.	Net.
Arthur Jones and Miss Davis	110	4	106
Charles Webster and Miss Whipple	114	4	110
G. H. Leslie and Miss Leslie	116	2	114
A. G. Bennett and Miss Landon	117	2	115
F. G. Howell and Mrs. F. W. Copeland	117	Scratch	117
George K. Owsley and Miss Edith Parker	121	Scratch	121

Belmont Club.

Herbert J. Tweedie won the Edward P. Martin Silver Loving Cup, played for by seventeen members of the Belmont Golf club at 18 holes, medal play. At the end of the competition he was tied with Kennedy R. Owen. In the play off at 9 holes, Tweedie allowed Owen 4 strokes and won by 2.

Leading scores:

	Gross.	Allow'e.	Net.
Herbert J. Tweedie	95	Scratch	95
Kennedy R. Owen	102	7	95
Owen Morris	107	11	96
D. J. Canary	105	6	99
T. O. Peterson	127	22	105
W. F. Monroe	122	13	109

Willie Hoare, champion long distance driver, made the course in 83, going out in 41 and in in 42.

Riverside Club.

The Riverside Golf club held a sweepstake handicap tournament in which the players made as many rounds as they liked and counted the best holes of each round as their scores.

The leading scores:

	Best scores.	H'nd'p.	Net.
Craig	39	2	37
Soper	40	1	37
Mattie	45	7	38
Haller	39	0	39
Havemeyer Jr.	41	2	39
Mundy, R.	41	2	39
Reed	42	2	40
Scott	46	6	40
Driver, J. S.	44	4	40

At the Evanston Golf club a one-ball sweepstakes was held. Bond, who made the best gross score, had the limit handicap. Three prizes were given in class A and two in class B. The scores:

Class A:

	Gross.	H'nd'p.	Net.
W. M. Bond	105	18	87
Harry Jamison	116	18	92
W. K. Ide	114	14	100
E. L. Angle	108	5	103
Stewart Clark	119	15	104
F. Williams	120	15	105
R. Northup	106	Scr.	106

In class B the scores of the leaders were as follows:

	Gross.	H'nd'p.	Net.
I. P. Sewell	127	18	109
W. S. Mason	121	10	111

Sweepstakes at Bryn Mawr.

Bryn Mawr players had a busy day over their course. The principal event was a two-ball sweepstakes at 18 holes in which the contestants were divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D. In addition to his share of the balls G. C. Bour received a silver mounted cane for the best score of the day. His 46 on the second round is a record for the course. The card was as follows:

Out	6	4	8	8	5	5	5	6	6	54
In	4	5	5	7	4	5	4	6	6	46
Total										100

The scores in the different classes were as follows, the first three players in each getting a share of the balls.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Class A.			
G. C. Bour	54	46	100
S. O. Dugger	55	50	105
F. B. Kidder	70	49	119
S. Clingman	59	64	123
H. L. Sayler	60	63	123
Class B.			
M. G. Siddell	64	60	124
G. F. Clingman Jr.	62	64	126
James Hyde	63	67	130
H. R. Kent	68	67	135
S. A. Padelford	75	68	143
R. S. Vedder	71	74	145
C. I. Gadsen	68	..	..
Charles L. Peckham	69	..	..
Class C.			
C. O. Webster	66	62	128
A. F. Shiverick	63	70	133
L. N. Flagg	67	71	138
R. S. Hankins	76	77	153
H. P. Erlinger	74	80	154
Max Young	78	79	157
Class D.			
C. Y. Barrington	83	90	173
W. H. Hafner	83	85	168
E. K. Daniels	89	..	..

The women's sweepstake tournament at 9 holes was won by Miss Irma Young, who received in addition to her share of the pool a silver hatpin.

The leading scores:

Miss Irma Young	93
Miss Nellie Swan	98
Miss Catherine Witherbee	102

Knott Wins at Edgewater.

Thirty-five players competed in the men's tournament at the Edgewater Golf club. Waller Knott, the young expert of the club, won first prize from scratch with a score of 93, E. N. Lapham, who had an allowance of four, being one stroke behind.

The leading scores:

	Gross.	Allowance.	Net.
Waller Knott	93	Scra'h	93
E. N. Lapham	98	4	94
N. W. Hamilton	105	9	96
W. B. McClure	108	11	97
A. Seeman	108	11	97

The mixed foursome was won by Miss Amy Jones and W. Clow Jr. The leading scores:

	Gross.	Allowance.	Net.
Miss Amy Jones and W. Clow Jr.	107	2	105
Miss Lucy Peet and Waller Knott	109	2	107

Twenty pairs competed.

Handicap at River Forest.

Fifty members of the River Forest Golf club participated in the annual Fourth of July one-day handicap of the club. The qualifying round was at nine holes, the best eight scores qualifying.

The leading scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
J. D. Small	47	1	46
C. J. Robertson	52	5	47
Henry Waller	54	5	49
W. Fallory	57	8	49
H. W. Bingham	61	12	49
W. Seabury	61	12	49
E. Ford Johnston	60	10	50
R. L. Crampton	62	12	50
P. L. James	63	12	51
Arthur Heurtley	63	12	51
Arthur C. Field	51	Scratch	51
S. H. Ball	51	Scratch	51

In the play down at match play A. C. Field and E. Ford Johnston were the survivors. The final round was at eighteen holes, Field winning by 2 up and 1 to play, and Johnston securing second prize.

Twenty-five players took part in the nine-hole tournament for women. Miss Mary K. Waller won first prize with a score of 44. Mrs. W. S. Quick was second with 45, and Miss Agnes Garcelon third with 46.

The new clubhouse of the La Grange Country club was formally opened in the afternoon by a tournament in which twenty-five of the members participated.

Scores in the handicap were as follows:

	Gross.	Allow'e.	Net.
S. B. Moody	111	20	91
George B. Dunbar	137	40	97
P. A. Eustis	138	40	98
E. L. Belshe	158	60	98
C. F. Moffett	102	Sc.	102

A tournament for women, which had been planned, was not held.

Twelve holes of the regular course at Homewood were open yesterday and 200 members visited the links. The locker-room will be ready for use next week.

The Country club of Oconomowoc will give a nine-hole woman's handicap on Saturday. Play will begin at 10:30 o'clock. Two prizes, a silver bon bon tray and a silver loving cup, have been presented by A. Montgomery Ward.

Annual Tournament at Kenosha.

Kenosha, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The annual Independence day games of the Kenosha Country club were played on the golf links here this afternoon. Five cups were offered to the winners of the matches. The President's cup, offered by President Yule, was the most elaborate trophy ever played for on local links. The winners in the contest for the President's cup were Dr. G. H. Ripley and W. H. Yule. In the contest for the silver cup, offered by John Kehlor, the highest scores were made by C. C. Allen and F. C. Aldrich of Lake Forest. The Jack cup was won by G. A. Yule and Berthold Pettitt. In the mixed foursome the highest scores were made by W. H. Yule and Miss Emma Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Z. G. Simmons. The best contest of the day was between C. C. Allen, who holds the record of the links, and E. L. Grant, Allen winning after twenty-seven holes by a score of one up. There were over 100 entries in the various events.

Golf at Hinsdale.

At the Hinsdale club the 18-hole foursome tournament was won by H. C. Dana and R. W. Capes, who, with a handicap of 18, turned in a net score of 94. Robbins and Merrett were second, their allowance of 6 giving them a net score of 96.

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AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., June 25th, 1900.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Wednesday, August 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Tuesday, July 10, 1900, and reopen Thursday, August 2, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., June 25th, 1900.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of one-half per cent (½%) on the common capital stock of the company be declared and paid Wednesday, August 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Tuesday, July 10, 1900, and reopen Thursday, August 2nd, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING
Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the shareholders of the Union National Bank of Chicago on the 28th day of July, 1900, at three o'clock p. m., at the office of said bank, at the corner of La Salle and Adams streets, in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the bank go into liquidation and be closed. Such liquidation is proposed as preliminary to consolidation with the First National Bank of Chicago. A full attendance is desired.
AUGUST BLUM, Cashier.

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IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cable today says: American securities opened weak and remained so throughout the session with little doing owing to the holiday in New York. The tone at the close was irregular. Bar silver firm at 28 5-16d per oz. Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2@2¼ per cent; for three months' bills, 2¼@2⅜ per cent. Spanish 4s closed at 70¼. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £21,000.

LONDON, July 4.—American securities opened weak and remained so throughout the session with little doing owing to the holiday in New York. At the close the tone was weak. Gold at Buenos Ayres, 129.90. Spanish 4s closed at 70¼. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £21,000.

Consols for money, 99 15-16; do for the account, 100 1-16; Atchison, 25¾; Canadian Pacific, 90¾; St. Paul, 114¼; Illinois Central, 116; Louisville, 76¾; Union Pacific preferred, 74½; New York Central, 132; Erie, 11¼; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 33¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 72½; Grand Trunk, 6¾; Anaconda, 7⅞; Rand Mines, 40¼. Bar silver steady, 28 7-16. Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2@2¼ per cent; do three months' bills, 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

BERLIN, July 4.—Apprehension regarding the outcome of the trouble in China caused indiscriminate offers on the Boerse here today and there was an all round decline in the most prominent bank shares and industrial securities.

PARIS, July 4.—Business opened dull on the Bourse today owing to the state of affairs in China and degenerated into general weakness, it being rumored that all the consuls had been murdered. Prices declined at the close.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—Grain—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 4d; No. 1 California, 6s 5d@6s 6d. Futures quiet; July, 6s 1⅛d; September, 6s 2⅜d; December, nominal. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s ¾d; do old, 4s 2d. Futures quiet; July, 4s ⅝d; September, 4s 1⅛d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 8s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon—Short clear middles, light, firm, 43s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, firm, 43s; short ribs firm, 42s 6d; clear bellies firm, 40s 6d; Cumberland cut easy, 39s. Hams—Short cut firm, 47s. Lard—American refined in 28-lb pails steady, 35s 6d; prime Western in tcs, 34s 9d. Linseed oil—37s 6d.

Cotton—Spot business good; prices higher. American middling, fair, 6 9-32d; good middling, 6d; middling, 5 27-32d; low middling, 5 23-32d; good ordinary, 5 19-32d; ordinary, 5 13-32d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 12,200 American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, including 1,500 American. Futures opened firm and closed steady. American middling l. m. c., July, 5 43-64d@5 44-64d sellers; July and August, 5 43-64d@5 37-64d sellers; August and September, 5 29-64d@5 30-64d sellers; September and October, 5 4-64d@5 5-64d sellers; October and November, 4 52-64d@4 53-64d buyers; November and December, 4 46-64d sellers; December and January, 4 43-64d sellers; January and February, 4 40-64d@4 41-64d value; February and March, 4 39-64d buyers; March and April, 4 38-64d@4 39-64d.

CULLOM SPEAKS FOR COUNTRY.

Illinois Senator Makes Forth of July Address at City of Watseka, Ill.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

Urges People to Disregard Parties in Dealing with Pending Questions.

SPEECH BY F. O. LOWDEN.

Watseka, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The celebration of the Fourth here today was a great success. In numbers, enthusiasm, and program it has never been surpassed in the history of the county. The crowd numbered at least 20,000. The principal speakers were Senator Cullom and Frank O. Lowden. Both were at their best and the crowds gave their approval to what was said by frequent applause.

Senator Cullom spoke in part as follows:

"As I look over this splendid audience I must congratulate you on the fact that this is a prosperous year throughout our land. It is a year of plenty, and we ought to thank the great ruler of men and of nations that we live under the Stars and Stripes—that flag which represents 'liberty and union.'

"Fellow-citizens, this is the anniversary of our nation's birthday. We are 124 years old today. Our independence is only a little older than some of our older men. Our constitution was adopted in convention in 1787, ten years after the date of the Declaration of Independence, and was ratified by the States and in force from March 4, 1789. So our constitutional government is only 111 years old."

Reunion of North and South.

Senator Cullom reviewed the events which followed the establishment of independence; the war of 1812, which made Great Britain realize that as a nation we were no longer subject to her domination; the great civil war, the most terrible and destructive ever known in modern history, and which resulted in the obliteration of slavery, and then told how the bond of union between North and South was restored, as follows:

"'Providence works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform,' and it has only been within the last few years that the former feeling of friendship and brotherhood has been restored. In 1898, as a nation, we were called upon to put an end to the oppression and cruelty practiced by Spain upon the poor, starving, and defenseless Cubans, against whom a war of extermination for years had been waged. The interference by the United States in the affairs of Cuba, which lay at our threshold, resulted in a war between Spain and this country.

"It was the opportunity for the Southern States which had been in rebellion to show their loyalty to the government and the flag and take up arms for the country. The North, the South, and all sections came forward to the support of our government and the flag.

"The conflict resulted in another triumph of arms and American valor, our soldiers and sailors conquered the enemy and secured an honorable peace. As the result of our victory this nation found itself in possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. We are trying to discharge our duty in dealing with all these islands.

Politics Creeps In.

"This is an unfortunate year to deal with these great questions, because it is a Presidential campaign year, and partisan politics, in spite of all effort to prevent it, creeps into and, more or less, weakens and misconstrues the purposes and actions of parties.

"Today there is a condition in the world the like of which perhaps never existed before. We witness a condition in China that is new and startling, and which staggers the judgment of all the civilized nations of the world as they look upon the situation as it appears in that country.

"The representatives of the different nations are there as the result of treaty relations, and yet these same representatives of the different nations at Pekin are either imprisoned or murdered in their homes, or fleeing for their lives, and the world seems to be unable to give relief.

"Civilization is met face to face with a problem that seems exceedingly difficult to solve. Four hundred millions of people or more—the largest population of any country in the world, and perhaps the oldest—have come to such a condition that it becomes dangerous even to send the representatives of our government among them by their own wish and will, lest they may be injured in liberty and life while in the performance of their duty—without hope of relief by the combined efforts of the several nations of the world.

"The great question is: What is the duty of this nation under these extraordinary circumstances? We all agree that it is the duty of the government to give relief to the American citizens, whether representatives of the government officially, or whether plain citizens of the United States engaged in business, or whether they are there under the direction of the Christian people of the nation.

Chinese Must Be Punished.

"So it becomes the duty of the United States not only to free our people from danger and injury in that country, but finally take such action as will teach these miserable barbarians that they cannot deal with the peoples of the nations of the world in the manner in which they have been doing of late without suffering condign punishment therefor.

"We are today engaged in grappling with great problems in which we should rise far above partisan politics; that we should consider these problems which are pressing upon us from year to year, from month to month, and from day to day—not with the eye and mind of a partisan, but with the mind and heart of a patriot, and that in so far as possible these great questions involving the welfare and standing of the nation among the nations of the earth should be disposed of from a higher standpoint than that of Republicanism, Democracy, Populism, or anything else, except the great question of right and wrong and the welfare of the country."

Mr. Lowden followed the Senator, holding the audience as against side attractions for nearly an hour. He contrasted this day with similar public days in the old world. Other nations gather to do honor to the birthday of a King, but Americans celebrate the birth of a great nation that has suddenly become a world power, every subject of which is a King unto himself. He favored expansion and enlargement and saw the guidance of providence in the history that is now being made by our nation.

Judge R. W. Hilscher entertained the speakers at his home.

TWO DIE; POLICE MAKE SEARCH.

Young Krause Is Hit with Cobblestone and Bullet Strikes Rinn in Hand.

The Larrabee Street police are searching for two persons who were probably unintentionally the direct cause of two deaths.

The victims:

KRAUSE, CHARLES, 10 years old, 208 Blackhawk street.

RINN, WILLIAM, 18 years old, 641 Wells street.

Young Krause was standing in front of 212 Clybourn avenue on Tuesday night when he was struck in the abdomen by a cobblestone. He was taken seriously ill and died, as is supposed, from the effects of the injury. Relatives have asked the police to learn the name of the person who threw the stone.

Rinn was walking in Wells street on June 25 when a bullet struck him in the palm of the right hand. Lockjaw set in and he died.

A diamond lasts forever. It adds to your appearance; liberal terms. Loftis Bros., 106 State.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.)

PRINCE ALBERT of Belgium's marriage to Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, which was to have taken place next week at Munich simultaneously with that of her sister to Prince Rupert of Bavaria, heir-presumptive to the Bavarian throne, will be postponed until December, owing to the sudden death of Prince Albert's grandmother, the old Princess Josephine of Hohenzollern, at the age of nearly 90. The Princess was born at the Tuileries, in Paris, and as a child of that lovely Vicomtesse Stephanie de Beauharnais, the adopted daughter of Napoleon I. and who married the last Grand Duke of Baden of the ancient line of Zahringen.

Josephine married, at 19, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, and among the children born to the union were the Countess of Flanders, mother of Prince Albert of Belgium, King Charles of Roumania, Prince Anthony, who was killed in the war of 1866, fighting on the Prussian side against Austria; and Prince Leopold, whose candidature for the throne of Spain brought about the war of 1870 between Germany and France.

Princess Josephine of Hohenzollern was an extraordinary old lady, of whose sharp tongue Emperor William, Emperor Frederick, and the present Kaiser, as well as the late Prince Bismarck, have all been afraid, though Bismarck was credited with possessing certain compromising papers concerning the old lady which would have caused her some inconvenience had they been published to the world. She was in the habit not merely of calling a spade a spade, but of delighting in wounding those who had offended her with that useful agricultural implement. Always acid by nature, age did not mellow her character, nor blunt her tongue, nor soften her heart, and there was no scandal taking place in the court circles of the old world which she did not delight to retail, sometimes adding to the piquancy of the sauce a little vinegar from her own private and apparently inexhaustible supply.

At one time it used to be her fad to give false tips to certain persons whom she suspected of supplying the press with news, and until this cheerful idiosyncrasy was discovered she managed to propagate throughout the civilized world the most extraordinary and scandalous stories about all sorts of royal personages and statesmen.

She entertained a good deal of contempt for the present Grand Duke of Baden, and always insisted that he occupied the throne by virtue of a crime. For it was her only brother, the son and heir of the last Grand Duke of Baden (of the legitimate and Zahringen lines), who, according to duly authenticated stories, was stolen from his cradle while an infant, a dying child being substituted in its stead. This substitution was ascribed to the ultra-Protestant party in Baden, which was determined that no son of the Roman Catholic Grand Duchess Stephanie should rule over their native land. It was the disappearance of this only son of Grand Duchess Stephanie which brought the present branch of the house of Baden to the throne, to which, from a legitimist point of view it has no right, since the father of the reigning Grand Duke was the issue of a morganatic alliance, and as such debarred along with his descendants from succession to the crown. The present Grand Duke's father, in whose favor the substitution is stated to have been made, died insane, and when his eldest son, the elder brother of the present Grand Duke, had to be placed under restraint as a maniac, and deprived of the reins of government, which were transferred to his younger brother as Regent, people did not hesitate to ascribe this to a divine punishment for the crime perpetrated at the expense of the brother of the old Princess of Hohenzollern, just dead.

It is this particular crime which led to the extraordinary episode years afterwards, known as the "Kaspar Hauser" affair, and to this day the old Duchess of Cleveland (mother of Lord Rosebery), who, with her father, Lord Stanhope, spent much time and money in investigating the mystery, is firmly convinced that the half-witted creature discovered in the early forties at the gates of Nuremberg was in reality the stolen brother of the late Princess Josephine, and, therefore, the lawful Grand Duke of Baden. Just at the moment when Lord Stanhope and his friends, having accumulated proof upon proof concerning the identity of the young fellow, were about to openly proclaim the success of their endeavors, the young man was mysteriously stabbed and killed without any trace ever having been discovered to this day of his assassins.

WOMAN KILLED BY A BLOW.

Mrs. Christian Schiltmier Dies at Indianapolis and the Police Say Her Husband Struck Her.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Christian Schiltmier died this morning as the result of a blow in the face which the police declare was dealt by her husband on Sunday afternoon. The woman made no report of the affair and was discovered by the neighbors in a dying condition yesterday afternoon. Schiltmier was arrested. He says that he and his wife were both drunk on Sunday and that he has no recollection of striking her.

ROB THE LOCKPORT STATION.

Three Men Intimidate the Night Operator with Revolvers and Secure $50 and a Check.

Joliet, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The passenger station at Lockport was robbed just after midnight this morning by three men, who, finding Night Operator Paine alone, commanded him to be quiet, at the same time pointing revolvers at him. The men then broke open the money drawers, securing $50 and a check for $50.

Robert Wyness Killed by Fall.

Robert Wyness, 617 East Seventieth street, was found dead early yesterday morning in his back yard. It is believed that while sitting on the railing of his porch Wyness lost his balance and fell to the ground. It was not a great distance, but it is thought the shock affected his heart.

Five Smoke Inspectors Appointed.

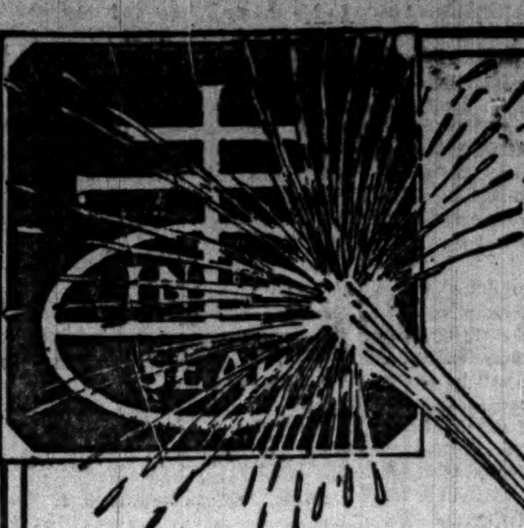
Five smoke inspectors have been appointed. They will be sent to various parts of the city to secure evidence against the violators of the smoke ordinance. It is announced the city officials have turned over a new leaf and that in the future all violators will be prosecuted.

A Californian's Successful Experiment with Food.

A gentleman in Oak Park, Calif., Henry Pockman, took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia, from which nux vomica, pepsin, and other remedies gave him no relief.

He started in with Grape-Nuts breakfast food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took Postum Food Coffee in its place. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well, and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts food and Postum Coffee.

It is worth any one's trial, who desires to be well, to change the diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food contains elements that rebuild the grey matter in the nerve centers and brain and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is perfectly cooked at the factory, can be served instantly, and is on sale at all first-class grocers.



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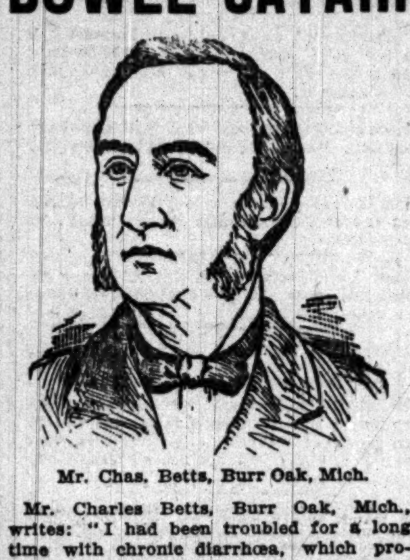
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

BOWEL CATARRH OF SUMMER.



Mr. Chas. Betts, Burr Oak, Mich.

Mr. Charles Betts, Burr Oak, Mich., writes: "I had been troubled for a long time with chronic diarrhœa, which produced great despondency, sickness at the stomach, pain between the hips and in the back, and increasing weakness of the whole system. I commenced taking Peruna for these troubles and felt relieved in a week of the distressing pains and despondency. I can now do work that I could not do at all before taking Peruna. *I began to improve at once, felt more cheerful and animated, stronger and buoyant, firmer nerves, freedom from pain in the bowels and stomach, and quiet sleep.* I thank you for your kind advice in my case. I might add that Peruna cured me so that I stayed cured. That is an important thing."

In a later letter he says: "Peruna is a household necessity and I hope that every family will come to realize the fact. As to my health, it is as near perfect, I believe, as any one's health can be at my age. I am well and feel the vigor and vitality of a man of 30 or 40 years, though I have just passed my 78th birthday.

"I use no glasses for reading or writing, and as I am a fruit grower I labor regularly and never feel fatigued. I owe this state of being, I sincerely believe, to the good effects, the alterative and restorative properties of Peruna and Manalin—Peruna chiefly, of course. *I was in a deplorable condition, truly, when I began to take this great restorer, and I wonder and wonder at the change it wrought in my physical and mental condition.* Peruna is a Heavenly gift to the race. Dr. Hartman is one of the chosen helpers and benefactors of the age and of suffering men and women.

"I let no opportunity pass where Peruna can be used, to recommend it to neighbors and friends. I perform this service as a duty."

Peruna cures all phases of summer catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh," a book which treats in an instructive manner of the diseases peculiar to the summer months.

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With Return Limit of October 31, 1900.

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Take advantage of these cheap rates. Sleeping Car Reservations may be made now for any of these excursions. Write for full information and beautiful book "Colorado the Magnificent"—sent free; or call at

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9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 3.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

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—CHICAGO.—

OUTINGS For a DIME

On The Trolley Car

CHAPTER X.

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Go to Jefferson.

It's a long road without a turn and there are many changes of scenery along the way. Where the Milwaukee-av. cable cars get off the street the trolley starts. Then there are sows and chickens and truck gardens and real country scenes as far as the cars go. The trip will give one an idea of farm life near a great city. Vegetables growing out there may be on your table to-morrow. Keep your eyes open and go to-day

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Cars start at Milwaukee and Armitage-avs. Round trip 60 minutes; cost 10c.

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Gates' Seventh Annual Tour.
Will leave Chicago July 18th, visiting Denver, Manitou, Royal Gorge, Salt Lake, a week in the Yellowstone Park, returning via Minneapolis and St. Paul. The round trip rate from Chicago, $210, covers railroad and sleeping cars, hotels and all expenses. Optional return route via Lake Superior steamer via Mackinac. Send for itinerary.
CHAS. H. GATES, Toledo, Ohio.

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Chicago's favorite family summer resort opens for the season June 20th. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago via C. & N. W. Ry. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye" will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay. For illustrated circular and terms, address
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THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

Land for Landless. One of the last bills which passed Congress opens to settlement the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservation in southeastern Oklahoma. The government is to pay the Indians $2,000,000, one-fourth in cash, the other three-fourths to remain in the Treasury drawing 5 per cent interest. The number of acres open to settlers will be over 1,600,000, which will give space for about 10,000 farms of 160 acres each, though not all the land is of value for farming purposes. The opening up of this reservation is another step toward inducing the Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws to take up lands in severalty. When this is done the old Indian Territory can be united to Oklahoma and become a prosperous State.

Difference in Official Salaries. The retirement of Sir William White as head of the construction department of the British navy calls attention to the fact that his pay has been $20,000 a year, while Rear Admiral Hichborn, who does the same work in the American navy, is paid but $6,000. The salary in this instance is a good basis of comparison, and the same proportion holds true in many other branches of the service. The salaries of the officers in the higher ranks in England are greater than in America, and this argument is often made in favor of increasing the pay in this country, and probably will be made now that the comparison between the pay of the two naval construction chiefs is suggested. Yet it is forgotten that the pay of Captains and officers of lower ranks in the navy is greater in America, as is the pay of seamen. This is the case in civil service as well. The First Lord of the Treasury in England receives more than three times the pay that is given to Secretary Gage. Yet the clerks and heads of the various bureaus in the American Treasury department receive two or three times as much pay as the men who do the same work in England. The American plan is, on the whole, better, though some clerks are overpaid.

Good Roads Convention. The National Good Roads convention at Port Huron, which has been in session this week, has been almost overlooked because of the overshadowing national convention at Kansas City. Yet the former convention will be of more real service to the country. It is bringing forth some instructive facts as to the importance of good roads. One delegate commented upon the wastefulness of the usual system, which is well illustrated by the methods in Maryland. The people of that State have expended in ten years upon the so-called construction and repair of their roads the sum of $6,000,000. Most of this money has been wasted in attempts to repair roads that were poorly laid and which never can be made into good roads. For instance, some of these roads have no natural drainage and most of them are in poor condition for a part of the year and some of them for the whole twelve months. An estimate quoted by one of the delegates shows that the Maryland farmers are spending $3,000,000 a year more on their hauling over their poor highways than would be necessary if it were done over good roads. This is based on the Department of Agriculture's figures showing that the average cost of hauling one ton for a mile over country roads was 25 cents, which is three times the cost on improved macadam roads. When such facts as these are presented to the farmers it seems strange that they do not insist upon good roads. Manifestly it is to their interest to do so.

College Entrance Requirements. Among the addresses made at the Quadrangle club's dinner, given for the new members of the faculty of the University of Chicago on Tuesday, was one by Professor Warren, who pleaded for some line of demarcation between various institutions of learning. He said that many secondary schools pretend to be colleges, while many colleges pretend to be universities. This is a frequent criticism and is made by many people, among them Mr. Bryce in his "American Commonwealth." An illustration of this is found in the list of entrance requirements given in a report of the Commissioner of Education. One of the colleges there mentioned requires of candidates for admission to the freshman class merely that they shall know a little grammar, some elementary American history, elementary arithmetic, and geography. Algebra is not required, nor is a modern or ancient language, nor any science or modern history. This is an extreme case, but, nevertheless, after four years, when the student has learned much less than is acquired by the student in a good high school, he may write A. B. after his name, just as if he had graduated from Yale or Harvard. Professor Warren did not make mention of this college, which so well illustrates his point. It must be said, on the other hand, that an examination of entrance requirements shows that sweeping criticism of small colleges is not justified. For instance, of 432 institutions mentioned in the education report 402 require some preparation in Latin and 318 in Greek. Only 20 fail to require algebra. Any wholesale indictment against the small colleges must fall to the ground.

Anti-Expansion Eighty-nine Years Ago. In 1811 Congressman Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, speaking against the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a State, said:

"Why, sir, I have already heard of six States, and some say at no great distance of time more. . . . You have no authority to throw the rights and liberties and property of this people into hotchpot with the wild men of the Missouri nor with the mixed though more respectable race of Anglo-Hispano-Gallo-Americans who bask on the sands at the mouth of the Mississippi." There does not seem to be any radical difference between the anti-expansionist of 1811 and the anti-expansionist of 1900. The latter, as he contemplates the failure of Mr. Quincy's dire prophecies, ought to reassure himself with the reflection that there is not much danger in growing.

THE FIGHT OVER THE PLATFORM.

Bryan was not nominated on the Fourth of July. That emotional part of his program is a failure. The long-headed men of the party are not so submissive to him as it was thought they would be. The sincerity of his profession that he will not be a candidate except on a platform which says "16 to 1" may be put to the test. There will be a hot time in the convention today over the platform question.

Four years ago "16 to 1" was the "paramount issue" before the American voters. It is not today. It cannot be made so. But it is the "paramount issue" before the Democratic National convention. The controversy which has been going on for weeks between those Democrats who wish a simple reaffirmation of the free silver plank of the Chicago platform and those who demand a specific restatement of the free silver part of it reached an acute stage yesterday. The object of the former in insisting on a simple reaffirmation is to put the party in a position where it can quietly shelve the free silver question four years hence. The object of the latter is to make that difficult, if not impossible.

The so-called conservatives, alarmed at the prospect of the irretrievable committal of their party to false financial theories, have made a much more obstinate fight than was expected of them, especially after Mr. Bryan let it be known so plainly that he insisted on a reiteration of "16 to 1." That cheerful or grumbling submission to his will which was expected is not forthcoming. If Mr. Bryan had expected so much opposition to his wishes no doubt he would have been at Kansas City yesterday to sway the delegates with his oratory.

The control of the organization of the convention was in the hands of Mr. Bryan's friends. They made Charles S. Thomas of Colorado temporary chairman, and he in his address expanded on the urgent need of free silver if the country was to thrive, and eulogized Mr. Bryan. Congressman Richardson was made permanent chairman. He in his remarks devoted himself to the denunciation of alleged Republican iniquities and closed by remarking that what the country demanded was not so much a platform as a man—that man, of course, being Bryan.

But, in spite of all this laudation of the "peerless chieftain," when the Committee on Resolutions met it became apparent at once that the reiteration of "16 to 1" was to be fought strenuously. Mr. Croker had kept David B. Hill—toward whom the convention frequently showed a friendly feeling—off that committee, and had put on ex-Judge Van Wyck, but he immediately took the conservative side of the "16 to 1" question. Naturally so, for no levelheaded Democrat believes New York can be carried with that ratio in the platform. Speaking for Illinois, Carter H. Harrison said the only hope of carrying the State lay in adopting the kind of platform Mr. Bryan does not want. Four years ago the Illinois delegation, headed by Altgeld, could not make "16 to 1" too prominent. There has been a great change of heart since then.

The contest in the Committee on Resolutions went on up to 11 o'clock last night, when the convention, weary of waiting for it, adjourned. Today will decide the question.

AMERICAN GIFTS TO FRANCE.

During the last two days Paris has witnessed the unveiling of two fine equestrian statues presented to the French people by the American people. The statue of Washington, given by an association of American women, was unveiled in Jena square on July 3. That of Lafayette, presented by the children of the United States, was dedicated yesterday amid the most extensive Fourth of July celebration Paris has ever seen. The two events together are a gratifying proof of the continued existence of the warm cordiality which has never ceased to bind the two nations in friendship since the days when Washington and Lafayette fought side by side for the freedom of the American colonies.

These two handsome monuments are an appropriate return for the great Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which was presented to this country by France fifteen years ago, and which today dominates New York harbor with its impressive and graceful figure. This reciprocal and spontaneous exchange of gifts shows that the two nations are still bound by the old ties of a common love for liberty. The intertwining of the American and French flags at the unveiling of the Washington statue was peculiarly appropriate, and it is pleasing to see that both nations are still fully alive to the fine sentimental significance of such a scene. The praises of Washington, as uttered by Ambassador Porter, Minister Delcasse, and others, seem to have aroused genuine enthusiasm among the Parisians. The dedicating of the two monuments seems to have constituted quite a cordial international episode.

It is pleasing to mark the popularity of all things American at Paris during the exposition. The large American exhibit, the numerous visitors from this country, the success of Sousa's band in capturing the Parisian ear, and the dedication of these statues of Washington and Lafayette have all united to make the Americans quite the lions of the hour in the gay capital. May the cordial relations long continue.

British Casualties in Africa. The statement of casualties in south Africa issued by the British War office shows the tremendous cost at which the English armies have reached their present position in the Transvaal war. The total losses, exclusive of the sick and wounded, have been 29,706, of which 21,657 were killed in action. Those who died of wounds numbered 680; missing and prisoners, 2,689; died of disease, 4,337; invalided home, 19,277. The total loss of effective men is nearly 57,000, and this allows for the deduction of the large number of prisoners released by the capture of Pretoria. The most significant item is the remarkably large proportion of men killed in action. The fact that the British have left no less than 21,657 officers and men lying dead on south African battlefields tells the tale of Boer marksmanship as nothing else could. This may not literally fulfill President Kruger's prediction of a British loss that would "stagger humanity," but it speaks eloquently of the deadly earnestness of the Boer farmers in defense of their independence. Though Lord Roberts is now supposed to have a total of 200,000 men in south Africa, it must be remembered that the losses above recorded were inflicted upon a much smaller force. Many of the British soldiers now in that country have not been in battle with the Boers. But the regiments that have come under the fire of the burghers have sad reason for realizing the remarkable accuracy of their aim.

THE ANTI-NOISE MEASURE.

An anti-noise ordinance is being drafted and will be laid before the Council soon. If passed by that body it will become unlawful for the peddler to sound his "echoing horn" or cry his wares above a whisper. Street musicians will be limited to twelve hours' work per day, or from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. The early morning delivery wagons will be required to have tightly washered wheels, so the hubs may not rattle against the axles, and the drivers will be expected to speak in low tones, as if they were undertakers' men making arrangements for a funeral.

The brazen-lunged peddler, the hand-organ man who begins his "demnition grind" by sunrise, and the obstreperous milkman may think legislation of this kind unreasonable and unjust. The people who have been deprived of sleep again and again by quite unnecessary noises will be of a different opinion. They understand thoroughly that a large city, even at the dead of night, cannot be so still as a country village is in the daytime. They are resigned to much noise, but not to noise which is needless.

Such an ordinance as the one mentioned will invade the rights of nobody. It will, if enforced, protect rights which are invaded with great regularity nightly. But everything depends on the question of enforcement. If the men who have been in the habit of doing those things which it is proposed to declare unlawful are not to be punished for doing them in the event of the adoption of this ordinance, then it will be better not to pass it. There are enough unenforced ordinances now. If the Chief of Police is not going to bother his head about this ordinance in case it is adopted, and if Aldermen are going to vote for it, not expecting that anything will be done under it, but wishing simply to pacify some people who are "making a fuss," then the passage of the ordinance will be a solemn farce. Is it the intention of the municipal authorities that peddlers, milkmen, etc., shall be arrested and fined day after day until they learn to carry on their business quietly?

OUR ATTITUDE AS TO CHINA.

Secretary Hay is said to have defined the attitude of the United States in the Chinese affair in an official notification supposed to embody these points:

> The United States does not recognize the existence of a state of war.
>
> The United States has not sent troops and ships to China to make war upon her; they are sent there to look out for Americans and their interests; they are there to assist the legal government in establishing and maintaining order.
>
> Finally, the United States will withdraw when peace is restored.

If this is an accurate statement of the position assumed by the Washington government, it will meet with general approval. It is the proper position for the United States under the circumstances. This country has no desire either for war or for territory in China, or to participate in any supervision and control of Chinese affairs. There is no necessity for regarding the Chinese situation as one of formal war. In a fully civilized country the condition of things now existing in China would be regarded as a cause for a declaration of war, but in China the central authority is partly irresponsible, and it would not mend matters to avenge the Boxer outrages on China as a whole. What is necessary is to restore peace and personal security in certain parts of that country, and to rescue such of our citizens as may still be alive in the disaffected districts. To this end the United States has sent ships and soldiers to China, and when the desired end is accomplished these forces will be withdrawn and the empire left intact so far as we are concerned.

Whether the European powers will all adopt the same attitude is not so certain, but the action of the United States cannot fail to have a considerable influence upon their course of procedure. Secretary Hay's pronouncement, if correctly reported, is a sufficient notification that the United States will view with disfavor any plan for the dismemberment of China at the present time. This is the logical sequence of the American action in securing pledges for the maintenance of the open door. The partition of the empire would frustrate that policy and injure American interests. If the Washington government has now made this fact clear to the more aggressive powers, it is likely to alter their plans and may be the means of holding the tottering Chinese Empire together long enough to get it safely through the present critical era of transformation.

THE "SINCERE" MR. BRYAN.

Portions of a letter written to the editor of the New York World last May by William J. Bryan have been made public. In that letter Mr. Bryan sets forth his "principles." He wants the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the destruction of every private monopoly; the amendment of the constitution so as to authorize an income tax, and the election of Senators by the people; the abolition of the system known as "government by injunction" and the establishment of arbitration between labor and capital; and "the Filipinos to have a chance to celebrate the Fourth of July."

Then Mr. Bryan says "those who favor the gold standard favor a few of these reforms, but are against most of them." So looking at the matter from the expediency point of view, "I am not willing to trade a large number of people who are all right for a small number who are part right." He assumes that the abandonment of free silver will drive away more voters than it will gain. That is doubtful. But even if Mr. Bryan believed votes could be gained by giving up free silver he would not do it, for he is "the man of principle." He says, "I am not anxious enough for the nomination to purchase it by sacrificing what I believe to be right." He says further:

> When you look into the matter you will find that my strength (if I have any) is not all personal, but is due to principles I advocate. The only part that is personal is the belief among our people that I am honest and will fulfill every pledge I make. If I gave them any reason to doubt my willingness to go down to defeat rather than abandon my convictions they would turn against me in a moment. But they shall have no reason to lose faith.

It is courteous to assume that Mr. Bryan is not playing the rôle of a demagogue in this letter, and that he is quite sincere when he says in substance that he would "rather be right than be President." Therefore, if the Democratic National convention nominates him on the kind of platform he desires, it will do so knowing what kind of a President the Democratic party and the country will have in the event of Bryan's election. Assuming that Mr. Bryan is a sincere man, he would, if President, endeavor to "fulfill every pledge" he had made, no matter how disastrous might be the consequences to the country or to his party. He would be less amenable to reason than Jackson even. He would persist in a course which ruined both if he thought what he considered his "duty" demanded it.

William Allen White, in his study of Bryan's character, printed in the current number of McClure's Magazine, says the man is "passionately sincere," but that if elected President, "he would have such difficult things to learn and such an incapacity for learning them that he would cut many a fantastic caper, and in the end make a mess of it as bad as a thorough going rascal would."

A demagogue elected to office on a platform pledging him to carry out bad policies may refrain from carrying them out. The arguments of party leaders, or his own conviction that it will be unwise to live up to party promises, may make him hold his hand. But if the fanatically sincere man—the kind of man Bryan is said to be—who holds dangerous views, like those of Bryan as to free silver and Debsism, is elected to an important office, then trouble is bound to ensue. The election of Mr. Bryan, if sincere, is more to be dreaded in some respects than that of Mr. Bryan if a demagogue.

ATHLETIC SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Inasmuch as his prowess found expression not only in a gallant cause but strictly in self-defense, no one can be accused of lauding violence who finds cause for satisfaction in the adventure of Mr. Frye, Superintendent of the Cuban school system, on the transport Sedgwick, lately arrived at Boston with Cuban teachers for the summer normal course at Harvard.

It appears that when the transport took on at Sagua its last group of teachers—a score of women—Quartermaster McHaag, who was in charge of the transport, instead of assigning them rooms at once, chose to repair to his breakfast, leaving them below to suffer in the heat and exposure the natural consequences of a heavy swell. Superintendent Frye, who was personally in charge of the whole party of teachers, remonstrated in vain, and after awaiting the officer's pleasure until patience was exhausted suggested that the matter of assigning the rooms should be performed by himself. Thereupon the irritated Quartermaster attempted to "lay hands" on the Superintendent, but the latter sent him reeling with more force than grace athwart the companionway. The consequence was that the shaken-up but cowardly officer, like the bully he is reported by his associates to be, retired from the scene, leaving the Superintendent to arrange matters, and thereafter proved the "soul of politeness" to his involuntary disciplinarian.

The incident illustrates three important facts. The first is that reversion to primitive methods of establishing righteousness, while these methods may not be of the highest sort, has at times an immediacy of effect and a fittingness which are altogether pleasing. The second is that the appearance of a bully like the one in question in the appointive service of the government is a reminder of abuses which should be eliminated from that service; and the third is that the undisputed tendency of American officials, particularly of the lower grades, and of our soldiers, to look down upon Cubans as such may lead small natures to commit acts of grave impropriety and needs watchful attention. It is quite possible that the coarse officer in question would not have exhibited such neglect toward his own countrywomen.

It is perhaps not strange that below a certain rank—which is often equivalent to saying below a certain grade of personality—the American official in Cuba—not to mention the American soldier—cherishes a feeling of superiority toward the native of the island and one of pronounced disapproval of his peculiar habits and characteristics. Endangering, however, as this fact does, a proper attitude of toleration and courtesy on the part of the American, it should at least be the subject of constant solicitude. Indiscriminate sentimentalism toward this foreign people is not more to be avoided than is genuine and respectful sympathy to be maintained.

BOYS WILL BE BOYS.

The Chicago Bureau of Charities has experienced a serious difficulty in its efforts to provide the boon of a week's outing for destitute children. Girls are cheerfully entertained on the various farms about the city, but the farmers' wives positively refuse to take the boys and be responsible for their safety, and consequently the benevolent work of the bureau in this line is confined to arranging summer excursions for girls and young boys. Those of 12 and over need not apply.

This discrimination against boys strikes the secretary of the bureau as a pathetic incident. Every one knows, however, that a boy is predestined to pass through a period in life in which he is in general disfavor. A baby boy may be an object of adorable delight, but there soon comes a time when he grows too large to be any longer cuddled as a baby and becomes too active and exuberant to sit still and be quiet, too curious and inquisitive to leave anything alone, too fond of adventure to resist the attractions of a boat, a gun, a horse, or a dog, too aspiring and ambitious to rest until he has climbed to the top of every building and tree, too hungry ever to restrain his appetite for food, too searching, restless, and incomprehensible to be understood, and too reserved and impenetrable to be sympathized with, when he is regarded as an unqualified nuisance, and society only wishes to be rid of him.

It is not surprising that the farmers' wives cannot stand an invasion of city boys. What pranks the boys would cut when turned loose for the first time on a fine farm—boys who never before saw such open fields or knew the fun to be found around the barn yard and the well, in the hay mow and the orchard, by the stream and in the woods. If the farmer's wife could only have been a boy herself she could understand a nature that as it is remains more mysterious to her than the marvels of electricity, more disorderly and ill-behaved than brokers in a panic on the Board of Trade, more disquieting than a steam calliope, and more distracting than a splitting headache. So she bars the boys, and they must give up their hopes of a holiday in the country. But boys will be boys.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S TACT.

The unpleasant incident at the Rough Riders' celebration in Oklahoma, in which Governor Barnes made himself ridiculous, illustrates Governor Roosevelt's tact and ability to adapt himself to any situation. The enemies of the New York Governor are in the habit of criticising his brusqueness, impulsive moods, and irascible disposition, and affect to doubt whether such a combination of qualities comports with the dignity and seriousness of the Vice Presidential office.

The Oklahoma incident was a trivial enough affair, but no one would have blamed Roosevelt if it had made him fighting mad, especially as it was only necessary for him to have given the signal to his Rough Riders and they would have lassooed Governor Barnes and his pompous staff and carried them out of the Territory at their saddle bows, besides making it unpleasant for the militia if it had interfered. The conduct of the Oklahoma Governor was also insulting to Roosevelt. He had furnished the horses and equipments to the Rough Riders, and if there were not enough left to accommodate his staff with mounts that was his own fault. Instead of requiring his fussy staff to get horses for themselves he sent a militia company with orders to arrest the Rough Riders and their leader if they did not give up the requisite number of horses. The Rough Riders would have liked to settle it then and there with the militia, but "Teddy" was equal to the occasion. With his significant smile he leaned over his saddle bow and said to the militia Captain, "Please go back to Governor Barnes and say to him that if, after quietly thinking it over, he deems it best to seize our saddles and horses, well and good; but he must take them all and not a part, and he need not send a file of soldiers for them, one man will do." The silly Governor quietly thought it over, the staff was left to get its own outfit, as it should have done in the first place, and the Rough Riders' frolics began.

And this suggests the question, What is it that makes Governors' staffs so fussy and pompous and peacocky? The individual members in private life are plain "butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers," reasonable in their conduct, and not easily distinguishable from their fellow-beings. The moment they get into the staff toggery, however, and become resplendent with gold lace and tinsel they seem to suffer "a sea change into something rich and strange." It is the same in Illinois as in Oklahoma. Probably it is the same in every State. Fortunately the occasions are rare when the staffs are on exhibition. If more frequent, the complacency and vanity of these superior beings would become oppressive. It was much that way in Oklahoma. Fortunately the Rough Riders, who are not much given to gold lace or dignity, but are swift and alert in action, were saved the opportunity of solving the problem by the tact of Roosevelt.

MR. DAVID BENNETT HILL has not been as commanding a figure at Kansas City as he hoped. Hills are too common there.

"POVERTY," says John J. Ingalls, "is no bar to a public career." This is true. Dusty Rhodes is one of the best known men in the country.

INCOMPLETE advices from China indicate that the Fourth of July was a lively day there also.

DR. BRYAN continues to prescribe 16 to 1, and the sick Democratic donkey must take its medicine.

THE Democrats at Kansas City are enthusiastic over the idea that the country is not nearly as prosperous as it thinks it is.

GOOD morning. Have you used arnica and court plaster?

IT will be of interest to compare THE TRIBUNE'S list of Independence day deaths and personal injuries with that of a year ago. Peace hath its horrors no less deadly than those of war.

IT is a wise provision that the government census is taken in June instead of July.

IS THIS the same Richardson?

THE Committee on Permanent Organization nominates for permanent chairman of this convention a man who, etc.

HE is best known, perhaps, as Messages-of-the-President Richardson.

SOME day the Hermit of Wolfert's Roost will insert a knife beneath the political fifth rib of Mr. Croker and turn it with exuberant glee.

IT is 16 to 1, gentlemen, or I resume my fishing.—W. J. B.

IF it was me, begosh, I'd accept the nomination on any old platform.—Champ Clark.

I HAVE said all the time that I was not a candidate for Vice President in the sense that, and so on.—Buck Hinrichsen.

BOSS CROKER has had a cheap triumph over Dave Hill, but the incident is not closed yet.

CHAIRMAN JAMES K. JONES can scent the same old victory in the same old air.

A PROMINENT Missouri statesman stands ready to bet 1,000 barrels of Ben Davis apples on Bryan.

THE Boxers appear to be in the majority at Kansas City.

ONCE again the Democratic tiger takes second rank in the Democratic caravan. The donkey is the dominant animal.

"THIS," says Mr. D. B. Hill, "takes New York out of the calculation." Not at all, Mr. Hill. New York has been and still is in the Republican calculation, by a handsome majority.

CHAMPION JEFFRIES insists upon only one thing. His arm must be right before he fights Ruhlin. When Champion Jeffries' arm is right the other man is usually left.

IT was not a thoroughly satisfactory Fourth. There wasn't enough rain.—The fire insurance agents.

GENTLEMEN, this is so sudden!—Bryan.

THE chances of 16 to 1
Of winning, I ween,
Are about, when all's said and done,
As 1 to 16.

THE delegates found on arriving at Kansas City that all those stories about the town being "on edge" to receive them were strictly true.

KANSAS CITY is a town of magnificent ups and downs.

THE straits are wide open. And so is Chicago.

THAT will do, boys. The Fourth is over.

THE second battle is on.

GO IT, Kaiser Wilhelm!

PERSONALS.

Kobel Oiwa, a Japanese electrical engineer of considerable prominence in his own country, is traveling in the United States studying water-power development with a view to introducing improvements in Japan.

Samuel W. Twombley, dean of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will be 70 years old this month. He has attended every session of the Legislature for over sixteen years.

Among the many presents sent to Lord Roberts, one which is said to have pleased him much, was a case of Passover cakes, sent to him by the Jews of London. It was sent at Easter time, and his acknowledgment of the gift has just been received.

Sir William Martin Conway, who has attained celebrity in Europe as a mountain climber, having ascended some of the highest peaks of the old world, is on his way to America. He intends to reach the top of some of the highest mountains in Bolivia.

William Alley of Trowbridge, England, is the oldest bellringer in the United Kingdom. He was baptized by the Poet Crabbe, who was then rector of Trowbridge, and began his bellringing career when quite young. He rang at the Queen's coronation and the diamond jubilee celebrations.

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister to the court of St. James, is regarded as one of the ablest among Japanese junior statesmen. The early part of his official career was passed in the Department of Public Works, but he was subsequently transferred to the Foreign office, where he rose to the rank of Vice Minister, holding that post throughout the war with China and receiving a patent of nobility for distinguished services.

Queer Men and Things in Jammed and Melted Kansas City.

CONVENTION BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Kansas City, Mo., July 4.

The Goddess of Liberty came to town this morning. Her imperial highness was attended by mother and father—he, a section hand on the Leavenworth Electric line; she, a former cook in a Seneca (Kas.) boarding-house.

The goddess was attired in regal raiment befitting her rank. Yet her costume made no serious draft on the royal exchequer and added little to the revenue of the court dressmaker.

It was nothing more or less than a medium sized Star-Spangled Banner.

The decorator extraordinary to the court will probably get in trouble when the royal family returns to Quindaro. Although the costume was not tight-fitting—in fact, it was little more than a mother hubbard, with sleeves three inches long, fastened round the waist of her majesty by a belt of red, white, and blue—yet the colors ran.

Possibly the court decorator will lay it on the weather, but his excuse will hardly hold good, as these colors were the only thing that ran in Kansas City today. Even fast colors could not have moved beyond a walk.

Down the arms of her royal highness were streaked incoherent rainbows of red and blue, which did not set well on the white of her arms. Truth also compels the statement that her legs were similarly decorated, for the ladies-in-waiting to her royal highness had evidently forgotten to put on any hosiery.

The Goddess of Liberty.

On the royal head, nesting in a mass of fluffy, golden curls, was a crown of gold, the gold of the tinsel decorator. Waving from the fore peak of the diadem, and shimmering in the wandering breeze, was a silver star, perched aloft on a silver wire.

Squarely in the center of the diadem was the sign and token that even though the wearer be royal she is yet a loyal subject of W. J. Bryan. It was a picture of the "peerless leader," flanked on either side by the numerical representation of the "divine ratio."

Her royal highness wore rosettes of red, white, and blue on her black slippers. They were tiny slippers and tiny rosettes, for her majesty is only 3 years old, the baby victim of a political craze.

"Buck" Hinrichsen, who is doing his best to look like a patriarchal farmer on a holiday, sat on the platform behind the chairman today and smiled a broad and beatific smile.

"Buck's" thoughts were on another convention which is to be held within a few weeks in the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District, which "Buck" represented at Washington for the two years beginning with 1896. He was left out of it in 1898, but he feels sure now, as the result of a little maneuvering he has done at Kansas City that he will be chosen for the second time in a few weeks as the standard-bearer of a united Democracy.

This is the way it happened: The Democrats held their regular convention down in "Buck's" district several weeks ago. Almost every county in the bunch had a pet candidate, and they fought and quarreled and voted through something like 150 ballots without coming to any conclusion.

Finally in despair of the possibility of selecting a candidate the convention adjourned. The idea was to wait until after the National convention at Kansas City. Something might happen there which would throw a flood of light on the situation in Jacksonville.

"Buck" came out here good and early and saw to it that nothing did happen. As early as Monday he began to circulate, and on Tuesday his smile was fixed and chronic. In the inside pocket of the big, homely black and baggy coat, which is one of his political assets, he had a package of tickets admitting "bearer" to the convention hall during all the sessions of the National Democratic convention.

"See those," said "Buck" to a confidential friend. "Well, almost all the men who are delegates to the Congressional convention in the Sixteenth Illinois District will be up here at Kansas City. Every man of them will want to get into the convention hall, and tickets will be mighty hard to get. I'll be around the hotel lobbies and I'll make it a point to meet every one of them. It will be like this:

"'Why, howdy do, "Buck"?'

"'Howdy do, old man—of course you are here for the convention?'

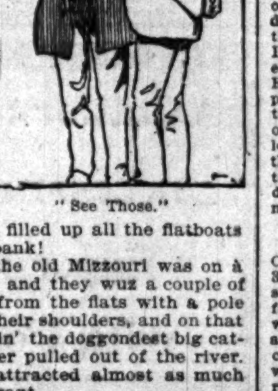
"'I am if I can get a ticket of admission; but Gahan says he can't do a thing for me.'

"That will be my opportunity. I'll put my hand in my pocket and I'll pull out just one ticket of admission.

"'I had you in mind, old man,' I'll say, 'and I finally succeeded in getting just one extra ticket for you. Here it is. Take it and have a good time.'

"I have got enough tickets to go around among all the delegates, and I have an idea that the Kansas City convention will do me about as much good as it does anybody else in a political way."

He was an old man, with a frost-bitten, red, chin beard. His shoulders were stooped and his store clothes hung about his gaunt figure in baggy folds. He had on a "biled" shirt, but the heat had compelled him to take off vest and collar. He sat on the curbstone opposite the Baltimore Hotel and told an amused crowd stories of the days in Kansas City.


"See Those."

"This here crowd ain't nothin' to what it was when old Grant come here in '70. By gosh! they was so many people here that day that they jist slopped over into Kansas and filled up all the flatboats along the river bank!

"I remember the old Mizzouri was on a bender that day, and they wuz a couple of fellers come up from the flats with a pole between 'em on their shoulders, and on that pole was a hangin' the doggondest big catfish that was ever pulled out of the river. That there cat attracted almost as much attention as ole Grant.

"Then they wuz a hull lot uv people come in to see the Mizzouri because it wuz on a bender, an' Jesse James wuz a shooting aroun' the country summers, and they wuz a feller down in a tent wat was advertised as a genewine train robber, an' it cost 25 cents to git a look at 'im.

"They ain't nothin' in this here show today but a lot uv fellers a hollerin' and a shootin' off fireworks, an' I'll bet there wuz 11,000 more people here on Ole Grant's big day than they is right now. This town is gittin' so doggoned low that they ain't no use cummin' in here to have a good time."

He had $50 in his pocket and he came off the range this afternoon prepared to buy and pay for the best there was in Kansas City. His whole manner proclaimed that nothing but the best was good enough for him. He walked into the Coates House and wrote his name on the register in letters so big that it filled up three lines; then he said in a lordly manner to the clerk:

"Give me a room with a bath."

"The house is full," said the clerk.

Then the young man showed the stuff that was in him. He pulled his roll of bills out of his trousers pocket and threw it on the desk.

"I know what I want," he said, "an' I've got the money to pay for it."

The sad-eyed and bald-headed old clerk leaned across the desk and confidentially addressed the impetuous youth from the far West.

"My son," he said, "we've got multi-millionaires in this house sleeping two in a bed, and there were three life-size trust magnates in this morning who were simply tickled to death to get a chance to sleep on cots in the hallway on the sixth floor.

"If you think you could get along with it I may be able to fix you up a cot in the baggage-room."

Imagine a good, roasting, red-hot Fourth of July in Chicago. Bring in a hundred thousand farmers and people from the small country towns. Scatter about the streets a good sprinkling of drunken Indians, firing off revolvers, and a fair number of cowboys to whom today is the one holiday of a hard spent year.

Stuff the hotel lobbies with perspiring men in their shirt sleeves. Put big torpedoes at intervals of six feet on all the street car tracks. Let it rain a few drops at intervals in order to further moisten the already soaked clothing of the red hot crowd.

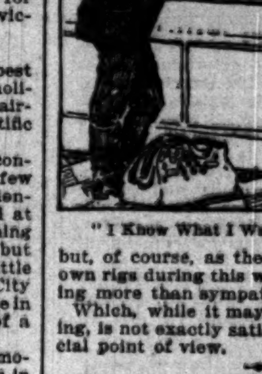
Import all the loud-mouthed newsboys in the country and turn them loose to do their deadly work. Fling all the banners on the outer wall and twine long lines of parti-colored electric lights up and down State street.

Then center and concentrate all the noise and confusion in a space of a few blocks and drive all the people in town out into the streets, and you may get a far-away, faint, and feeble notion of what this Fourth of July means in Kansas City.

The livery stables of Kansas City have not raised their rates one cent—of course not. What some of them have done is this: Every hack and carriage and vehicle of every kind which will carry passengers has been leased out by the stables to irresponsible drivers, who "work" the convention crowds on a percentage.

They are required to turn in to their backers the regular legal fare for each trip they have made during the day. What they can make in addition is their own share of the plunder. And the drivers have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity.

For a drive, the legal fare for which would be $3, the drivers feel that they are acting in a true spirit of philanthropy if they charge no more than $5. And when complaint is made to the owners of the rigs, they shrug their shoulders and explain that they have not raised the rates.


"I Know What I Want."

If the drivers have been reckless and inconsiderate enough to overcharge people who patronise them, the livery stable people are sorry, but, of course, as they do not control their own rigs during this week they can do nothing more than sympathise.

Which, while it may be somewhat consoling, is not exactly satisfactory from a financial point of view.

While the excitement in the convention this morning was at its height former Governor Hogg of Texas, who is one of William J. Bryan's closest friends, lost his head and stampeded through the crowded hall like a long-horn Texas steer on a rampage. The fat and rotund Texan had listened for ten minutes with constantly increasing excitement to the insistent and loud calls for Hill. Finally he could stand it no longer.

"H——," he shrieked, "if this thing keeps up they'll nominate Hill for President. The delegates don't like the way Bryan's acting, anyway, and something's got to be done to stop it."

With that Hogg charged down towards the speaker's stand, stepping on two or three small messenger boys and kicking over chairs as he plowed his ponderous way to the center of the hall. There, red of face and breathless, he gasped out a request to Chairman Thomas, who came down to the floor to consult with him.

As a result of the conference Mr. Thomas, on resuming the chair, made the threat to clear the house, which was finally effective.

Then Hogg, panting and puffing, but with a smile of satisfaction on his fat, red face, ambled back to his chair in the midst of the Texas delegation.

"THIRD PARTY" TICKETS.

Commenting on the unusual number of Presidential tickets in the field during the present campaign, the New York World gives some interesting figures on the fate of "third party" tickets in the past.

In 1840 Harrison was the Whig and Van Buren the Democratic candidate, and Birney headed the third (Liberty party) ticket. Birney polled 7,059 popular votes out of a total vote of nearly 2,500,000. The same three parties reappeared with tickets in the three following elections. In 1844 Birney polled 62,300 popular votes, but did not gain a single Electoral vote, the only result of the third ticket being to assist the election of Polk over Clay—and Polk was the candidate most disliked by the Birney men. In 1848 Van Buren headed the third party ticket (Free Soil), and polled 291,263 popular votes, but he also failed to get an Electoral vote. In 1852 John P. Hale was the third party candidate and polled 156,149 popular votes, but again this large vote counted for nothing in the Electoral college, its only practical effect being to insure the election of President Pierce, the most obnoxious of the two leading candidates to the Hale men.

In 1856 the third ticket had some Electoral weight. Buchanan was the Democratic nominee, Fremont the Republican, and Fillmore the candidate of the American (Know-Nothing) party. Fillmore polled 874,534 popular votes and secured eight votes in the Electoral college. Buchanan, with a little over twice as many popular votes, received 174 Electoral votes and was elected, while Fremont, with but 1,341,264 popular votes, carried 114 Electoral votes. Thus again the net outcome of the third ticket was to defeat the candidate least objectionable and elect the candidate most distasteful to the third party men.

The election of Lincoln in 1860 was the outcome of a contest in which four tickets figured. The division of the anti-Republican voters between the three tickets, headed respectively by Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell, alone made Lincoln's election possible. The division of the popular and Electoral votes on that occasion is a most impressive lesson in the futility of third and fourth tickets, except as aids to the success of the ticket opposed to them all. Lincoln, with a popular vote less by nearly 1,000,000 than was given to the three tickets opposed to him, secured 180 Electoral votes, while only 123 Electoral votes were divided among the three tickets for which a majority of the people voted.

The third ticket in 1872 was headed by Charles O'Conor and met the usual fate. It polled nearly 30,000 popular votes and was wholly unrepresented in the Electoral college, having no influence for or against the reëlection of Grant. In 1876, when Tilden was elected, there were third, fourth, and fifth tickets in the field. Peter Cooper received 81,737 Greenback votes, and 9,522 ballots were cast for a Prohibitionist ticket, but neither received an Electoral vote. In 1880 the same number of tickets were voted for and Weaver, the Greenback nominee, polled 307,306 votes. Yet he obtained no Electoral vote. In 1884, 285,634 ballots were cast for third and fourth tickets, but they counted for nothing in the Electoral college, and as usual assisted the election of the candidate (Cleveland) to whom the third and fourth ticket voters were most hostile. The same thing occurred in 1888, when nearly 400,000 votes were cast for the Prohibitionist and Labor tickets without taking one elector from either Harrison or Cleveland.

In 1892, however, with third and fourth tickets in the field, Weaver succeeded in getting twenty-two Electoral votes for the 1,041,028 ballots given to him by the people, while the Prohibitionist and Labor tickets polled 285,000 votes without getting any Electoral representation. In 1896 there were seven tickets in the field, though only six of them were headed by separate candidates for President, Mr. Bryan being the nominee of both the Democrats and the Populists. The other four tickets were those of the sound money Democrats, the Prohibitionists, the Socialist Labor men, and the National. Among them these four tickets polled 315,398 popular votes out of a total of nearly 14,000,000.

Heated Terms.

The terms of peace which Emperor William proposes to dictate from the palace in Pekin will have something like boiling oil or melted lead in them.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

TRIBUTES TO LAFAYETTE.

AMERICA'S GIFT TO FRANCE UNVEILED IN PARIS.

Archbishop Ireland's Dedicatory Address, the Feature of the Day, Pleases All—Americans Not Invited to the Grand Stand Interrupt Ferdinand W. Peck's Speech by Singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and the "Marseillaise."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, July 4.—The greatest gathering of Americans ever assembled in a foreign land was present at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue today. United States Ministers and Ambassadors from all over Europe were present, among whom were Charlemagne Tower from Russia and General Draper from Italy. Archbishop Ireland's address was the feature of the day, and his eloquence has rarely been surpassed. His address was a great vindication of his Americanism. The hostility of the Nationalists against him was forgotten, and incidents which might have terminated seriously only momentarily marred the inaugural ceremony.

During Commissioner Peck's speech a crowd of Americans, who had not received invitations to seats in the grand stand, commenced singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The sound of the singing and cheering alarmed the French Presidential party, who were afraid of army manifestations. The American guards hastened to the scene and tried to calm the crowd, which, instead, grew noisier and started the "Marseillaise." This so worried the French officials that one of the chief officers of President Loubet's household rushed to the gate in front of which the crowd had gathered, and climbing upon it begged them to stop singing. The crowd was an angry one, as open space outside had not been left for them to see the ceremony.

The Nationalist press bitterly resents the fact that the City Council officers were not invited to be present at the inaugural ceremonies. The government prevented their invitations because of the scandalous action of M. Grebauval, President of the City Council, in leaving the Tuileries fête when the President arrived.

Ceremony Described in Detail.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, July 4, 12:50 p. m.—In the presence of the President of the republic, M. Loubet; the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter; and a brilliant assemblage of representative Frenchmen and the most prominent members of the American colony here, the statue in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, the gift of the American school children to France, was presented to the nation by Mr. Ferd W. Peck, President of the Lafayette Memorial commission, and was accepted by President Loubet in behalf of France.

General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, presided, and after the preliminary music welcomed the official guests, speaking partly in English, partly in French. He then introduced Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, President of the Lafayette Monument commission, who presented the statue to the people of France, saying in brief as follows:

"France—a great nation across the sea salutes thee today. Her children pay thee homage for the heroic deeds of thy countrymen, who came with sword and treasure to succor a struggling people. On this, the Independence day of the United States of America, our youth plant a tribute upon thy soil to the memory of our knight of liberty, our champion of freedom—the immortal son of France, the rescuer of the oppressed; your Lafayette, our Lafayette.

"In thus eulogizing thy son we do not forget, O France, thy generous gift in our hour of need. We do not forget that out of thy treasury came timely support to our impoverished young country when our struggle of the revolution was done. We do not forget these words you uttered: 'Keep one-third of what we have loaned as a gift of friendship, and when with the years there comes prosperity you can pay the rest without interest.'

Memorial to Last Forever.

"Here, surrounded by great palaces filled with the works of the grandest masters, will stand forever this memorial; but we thank thee above all for Lafayette. From thy soil he came with his banner of freedom to lift the yoke of oppression which our forefathers endured in the eighteenth century. When in our struggling colonies the altar fires of liberty were burning low, our hero fanned with his enthusiasm the slumbering embers into an undying flame; and after this noble work was done he caught up a spark that, when carried back to this country, burned into the stones of Paris that trinity of words so dear to the French heart—'Liberte, egalite, fraternite.'

"And now, in behalf of our great republic, the representatives of which in Congress assembled supplemented the gift of our youth, it is our duty and our great privilege to present to France this monument to the memory of our knight, whose noble deeds a nation will never forget."

Accepted by President Loubet.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue was then carried out, and when the cheering subsided President Loubet accepted the gift on behalf of France in a brief address, in which he said:

"This magnificent monument consecrates the time-honored friendship and union of two great nations. In generous impulse the government of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the Senate have given adhesion to the ceremony which brings us here before the image of this common ancestor.

"But the initiative of this fête springs from the school of youth, nourished by the beautiful examples of history and the noblest traditions.

"I am happy to associate myself with the cordial thanks which the Chambers have already sent to the people of the United States, and which I renew in the name of entire France.

"The spectacle of these two republics joined in this monument by the same emotions and animated by the same thoughts is not less a lesson than a fête. It shows that among nations, as among individuals, the calculations of selfishness are often more opposed to their interests than the generous movements of the heart.

Not Plaything of Folly.

"When Lafayette crossed the ocean to help a distant people win its independence he was not the plaything of heroic folly. He served a deep political object. He was about to bind the friendship of two peoples on the common worship of their motherland and liberty.

"This friendship, born in the brotherhood of arms, has developed and strengthened through the century which is ending. The generations which follow us will not let it become enfeebled. They will strive to multiply the amicable relations and exchanges of sympathy between the two shores of the Atlantic, and will thus give a precious pledge to the peace of the world and to progress and humanity."

Robert J. Thompson, the author of the Lafayette monument project, then made a brief address, in which he told how the school children of the United States contributed the money for the statue.

Frank Putnam's Poem.

After a brief address by Mrs. Daniel Manning in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a poem written for the occasion by Frank Putnam of Chicago was read by Miss Tarquina I. Voss. It was as follows:

I.

To France, as to the sister of her soul,
Columbia sends this wreath of immortelle,
Green for the grave of her immortal son;
Columbia rears this love-enkindled shaft,
The tribute of her children, and a prayer
That never in all the changing after years
Shall night o'ertake the fame of Lafayette.

II.

Our fathers' fathers knew him face to face;
They grasped his hand in gladness when he came;
They heard him wise at council in the hall;
They saw him like a lion in the field;
A light heart that was stranger to despair;
A brave heart that in triumph or defeat
Was steadfast to its purpose as the stars.

III.

He did not ask for honors or for gold;
He volunteered to follow, not to lead.
But chivalry was conscious of its kind,
So our great Captain took him to his arms,
And love has twined the chaplet for his brow.
Where history, cowled and solemn, pens his tale,
Beneath the line that sets his titles forth,
Be this the legend writ across the page:
When freedom's feet were weary in the wilds,
He thrust his sword between her and her foes.

IV.

Republic to republic! Yonder sea,
That bore your standards to us in our need,
Shall rise in mist and wander 'amid the worlds
Ere ever the debt we owe you be forgot—
Ere ever the debt man owes you be repaid.
Yea, on this day to Freedom consecrate,
We pledge anew beside the hero's bier
Unfaltering faith to that eternal truth
In whose behalf he made our cause his own,
Beneath whose banner he led our ragged hosts
With Washington from darkness to the day.

V.

Come Britain, elder brother of our blood;
Prophetic Slav and German patriot, come;
Italia, Hellas, peaks in Time's long range;
Swiss from the heights where Freedom's holy fires,
Through centuries of oppression on the plain,
Blazed beaconlike above a struggling world;
Come, brown men from the emancipated isles,
Our kinsmen and copartners that shall be;
Lovers of men in all the wide earth's lands,
Columbia bids you kneel with her this day,
And now, above the dust of Lafayette,
In his white name beseech Almighty God
To quicken in us the spirit that was his—
The son of France and brother of all mankind.

President McKinley's Greeting.

At the conclusion of the reading of the poem General Porter entered the tribune, and in introducing Archbishop Ireland read the following letter received by the Archbishop from President McKinley:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1900.—Dear Sir: Within a few days I have approved a resolution of Congress which voices in fitting terms the profound sympathy with which our people regard the presentation to France by the youth of America of a statue of General Lafayette. It has given me much pleasure to learn that you have been selected to deliver the address on this most interesting occasion.

"No more eminent representative of American eloquence and patriotism could have been chosen and none who could better give appropriate appreciation to the sentiment of gratitude and affection which bind our people to France.

"I will be grateful if you say how we honor in our national capital the statue of Lafayette erected by the French people, and convey my hope that the presentation of a similar memorial of that knightly soldier whom both republics are proud to claim may serve as a new link of friendship between the two countries, and a new incentive to generous rivalry in striving for the good of mankind. Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Archbishop Ireland's Eloquence.

Archbishop Ireland then spoke in part as follows:

"Today a nation speaks her gratitude to a nation; America proclaims her remembrance of priceless favors conferred upon her by France.

"France, America salutes thee; America thanks thee. Great is her obligation; not unequal to it is her gratitude.

"We speak to France in the name of America, under commission from her Chief Magistrate, William McKinley, from her Senate and House of Representatives, from her youths who throng her schools, and from the tens of millions of her people who rejoice in the rich inheritance won in years past by the allied armies of France and America. We are bidden by America to give in the hearing of the world testimony of her gratitude to France.

First Fourth of July.

"On the 4th day of July, in the year 1776, the American colonies of Great Britain made proclamation of their freedom and independence. A nation was born—born in the name of the rights of manhood and citizenship, in the name of civil and political liberty.

"But soon fleets and armies were speeding across the sea to make America's proclamation null and void.

"War burst forth. Was the new born nation to be allowed to live, or was liberty, at whose command she had sprung into being, to be driven from earth before the anxious gaze of humanity? Such was the awful issue that was thrown into the scales of destiny.

"Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth tell us of the skill of America's commanders and of the valor of her soldiers. All that brave hearts and stout arms could do Washington and his volunteers were sure to do. But yet, could America hope for ultimate triumph? She had only limited population from which to recruit her defenders; she was without money to purchase food and clothing, arms and ammunition; she owned no navy, and the nation with which she was confronted was one whose exchequer was exhaustless, whose soldiers and seamen were legion, whose ships plowed every ocean of the earth.

Turns to Chivalrous France.

"To France America turned and spoke her hopes and fears; her messengers pleaded her cause in Paris; quick and generous was the response which France gave to the appeal.

"Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette! O, that words of mine could express the full burning love which our revolutionary sires did bear to this illustrious son of old Auvergne! O, that I could pronounce his name with the reverence with which my countrymen across the sea wish me to pronounce it before the people of France.

Wins All American Hearts.

"By the magnanimity of soul and by his grace of manner, not less than by his military prowess, he won all hearts and became the idol of the American army. He proved himself, to the inmost fiber of his soul, an American, as proud of America as the proudest of her patriots, the champion before all contestants of her honor and her fair name. More cheerfully even than his American companions in arms he bore the terrible hardships of the war; again and again he pledged his personal fortune to buy food and clothing for his men. In camp and in battle his influence was boundless; a word from his lips roused the drooping spirits of his soldiers, a word of command sent them headlong against the enemy.

"Our interpreter, who shall it be? Who could it be, if truth has rights, and merit has reward, but Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette?

"And now, Lafayette, thy task is given thee. Speak, we charge thee, the gratitude of America to France; speak of the liberty for which America and France once fought together and which today they together cherish and uphold. Speak, we charge thee, through endless years; through endless years America's gratitude shall last and liberty shall reign in America and France."

DISCORD IN FRENCH ARMY

GEN. JAMONT, CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF, RESIGNS.

Policy of the New Minister of War Said to Be Rapidly Demoralizing the Army—Many Generals with Fine Records Either Dismissed or Disgraced—Opponents of the Government in a State of the Wildest Excitement—Ministry Upheld.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, July 4.—General Jamont, Chief of the French army, resigned today because of the quarrel dating from the departure of the Marquis de Gallifet and the threatened clean sweep of the War office by the new Minister of War, General André.

General Jamont returned from a tour of inspection of the troops in the various garrisons of France in an uneasy frame of mind. The restless spirit of the various commanders, due to the numerous changes, was rapidly demoralizing the army.

Hoping to remedy the matter, General Jamont had a long conference with President Loubet, begging him to intervene and modify the actions of Minister of War André.

Loubet Refuses to Interfere.

President Loubet, much disturbed, promised he would do so, and sent for Premier Waldeck-Rousseau. The latter refused to associate himself with any proposition looking to a compromise, and General Jamont immediately resigned.

General Brugère, Military Governor of Paris, has been named as Chief.

The wildest excitement reigns among the opponents of the government, because Generals with fine war records have been displaced or disgraced.

General Jamont, in his letter of resignation, said the instability of the general staff was incompatible with the direction of formation of the army when the country is on the verge of war.

The Chamber of Deputies, when informed of the resignation, gave the usual forty votes majority in support of the government.

HOLDS RUSSIA TO BLAME.

GERMANY INCLINED TO MAKE POLITICS OVER CHINA.

Refusal of the St. Petersburg Government to Permit Japan to Land a Large Army for the Relief of the Foreigners in Pekin Resented in Official Circles in Berlin—Kaiser's Latest Utterance a Strong Contrast to Bismarck's Famous Words.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, July 4.—The government seems inclined to place the responsibility for further loss of life in Pekin and Tien Tsin upon Russia's shoulders. A Foreign office official stated today that Japan had not sent 30,000 or 40,000 men to China, as had been proposed, because Russia had objected.

When asked where was the boasted harmony of the powers he answered smilingly: "The harmony of the powers is theoretically always perfect."

The feeling in Berlin is most pessimistic regarding the foreigners.

Kaiser's Latest Speech.

The Emperor's latest speech upon launching the new battleship proves his determination to command peace at sea as well as upon land was no idle boast. He said:

"The ocean is indispensable to Germany's greatness. Upon the ocean or beyond the ocean no important decision may henceforth be made without the consent of the Emperor and Germany. The German people did not fight and conquer thirty years ago in order to be shoved aside when weighty decisions in foreign affairs are to be made."

A comparison of these words with the celebrated utterances of Prince Bismarck is suggestive, for he said: "All Bosnia and Herzegovina are not worth the bones of a single Prussian grenadier."

Frankfort's Exports to America.

The declared value of the exports from the Frankfort consulate to America for the fiscal year was $6,931,500, as compared with $5,420,500 in 1899, the increase being $1,420,500.

CABLES FOR A NEW WIFE.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR IN LONDON CURES LONELINESS.

Upon the Death of His First Helpmeet He Promptly Orders Another One Shipped to Him from the Orient—Iron and Steel Trade of Scotland in the Dumps Because of the Continued High Price of Coal—One Duke in Distress.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, July 5, 3 a. m.—The gravity of the situation in China apparently does not disturb the equanimity of the Chinese Ambassador, Sir Chih-chen-Lo Feng-Luh. A little over a year ago his first wife, Lady Lo, sister of the superintendent of Foo-Chow arsenal, died in London. Last April his Excellency became lonesome and cabled home for another wife, who was shipped forthwith, together with a large entourage.

Upon her arrival a fortnight ago she was taken to a home prepared for her in St. John's Wood. Yesterday the wedding ceremony was performed according to Chinese rites. Ambassador Lo is one of the most popular diplomats at the court of St. James, is well educated, refined, and thoroughly progressive.

Iron Trade in the Dumps.

The malleable iron and steel workers of Scotland decided at Glasgow yesterday to extend the annual holidays from July 13 to July 30, owing to the high price of fuel. If coal rates are not easier before the end of the month the stoppage may be extended during August.

One Duke in Distress.

The English death duties are proving a great hardship on the new Duke of Argyle. He has just issued in Gaelic a manifesto to his tenants, who are in arrears for rent, begging them to pay up, and calling their attention to the fact that he himself had a large sum of money to pay the government on the occasion of succeeding to his father's title, and adding that for many years to come he will have no benefit from the rents of the estate.

JULY FOURTH IN EUROPE.

AMERICA'S NATAL DAY IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA.

Paris Has a Notable Celebration, Including a Reception at the United States Embassy and a Banquet at Night—Ambassador White's Speech the Important Event of the Day in Germany — American Students in Vienna Play Baseball.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, July 4.—The Fourth of July has been evident in Paris today. All afternoon streams of American visitors poured into the embassy, where General and Mrs. Porter received.

The American Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet tonight at which an unpleasant incident occurred. When the French press representatives found that they had been seated away from the tables of honor and served with an inferior dinner, with servants' wine, they protested vigorously, and the reporter for the Matin left the banquet hall.

Others, including representatives of some of the leading American newspapers, left at dessert because orders had been given to the waiters not to allow them cigars.

The greatest sight of the day was the crowds at the Place de l'Opera, where Sousa's band played American and French national music.

Celebrated in Germany.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, July 4.—The feature of the American Fourth of July celebration in Germany was Ambassador Andrew D. White's address at Leipsig, in which he reviewed President McKinley's share in the maintenance of good relations between Germany and the United States, entered in details into the Samoan imbroglio and the incidents accompanying the Spanish war, German and American rôles in The Hague conference, and the commercial negotiations.

Regarding imperialism Mr. White said:

"I would myself have preferred that we might have escaped these new responsibilities, but, call it chance, fate, providence, or what you will, these responsibilities are upon us and must be met.

"New considerations are pressed upon us by the tremendous upheaval in China. Four hundred millions of people are evidently to be brought into new relations with us. The world cannot question what would have been best two years ago, but what is best now."

Baseball in Vienna.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in Vienna by a baseball match played on the grounds of the Viennese Athletic club, in the Prater, by two nines composed of young Americans studying medicine here. It was the first baseball game ever seen in Vienna, and despite the intense heat attracted a good audience, not only from the American colony but from Viennese circles also.

TO KEEP UP STRIKE INQUIRY.

July Grand Jury Will Continue Investigation of Labor and Building Troubles.

Members of the July grand jury, which will be sworn in on July 23 by Judge Brentano, will, it is said, take up the labor trouble. Professional and commercial men have been drawn upon for jury duty and will have the opportunity to investigate the strike difficulties. Attorney Patrick Brady, employed by the Building Trades council to work up the cases, has under consideration a number of charges that have been made against contractors who are said to discriminate against labor.

Among the grand jurors drawn for July are:

Henry M. Hubbard, 205 Goethe street.
William T. Carpenter, 500 Webster avenue.
William J. Brownell, 6445 Butler street.
George W. Blossom, 4858 Kenwood avenue.
Frederick C. Bryan, 3764 Indiana avenue.
Cyrus L. Adler, 151 Thirty-third street.
Chauncey Keep, 2825 Prairie avenue.
William L. Springer, 2304 North Ashland avenue.
Thomas J. O'Neil, 195 La Salle avenue.
Frank Parmalee Jr., 1157 North Clark street.
Frank T. Simmons, 8 Gordon terrace.
George W. Mathews Jr., 3612 Michigan avenue.
Lemuel D. Norton, Evanston.

The jury will serve two weeks. No other grand jury will be sworn until the fall term of court in September.

GYPSIES HAVE WEDDING FEASTS

Peter George, Who Will Be Married Today, Buys Food for the Camp.

Members of the Hungarian gypsies' camp at Archer avenue and Forty-sixth street have been eating ante-nuptial feasts for the last three days at the expense of Peter George, who will be married today in the Greek Church at Brighton to Mary Magill, said to be a gypsy residing somewhere in Colorado. The dining exercises will be ended after the wedding, when the bridegroom will fill up the camp again.

Yesterday George gave an ante-nuptial present of a bandanna handkerchief to each of his 250 guests. The presents proved appropriate.

In the center of the tent in which food was served there was a kettle of beer, into which the guests dipped their cups. A collection of $30 was taken for the couple by the King, Gus Stanley, who then threw cups of beer over the heads of everybody who had contributed.

Men with empty rifles and revolvers, empty cartridge belts, and silver earrings guarded the camp while the festivities were going on and kept away those attracted by curiosity.

NAVAL GRADUATES TO FAR EAST

Eleven Annapolis Men Pass Through Chicago, Ordered to Manila, but May Be Sent to China.

Eleven graduates of the Annapolis Naval Academy were at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday on their way to see active service in the far East. They left for San Francisco in the evening and will sail in the Nippan Maru. Their orders are to report at Manila, but in view of the conditions in China it is considered likely they will be ordered to report to Admiral Remey at Taku.

The members of the party are:

R. T. Manner, Honesdale, Pa.; L. E. Wright, Memphis, Tenn., son of General Luke E. Wright of the Philippine commission; George W. Steele, Marion, Ind., a son of Congressman Steele; W. N. Jeffers, Annapolis; Hayne Ellis, Macon, Ga.; C. S. Arnold, Goshen, Ind.; R. A. Abernathy, Columbia, Tenn.; E. T. Bulmer, Virginia City, Idaho; W. Stanley Woods, Chicago; J. F. Helwig, Baltimore; C. R. Train, Batavia, N. Y.

Nelson's Imported Brilliant Gelatine, recommended to every housekeeper for jellies, blanc mange, etc.; 1-qt. size, 10c; 2-qt., 20c; all grocers.

LAFAYETTE STATUE UNVEILED YESTERDAY.

The gift of 4,000,000 American school children to the people of France.

5c The Hoffman CIGAR

RUHSTRAT & CURLETT, Distributors.

MILLS TO RESUME WORK TODAY

South Side Plant of Illinois Steel Company to Be Operated at Full Capacity.

It was stated yesterday by T. W. Robinson, superintendent of the South Side works of the Illinois Steel company, that the company would start up the South Side plant with a full force of men this morning. The departments which were closed down several days included the rail mill, the plate mill, and the slab mill. Other departments have been running full force. Mr. Robinson says that a shutdown of several days at this time in the year is customary, and that the closing of the departments mentioned had no other significance.

PRISONER HAS RICH PARENTS.

Mary Oakley, in County Jail, Said to Be of Wealthy New York Family.

Mary Oakley, a domestic, who was employed at 12 Drexel square, and who was arrested on June 7 and indicted on a charge of larceny, is said to be the daughter of wealthy residents of New York.

Detectives of that city have been looking for her for several months, and one found her yesterday at the County Jail. The complainants against her agreed to withdraw the charge, and State's Attorney Deneen ordered her release. It is said she is subject to periodical attacks of kleptomania.

Nellie Doyle, said to be the daughter of wealthy parents in Lake View, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Christian Raetz, a saloonkeeper at 655 Lincoln avenue, who charges here with stealing $300 and a gold watch.

NEW PLAYGROUND IS OPENED.

Hundreds of Children Enjoy Themselves on Betty Zane Lot Under Control of Forward Movement.

New playgrounds for children were opened on the West Side yesterday. What was lacking in firecrackers and other explosives was made up by shouts and songs of hundreds of youngsters. The grounds are to be known as the Betty Zane playgrounds. They comprise the block bounded by Van Buren and Morgan streets, and Tilden avenue and Lagretta court, formerly called the "Bowery." The playground is under control of the Forward Movement. George W. Gray is the superintendent. Mrs. Warren Springer bore the chief cost of purchasing the lot. It is the property of Lewis Institute, and has been donated free to the Forward Movement organization.

Marcus Daly Buys Docks.

West Superior, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The option of A. Doty of Chicago covering the North Wisconsin company's dock and coking plant here has been taken up by Doty and C. H. Hyams, representing the interests of Marcus Daly. The plant cost $150,000, and as much again will be expended on improvements.

RHEUMATISM

Distorts Muscles, Shatters Nerves, Stiffens Joints.

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matters. This poison through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make within a few days a healthy, active person helpless and bedridden, with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop in early life, but more often not until middle age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or inherited,

Rheumatism Is Strictly a Blood Disease,

and no liniment or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of potash and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison is the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way and in the right place—the blood—and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, worn-out organs, and clears the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state.

SSS

Mr. J. O. Malley, 123 W. 13th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself. Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago.

We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. Address SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The testimony of thousands of those who once carried ordinary go-as-you-please watches, may be summed up in Shakespeare's words:

"Nor time nor place did then adhere!"

They were continually missing appointments—

They missed trains and steamers—

They missed business chances—

Then, taking counsel with themselves, they discarded the sometimes-right watches for the

Dueber-Hampden

The Accurate-to-a-second Watch of the 20th Century.

If you are to keep pace with the progress of the day, you must follow suit.

Let us send you OUR GUIDE TO WATCH BUYERS.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS

Canton, Ohio.

Growing Our Own Grapes

In our own vineyards, making and bottling that delightful beverage—

Great Western Champagne

by the most perfect process—absolute in purity—perfect in bouquet—enables us to make the price more moderate than imported for wine of highest quality.

This season's vintage is universally pleasing.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable wine dealers.

DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

Constipation,

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

...ion ...Looking for ...ouse Where the Man Was Picked Up.

...McGillen, a plumber who lived at ...reen street, was found unconscious ... o'clock yesterday morning in front of ...arles Laskaris' fruit store, Garfield boulevard and Halsted street. He was taken to the Englewood Union Hospital, where he died half an hour later.

The police believe McGillen was murdered, but they are having great difficulty in clearing the mystery surrounding his death. Laskaris has disappeared and the police are looking for him.

Antonio Lessarkas, an employé in the store, was making ice cream in the cellar while Laskaris was decorating the store. He told the police that a few minutes before McGillen was found he went up-stairs and saw three men at the soda fountain counter. He paid no attention to them and was not positive that McGillen was one of the number. He said he returned to his work in the cellar and a few minutes later heard the patrol wagon drive up to the store and police enter.

McGillen did not recover consciousness. The police at first thought he had fallen and injured himself, but Dr. W. H. Bohart, the attending surgeon, said he had been struck on the head with some blunt instrument, probably a club.

Captain Haas took charge of the case yesterday afternoon. He said Laskaris would be arrested by tonight.

Charges Porter with Theft.

Charles E. Grosse, clothier at 4162 Halsted street, reported to the police that the porter in his store, Philip Graves, had stolen $300 from him. Mr. Grosse said he sent Graves to the vault to get an American flag with which to decorate the store. After giving the flag to Mr. Grosse the porter left the store. Mr. Graves said he entered the vault and found the money drawer on the floor, all the cash and a number of checks gone. Graves lives at 3723 Dearborn street.

Waiter Is Stabbed.

W. H. Hayes, a waiter residing at 112 North Clark street, was stabbed while fighting with three men in front of Thomas O'Leary's saloon, 157 North Clark street. He was taken to the County Hospital. His wounds are not serious.

Victor Peta, 390 South Clark street, refused to leave the street car track at Harrison and Clark streets, and a Wallace street electric car struck him. Italians threatened to mob the motorman and conductor, but police saved them. Peta was taken to the Emergency Hospital. His injuries are not serious.

Charles Williams refused to allow three men to shoot revolvers in front of his store, 115 Hawthorne avenue, and they shot at him three times. Citizens chased them for several blocks but failed to catch them.

James Cavanaugh, an iron worker, shot a revolver in the vicinity of Madison and Halsted streets, and was arrested. Police said he endangered the lives of pedestrians.

Ossie Brown, colored, 68 Sangamon street, and Alfred Boyd, colored, quarreled, and Brown shot Boyd in the left foot. Boyd was taken to the County Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and then he walked to his residence. Brown was arrested.

Fifteen arrests were made by North Side police for shooting within the city limits.

HOMER B. GALPIN IS DEAD.

Adjusted Black Caps and Nooses at the Hanging of Chicago Anarchists—Oldest Deputy Sheriff.

Homer B. Galpin, the oldest Deputy Sheriff in Cook County, and the man who adjusted the black caps and nooses at the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists, is dead of heart disease. He expired at his home, 729 West Monroe street, early on Wednesday morning, twelve hours after returning from Colorado Springs. He went there two weeks ago on a vacation.

Homer B. Galpin.

Fifty years ago Galpin lived on a farm where Milwaukee and Western avenues now intersect. After that he was a sailor on the great lakes. He served one term as constable and Town Collector of Palatine, leaving there to become Deputy Sheriff in 1857. He has served in that capacity ever since, with the exception of three terms. When Washburne was Mayor Galpin was Gas Inspector for two years.

Galpin was a Republican. Among his many personal friends were Judges Knickerbocker and Kohlsaat, and by them he had been appointed assignee and administrator of business firms and estates many times.

Galpin had probably as large a personal acquaintance as any one in Cook County. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral will be from the residence at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

DEATH OF WILLIAM RUEHL.

Sunstroke Received Nineteen Years Ago Given as the Indirect Cause.

William Ruehl died yesterday at his residence, 506 Ashland boulevard. A sunstroke received nineteen years ago is given as the indirect cause. At the time of the stroke Mr. Ruehl was ill but a short time, and, recovering temporarily, engaged in the brewery business. He had occasional attacks of brain trouble, causing his retirement a year ago. Mr. Ruehl was born in Germany in 1826. He arrived in the United States in 1853, and in 1856 located in Chicago. He worked as a stonecutter for many years, and in 1882 established the William Ruehl Brewing company, of which he was President until he retired. He left three sons, Dr. L. A., William G., and Harry A. Ruehl, and two daughters, Mrs. Rose Bartholomay and Mrs. Emma Kops. The funeral will take place at the residence on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment will be at Graceland.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES A. HIGGINS, Chicago, Assistant General Passenger Agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 1348 Sheridan road, of typhoid pneumonia. He had been ill since June 23. Mr. Higgins was born in Massachusetts in 1859. He taught school for a short period in his native State and twenty years ago entered the employ of W. B. Strong, then President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway, as his private secretary. In a short time he was made transfer agent of the Santa Fé system. In 1890 he came to Chicago as advertising agent under W. F. White, then Passenger Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé, and soon after was made Assistant General Passenger Agent. Mrs. Higgins survives him. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the residence. The hour and place of burial have not been decided.

MRS. CATHERINE WATSON, Chicago, died yesterday at her residence, 1812 Magnolia avenue. Mrs. Watson was born in Little Falls, N. Y., in 1824, and had been a resident of this city for forty-five years. She was a sister of the wife of ex-Mayor Colvin and was a prominent figure in society in early Chicago days. Mrs. Watson left one son, A. D. Watson of the firm of Raber & Watson, Old Colony Building. The interment will be at Rosehill tomorrow.

... TO MAKE TRIP.

...ints Big Crowd at ... Because He Could ...t Launched.

...Y., July 4.—Bowser of ...orrect name is P. Nissen, ...ough the whirlpool rapids to... he did not succeed in getting his ... into the river. When seen this afternoon Bowser had a genuine hard luck story to tell. The banks of the river were lined with humanity, all anxious to see the perilous trip made, but Bowser had tired of his efforts for the day and was going to the outskirts of the city to attend a barbecue so that he might have a little pleasure on the national holiday.

The customs matter had been adjusted, he had made a deposit to cover excessive freight charges, and he was ready to put his boat in the water when the drayman he had engaged to take the boat from the freighthouse to the dock for $10 flunked because the officials at Niagara Falls, Ont., had frightened him into thinking it was sure death to touch the boat.

Bowser's little experience in Canada has cost him $75. He has arranged to bring his boat to this side tomorrow and an American drayman will take it to the point on the Canadian side where it is possible to reach the water. Bowser has prepared for returning the boat to the Dominion by getting a signed authority from the Niagara Falls, Ont., Collector of Customs. As the boat was made in Chicago the United States custom official here will not charge him any duty when the boat comes over tomorrow.

"I will go through the rapids as soon as possible after my boat gets into the river," said Bowser this afternoon, "and I hope to have it all over by Sunday."

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Vulcan, Wright.

SANDUSKY, O.—Arrived—J. S. Richards.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Rome, Lindsay, Ranney, Cobb.

JACKFISH, Ont.—Arrived—Maggie Duncan and consorts.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Cleared—J. J. McWilliams, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Governor Smith, Arabian.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—George Williams. Cleared—Coal—De Wolf, Depere. Light—Kendall, Grand Marais.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Nicol, Aurania, Louisiana, Reis, Colaria, W. P. Palmer, Bannockburn, Minnedosa, Winnipeg. Departed—Troy, Buffalo, flour; Green, Genoa, Ashland, light; Hanna, T. W. Palmer, Wallace, Ashland, Penobscot, Lagonda, Two Parkers, Tampico, Tom Adams, Republic, Siemens, Lake Erie, ore; Robert Rhodes, Buffalo, grain.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Smith and consorts, 1 a. m.; Maise, 5; Commodore, 5:40; Corona, 6:30; Cambria, 9:10; Judd, 9:30; Seneca, 3 p. m.; Green, 6; Saxon, 7:40. Down—Neosho, 9:10 last night; Maruba and consort, 1 a. m.; Starke, 1:40; Vance, 3:30; Melvin and consorts, 5; Pridgeon, Manitou, 7:40; Boston, 8:20; St. Paul, 9; Maritana, noon; Olympia, 12:40 p. m.; Pringle and consorts, 1:40; Baldwin and consorts, 2:30; Tuscarora, 3:40; Gratwick [steel], 4:10; Tampa, 5:10; Hiawatha, 6; Kalkaska and consorts, 7:40; Hudson, 8. Wind southeast, fresh, cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Sitka, Yukon, Malietoa, Manila, 10:20 last night; Strong, Commodore, Sheldon, Adriatic, Quito, Michigan, 11:40; Nipigon, Melbourne, Fillmore, City Genoa, 4:30 a. m.; Wotan, 10; Hanscomb, 11; Mahoning, 11:30; La Salle, 1 p. m.; Maruba, Manda, 2; Alberta, 2:20; United Empire, 3:30; Masaba, Malta, 4; Continental, Holland, 4:30; Nyanza, 5:30; Rome, Maritana, 8:40. Down—Algonquin, 10:30 last night; Oscoda, Corning, Filer, 11; Bangor, Wade, Huron, Eads, 1 a. m.; Hesper, 5; Centurion, Harvey Brown, Bessemer, 6:40; Carlo, 7:30; Frick, Fayette Brown, Wallula, 8; Kearsarge, Edenborn, 9:30; Northern Queen, Gilbert, 10:30; Manitoba, 11; John Ketchum, noon; Northwest, Manhattan, Majestic, 1:30 p. m.; Ionia, 2:40; Marina, Maida, Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, 3:30; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 5; Ogemaw, Darley, Corry, 6; Palmer, Craig, 6:20; Matoa, Maria, 7; Harper, Antrim, 8:30; Appomattox, Santiago, 9:40.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Robert Packer, 9:40 last night; Milwaukee, 10; Paxton and scows, Whitaker, 10:30; Folsom, Mitchell, 11:50; S. C. Hall, 12:10 a. m.; Joliet, 12:30; Monohansett, 1; Maine and barge, Maytham, Oregon, Foster, 2:20; Majestic, 3; Angeline, 3:10; Presque Isle, 3:30; Castalia, 4; Crescent City, 4:20; Tuttle, Donaldson, Drake, Case, 4:30; Arizona and consorts, 4:50; Yale, 5; W. C. Rhodes, Waldo, 5:20; Wawatam, 5:30; W. D. Rees, 5:40; Pontiac, 6; Cherokee, Chippewa, 7:40; Mariposa, Wissahickon, 8:20; Empire City, 9:10; Massachusetts, 9:40; German, 9:50; Senator Linn, Bryn Mawr, 10:10; Zenith City, 10:30; New York and barges, 11; Schuck, Alfred Mitchell, McDougall, 11:30; Alcona, Alta, Maunaloa, Maia, Bradley and consorts, noon; India, North Star, 12:10 p. m.; Rose, Marine City, Iron Chief and consort, 12:20; Sheriffs, Mowatt, 12:40; Fedora, Aurora, 1:30; Hayward, India, 2:30; Stevens, Robert Mills, 3; Manola, Martha, 3:30; Inter Ocean, 3:40; Columbia [sailed], Wetmore, Brunette, 4; Denver, 4:30; Edwards, Golden Age, 4:50; Iron King and consort, Rochester, 5; Hackett, McGregor, 6; Codorus, 6:30; Schoolcraft and consorts, 7. Down—Vulcan, 9:10 last night; Spalding, Fitzgerald, 3:40 a. m.; Pope, 5; Spencer, Amboy, 6:30; F. & P. M. No. 5, 8:10; Two Richards, Helvetia, 10; Briton, 11:30; Hill [steel], 12:20 p. m.; Morse, 2; Norwalk, Davidson, Aberdeen, 3:20; Alaska [wood], Portage, Corsica, 4; Grover, 5:30; Choctaw, 8; Nimick, Tyrone, 8:10.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Salt—M. Marshall, M. E. Kelton, Manistee. Mdse.—Auburn, Buffalo; F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Jay Gould, Duluth. Lumber, etc—W. J. Carter, Manistee; York State, Manistique; Madonna, South Fox Island; E. E. Thompson, Charlevoix; P. Sawyer, Boyne City; C. Reitz, G. W. Naghtin, J. Mary, A. L. Potter, Emerson; S. O. Neff, A. Soper, Menominee; Cleveland, Parana, West Neebish; L. Nau, Vans Harbor; Butcher Boy, Drummond's Island; I. W. Stephenson, Marinette. Coal—M. H. Boyce, Buffalo; Niagara, Erie. Light—J. Duncan, City of Paris, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Mdse.—Juniata, Arabia, Buffalo. Grain—P. Foster, Omaha, City of Paris, Buffalo. Light—M. Marshall, W. J. Carter, H. B. Pereue, Manistee; E. E. Thompson, Torch Lake; M. Collins, Manistique; Madonna, Washington Island.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Chicago on the 24th day of July, 1900, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of said bank, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts., in Chicago, Ill., for the purposes:

1. Of voting upon a proposition to amend article 5 of the Articles of Association in relation to the disposition of the new stock in cases where it is voted to increase the capital of the association.
2. To vote upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the association from $3,000,000.00 to $5,000,000.00.
3. To vote upon a proposition to increase the number of the Board of Directors from eleven to fifteen; and, if such increase is favored,
4. To elect the four new members of the board thus provided for. A full attendance is desired.

R. J. STREET, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO MUTOSCOPE CO., Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Mutoscope Co., held at the office of said company, No. 1309 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Illinois, on the 22d day of June, 1900, the capital stock of said corporation was decreased from $50,000 to $17,000, and the number of shares from 500 to 170, of a par value of $100 each, and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, as provided by law.
H. V. HALBERT, President.
CHAS. T. BROWN, Secretary.

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SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, ACcountant, or general office man; fifteen years' experience; familiar with manufacturing and hardwood; correspondent, collections, and settlements. Address O 221, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CHRISTIAN young man of 25, well educated, capable of taking charge of correspondence or doing general office work; excellent references. Address O 236, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACTIVE, TRUSTWORthy young man, 21, with business-man to learn business; position in the line of writing; good penman. Address V 244, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, 30 years, desires position as shipping clerk or shipping and billing; has five years' experience. Address V 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY man, experienced as bookkeeper, auditor, credit man, or manager. Address O 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT, EXPErienced, desires engagement; city references. Address O 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UP TO DATE hardware clerk; eleven years' experience; A1 references. Address O 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — REGISTERED ASsistant pharmacist; city experience. Address O 225, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY YOUNG man with good refs. Address O 116, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, CITY SALESman or inside work; have had 7 years' experience in hardware, wholesale and retail. J. E. MOORE, 4750 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS traveling salesman; am willing to work on commission basis; best of references. O 158, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGINEER OF wide experience with steam, gas, and gasoline engines, holding highest Chicago and other references, wishes a permanent position in city or out. Address O 133, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL ENgineer; 10 years' experience; have city license. Address O 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRINTER; EXPErienced and reliable; will leave city. Address THOS. G. McKEAN, 281 E. Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS a machinist in locomotive shop. Address JOHN BROOKMAN, 268-276 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES' TAILORING; good cutter. E. COOPER, Midland Hotel, Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—PAINTER AND CALCIminer; 25 cts. per hour. Address O 213, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT MAN and wife in hotel, club, or private family; husband 1st-class cook, wife chambermaid and seamstress, or both take entire charge of kitchen; city or country; good references. Address J. MURRAY, 253 41st-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AND wife as cook; Englishman; 5 years in last place; references. Address V 226, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINgle; willing to be useful; best city references. Address O 220, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS coachman; strictly sober and honest; best city references. Address O 218, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK AS COACHMAN by young man; American. O 222, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE, SOBER, and competent coachman. O 239, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND bookkeeper; two years' experience; sober, accurate, reliable; desires to make a change; lumber firm preferred, but any good position accepted; best references. Address V 210, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address V 238, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGrapher; Smith; $10-$12. L 405, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, UNIversity training; willing and obliging; is willing to give services in any capacity for reasonable remuneration. Address BATCHMAN, 3024 Dearborn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED man as foreman small factory; understand bookkeeping, etc.; might take interest. HENDRICK, 3041 State.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARN FOREMAN with firm; understands horses thoroughly; reliable; will keep down expenses and give satisfactory references. Address V 227, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, MARried man, no children, 3 years with steam heat, painter and paper hanger. V 221, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT YOUNG lady as clerk or general office work; willing and accommodating. Address B X 607, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—LIGHT HOUSEWORK or nurse; country place; age 30. O 178, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS LAUNdress out by day. 6458 Union-av.

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Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER TO sew. Address O 122, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK GIRL, Irish-American, $5. Cooks, second girls, English nurse. Colored housework girls. City, country. Recommended help, all nationalities. MRS. WILLIS, 2121 Michigan-av.

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Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer of ability desires permanent position with reliable firm; law preferred. Address O 227, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND bookkeeper; permanent position; experience. Address K 262, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate, reasonable salary. Address V 239, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn to Mrs. L. von Stein, 304 N. State-st., Chicago, of the [plated] silverware that was carried away from the Fortnightly rooms in the Fine Arts Building on Tuesday, June 19, or for information to her that will lead to its recovery in good condition.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, IN OR ABOUT Edelweiss Garden, gentleman's gold watch; "E. M." engraved on case; "From my mother, Jan. 26, 1896," engraved on inside of case. Liberal reward for return to EMANUEL MARKS, 238 Franklin-st.

STRAYED—A CHESTNUT HORSE, PACER, about 9 years old, attached to new rubber-tired runabout, red wheels and spindles, black body, overcoat, cane, whip, and robe; reward to the finder. T. A. LOFTIS, R. 801, 103 State-st.

LOST—IN THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT TOILet-room, black and blue plaid silk parasol, white border; a present. Finder kindly return and receive reward. Address O 238, Tribune office.

LOST — ON 51ST-ST., BETWEEN GRANDblvd. and Cottage Grove-av., black Eton jacket. Return to 51 Eldridge-ct.

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PERSONAL—JOSEPH YOUNG: FORGOTTEN your address. Please call. HOGUE, 145 La Salle-st., Suite 607.

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Best remedies for blackheads, freckles, wrinkles, and discolorations compounded for each individual case while you wait.
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THE S. B. SHEARER CO., 8th floor, Woman's Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; 10 years' experience. MME. STIVER, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—CREME MARQUISE, AND ORange Flower Skin Food, from Mme. Qui Vive's formulas; each 35c, postpaid. Send for price list. MRS. FRANCIS, R. 206, Central Music Hall.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—HORSERADISH JACK CAN FURnish you the best butter at 20c lb.; fresh from Dundee Dairy Farm. 68 E. Randolph-st.

PERSONAL — GENTLEMEN FURNISHING their own cloth, we will cut, make, and trim suits for $7.50. LAVERY & CO., 301 Times-Herald Bldg.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED; 10 YRS.' Swedish experience; will call at your residence if desired. 1802 Wabash-av. ANDERSON.

PERSONAL—RELIABLE FURRIER MAKE TO order the best sealskin jacket in market for $135; worth $275. Address F J 177, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—N. E. ANDREW, 291 WABASH, chiropodist; corns, bunions, ingrown nails.

PERSONAL—LADIES, GET A FREE SAMPLE of Marbourg skin food. 34 Monroe-st., Room 35.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—GERMAN IN 5 WEEKS; HAUPT'S pratical lessons. 433 Athenæum, 26 Van Buren.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEmale troubles $5. 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GAS FLAT IRON; SEE IT DEMONstrated. HAYWOOD, R. 1509, 103 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG MAN OR BOY—WHO UNDERSTANDS cleaning and taking general care of jewelry and silverware stock; references required. Address G L 9, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—GOOD, STEADY, RETAIL CIGAR store, who understands bookkeeping and typewriting. Address in own handwriting, giving age and references, O 235, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AS ASSISTANT D. E. BOOKkeeper. Address O 135, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—HOUSE TO HOUSE, WITH bond, for America, Canada, and Mexico; transportation furnished. Traynor Music Co., Traynor Building.

INSTALLMENT MEN—GOOD, TO SELL OUR cameras; city or country; $1 down, 25c per week. Metropolitan Camera Co., 575 Wells-st.

MAN—WORTH $100 PER MONTH, IN EACH State to solicit county seat towns for a new, attractive system of advertising. KNOWLES, 59 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE TO SALESMEN—CAN I DRESS STYLishly on $8 salary per week? Yes. Send 12c stamps for particulars.
Royal Co-Operative Dress Association, R. 7, 88 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN — AN EXPERIENCED CIGAR salesman, on good salary, for down-town district, to sell two leading, advertised brands; splendid chance for right man; do not apply unless you can command the trade. Address O 131, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in towns or country; profitable, steady, desirable; headquarters for carload men; established 25 years; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. O. W. LOVERIN & BROWNE CO., Chicago.

SALESMAN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address. The right party will secure profitable employment and good pay. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [DAVIS], 521 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED cigar salesman for Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin; state experience and references. Address L 364, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY, one who has had experience in the liquor line in city; salary and expenses; good position for right man. Address O 106, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACTIVE, ACQUAINTED WITH drug trade, to place new remedy on market. Antiphthisical Rem. Co., 5003 Halsted-st.

SALESMAN—CIGAR, ACQUAINTED WITH city trade. Address L 365, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED MAN, TO SELL State right; patent. W. FABIAN, 900 Fisher Blg.

SALESMAN—SALARY $50 A MONTH. ELKIN, 97, 157 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—CITY, CLOAKS AND SUITS; Eastern house; references. L 348, Tribune.

SALESMEN—
A company now starting business in the West offers a few brainy, ambitious, honest men of good appearance and ability as salesmen an opportunity seldom offered in these columns.
We are now ready to receive applications for employment from men meeting our requirements; good record and habits indispensable; references. Room 210 First National Bank Building.

SALESMEN—FOR ALL LINES OF BUSINESS (splendid side line) to sell our calendars; 150 different styles, newest, latest patterns; just the things customers want; 25 to 40 per cent commission; many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered; write promptly with references; commissions paid on acceptance of orders. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN — WE WANT DEALERS AND agents everywhere; get city or country rights on the new patent [Home Grinder] for sharpening knives and scissors; most useful and best selling article on the market; agents make from $5 to $10 a day; good side line for road men; write at once for circulars and terms. FRENHOLM, PALMER CO. [Ltd.], Room 406, 185 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN — THREE GOOD, HUSTLING salesmen for Indiana and Michigan; must be intelligent, well dressed, and able to mingle with best people; salary and commission; yearly contract; worth $2,500 per year to right man; references required. Address F J 316, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WE WANT TWO TRAVELING salesmen for Central and Western States to sell line pocket cutlery, scissors, shears, razors, etc.; must be men of ability and must furnish best references; liberal arrangements with two good men. Address N 317, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—AND MEN WITH SPLENDID executive ability, for a special work; fully one year's steady employment guaranteed, with a handsome income assured. Apply between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. I. P. ROBINSON, 524 Rand-McNally Bldg.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address C X 661, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—GOOD, HUSTLING, WELL-APpearing, intelligent men to handle Stoddard's Lectures; most satisfactory book proposition on market; liberal advances to men with good references. J. D. KENYON, 1506 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY BY WHOLEsale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—ACQUAINTED WITH GROCERY trade, to sell William H. Baker's Syracuse chocolates and cocoas. Address, with references, by letter, CHESTER F. HOGLE, R. 29, 34 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OFFICE SPECIALTIES; fine side lines; used by all merchants; catalogue free. Model Mfg. Co., Box 7, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR SHIRTS; our specialty $1 shirt. 31 North Clark-st.

SALESMEN—STREET MEN; QUICK SELLER. Call a. m. after 10. 762 Monadnock Bldg.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY STATE; SPECIALIST chair; on com.; new opening. N 449, Tribune.

SOLICITOR — HIGH CLASS, TO CALL UPON banks and business houses, representing a large company, established twenty years; no scheme; a hustler with A1 references can secure a permanent contract with big money; give age and experience. Address V 2?8, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—A1 HOTEL AD. MAN; NONE BUT experienced men need apply. 50 McCullough Bldg., Davenport, Ia.

SOLICITOR—CORPORATION WILL EMPLOY good solicitor; no books; permanent. Address L 177, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS — FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND Their People, as Seen with Camera and Pencil," introduced by General Joseph Wheeler, covering the journey made by the author and photographer through Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Isle of Pines; twelve islands, composing the Hawaiian group and the Philippines; illustrated with twelve hundred superb lithographs taken by our own artists, with brilliant descriptive matter by distinguished authors; easy monthly payments; commissions paid in cash; solicitors make $12 to $20 per day; no deliveries or collections by solicitor. Address, for descriptions and terms, CHICAGO RECORD'S BUREAU FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE," 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS—HIGH GRADE ONLY. "THE Identity Guarantee Co." offers you a new line of work among people who appreciate a good thing; great future assured; each customer an advertiser; bound to sweep the country; used and indorsed by such men as D. N. Morgan, Ex-U. S. Treasurer, and others as prominent; good side for bright commercial men. Identity Guarantee Co., R. 404, 91 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS — EXPERIENCED; MERCHANTS' business record, results at glance; any period; no knowledge of bookkeeping required. 1440 Unity Bldg., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—GOOD ADVERTISING SOLICITors for novelty, to be used at Pan-American exposition. N. NASR, 305 S. Clark-st.

SOLICITORS—LARGE ACQUAINTANCE; BIG money to right parties. K 656, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—TO LEARN PRINTING; BRING SCHOOL references. STEWART, 359 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

A GOOD MACHINIST.
Address O 141, Tribune office.

ARTISTS—WATER COLOR, AIR BRUSH PREferred. Oduof Mfg. Co., 358 Dearborn-st.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MECHANICS—WHO desire to obtain city license. Address N 472, Tribune office.

PRESSMAN — FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER; state experience and where last employed. Address O 171, Tribune office.

STRUCTURAL IRON FOREMEN,
FIRST-CLASS CORNICEMEN,
PLUMBERS, $4;
RIVET HEATERS.
INDUSTRIAL TRADE UNION,
ROOM 28, 122 LA SALLE.

WAITERS—FOR RESTAURANT. 64 E. 31ST-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—EXTRA SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER—To get our goods before you we will send postpaid any novelty here named, with our catalogue, for 10c, 5 for 25c, 12 for 50c; Bryan or McKinley transparent photo mirror. Rep. elephant, Dem. donkey, watch charms, spirit photographs, gravity acorn, surprise revolver, wizard's ring trick, magic pocketbook, good luck puzzle, magic keys, Chinese wizard's trick, cards, Klondike puzzle. SMITH & SMITH, 130-132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—TO SELL CLARK'S PATENT ADjustable mirror; used by merchants and residences; recommended and in use by our Chicago leading merchants; a quick seller; no competition; exclusive territory to men who will buy a sufficient quantity. Consolidated Mirror Works, sole owners of patent, 84 Adams-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL LIFE-SIZE BUST portraits of all the prominent candidates, McKinley, Bryan, Roosevelt, etc. Sample copy 20c, postpaid; dozen lots, $1.20; hundred lots, $5. Highest grade, special steel effect. Make hay while the sun shines. Marshall Mfg. Co., 177 Adams-st., Chicago.

AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE IDEAL SKIRT SUPPORTER AND SHIRT WAIST HOLDER; the most simple, elegant, and practical device ever invented; the best seller on earth; come and see it or write for terms. GEO. N. SCEETS, 45 Commerce Bldg., 16 Pacific-av., Chicago.

SURPRISED ALL OUR AGENTS AT THE rapidity our Marvel Shoe Polish sells; one agent cleared $1,182 in 6 months; chance of a lifetime; agents wanted at once. HOLLADAY & CO., 188 Monroe-st.

$2,500 CAN BE MADE DURING NEXT SIX months by hustling agents handling our white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, bosoms, and neckties; patented and guaranteed goods. Write for special plan. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound; send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kas.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN buttons and novelties; country agents and trade supplied; large assortment. Economy Co., 535 Lake-st.

AGENTS—$100 WEEKLY; MAIL ORDER BUSIness at home; we furnish everything and start you right; starter business proposition. FREE. Burgie Mfg. Co., 185 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED — LADIES, GENTLEMEN, CAN make $12 to $18 per week; hustler $25; an article every housekeeper wants; sells on its own merits. Call 7808 Eggleston-av. LANDON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS MAKE $10 PER DAY SELLING OUR "Gatling Gun" harness riveter; send 50c for sample and terms. Thos. Foote Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

LITHOGRAPHS, BADGES, BUTTONS, ETC.—Agents, dealers, and clubs send for prices. Sample lithograph, 22x28, 25c. H. L. WILBER & CO., 116 E. 43d-st., Chicago.

LADIES OR GENTS WANTING PROFITABLE employment call or address VORSE, 148 Oakwood-blvd.

AGENT—TO CANVASS THE STATE OF ILL. for a quick-selling tool; large commission. Address G L 4, Tribune office.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT; $25 PER DAY guaranteed you; free outfit to start right to work. Braham Mfg. Co., B 2394, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—COMPARE OUR ARABIAN WATERproof shoe polish with others; we pay $7 selling 4 doz. GATES, 71 S. Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SUCCESS IS YOURS; 100 per cent profit. Call between 9 and 10. 1502 Marquette Bldg.

AGENT WANTED—TERRITORY MAN TO SELL county rights; Iowa; $250 a month; must have experience. Lock Box 482, Leon, Ia.

STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH WEEKLY IF you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo.

FAN MOTOR, WITH 4 BATTERIES, $5.95; CAT. free; want agents. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW LINK VENTILATing sash lock. J. A. Johnson, 7635 S. Chicago-av.

WANTED—AGENTS—EITHER SEX. CALL at 113 E. Madison-st., R. 19.

WANTED—AGENTS TO HANDLE SIDE LINE. Address Box 527, Kalamazoo, Mich.

$100 MONTHLY. PATENT METALLIC BREAD boards; sample free. D. I. Forshee, Cincinnati.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—$35 AND rooms; married or single. Rathbone-Sard Co., Aurora.

COACHMAN — FOR GENERAL WORK ABOUT the house; satisfactory ref. required. Address W S 125, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MEN LOOKING FOR POSITIONS IN ANY LINE OF WORK CALL AT OUR OFFICE.
YOU ARE LOSING FROM $6 TO $12 EVERY WEEK HUNTING WORK YOURSELF.
UNLESS YOU KNOW where and how to find positions you will spend time and money foolishly.
It is better to call at our office for a GOOD, STEADY POSITION than to walk the streets for weeks and months looking for work.
WE HAVE VACANCIES AT ALL TIMES.
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ORDERS.
Detectives, $5 day. Voucher clerks, $12. Young men, law offices, $9 to $15. Shipping clerks, $12 to $18. Assistants, $8 to $12. Checkers, $10. Callers, $15. City salesmen, $60. Traveling salesmen, $50 to $100. Bill and entry clerks, $9 to $12. Credit men, $18 to $25. Accountants, $18. Gen. office work, $7 to $12. Salesmen in all lines of merchandise, $10 to $20. Butchers, $12, $15. Janitors, flat buildings, $35 to $55 mo. and living rooms. Assistant janitors, office buildings, $55. Engineers, $60 to $100. Assistants, $12 to $18. Oilers, $15. Wipers, $12. Advertising men, $15 to $25. Department managers, $1,000 to $2,000. Floorwalkers, $12. Stockkeepers, $15. Cashiers, $10. Grocery clerks, $10 to $15. Correspondents, $15. Bookkeepers, $12 to $18. Assistants, $9 to $15. Office boys, $5 to $8. Office clerks, $8 to $12. Private secretaries, $10 to $18. Stenographers, $8, $12, $15, all lines. Rapid extenders, $15. Watchmen, $14. Order clerks, $10, $12. Car record clerks, $10, $12. Telegraphers, $15. Electricians, $25. Helpers, $15. Elevator runners, $9. Lumber men, $12 to $18. Buyers, $18 to $50. Collectors, $12 to $18. Pay roll clerks, $12. Timekeepers, $10 to $15. Truckers, packers, $10, $12, $15. Railroad, freight houses, street car lines, wholesale houses, warehouses, banks, etc., $10, $12, $15, $18, and $25. Firemen, $50 to $75 mo. Men in feed stores, livery barns, etc., $10 to $15. Teamsters, $15. Assistants, $12. Carpenters, $12 to $18. Bartenders, $15. Assistants, $10. Colored men, $8 to $10. Gen. work in factories, $9 to $12. Machine hands, $1.75 to $3.50 day. Coachmen, $20 to $35. Men, private places, $18 to $30 mo. All-around farm hands, $18 to $25. Stockmen, etc.
It will be to your advantage to call at our office before accepting positions elsewhere.
STROUP'S BUREAU,
199 and 201 S. Clark-st., Second Floor.
One block from The Fair. Tel. Cent. 1395.

STENOGRAPHER—GRAPHOPHONE	$ 8
Bill clerks, exp. in grocery	10
Assistant bookkeeper	12
Bookkeeper and shipping, West Side	12
Stenographer, Remington	12
Stenographer and bookkeeper	12
Bookkeeper, good penman	14
Bookkeeper and stenog., city experience	15
Office assistant, insurance company	9
Boy for railroad office	5
Boy, 15 years, South Side	3

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ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.
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MEN — QUICK RESULTS, CALL. POSITIONS SECURED FOR FIRST-CLASS HELP OF ALL KINDS; ALL NATIONALITIES. Watchmen, janitors, $12 upwards; assistant janitors, firemen, oilers, $12 upwards; engineers, $15 upwards; men to distribute and nail up signs, men for ware, wholesale, and freight houses; cashiers, collectors, office assistants, etc.
NATIONAL AGENCY,
169 E. WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 14.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF CITY HALL.

CALL AT ONCE AT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD YOU WANT GOOD POSITION. WE SECURE DESIRABLE PLACES FOR BOTH GENTLEMEN AND LADIES as bookkeepers, cashiers, stenographers, correspondents, collectors, $12 up; WATCHMEN, firemen, janitors, $12 up; coachmen, housemen, drivers, men for gents' places, $25 up; young men for offices, wholesale houses, $8 up; man and wife, $30 to $50 and board; farm hands, $20 to $23.
SEVERAL VACANCIES TODAY.
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Over 500 first-class business houses call on us when in need of stenographers, typewriters, and other help. They want A1 assistants. Come and get into line for a position suited to your ability.
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, FOURTH FLOOR.
Phone 1832 Central. Hours, 8:30 to 6:30.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; WE teach the work in two months, donate complete outfit of tools, pay wages Saturdays, and guarantee steady position when competent; catalogue and special offer mailed free. Moler Barber College, 435 Wabash-av., Chicago.

COACHMAN—FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE; 1 horse; $25. Call today. ENRIGHT & CO., 21 W. Lake-st., up-stairs.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — GOOD, EXPERIENCED, for general office work. Art Bedstead Co., 37th and Rockwell-sts. Write or call 122 Weed-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD firm; salary $9. Address in own handwriting, stating age. Address O 232, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

ENERGETIC COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES to manage branch and establish subagents; hustlers only; steady trade, large profits; $15 to $25 earned weekly. Davis Soap Co., 255 Canal-st.

LECTURER—FLUENT ON INDUSTRIES. APply JAS. O'LEARY, 4183 So. Halsted-st.

MAN—FOR WORK IN FIRST-CLASS SUBURban place, a willing, steady man for general work about house and lawn; must understand care of good horse. Answer, stating experience and reference. O 159, Tribune office.

MAN AND WIFE—MAN TO CARE FOR STAble and gardener; wife general housework; competent. 751 S. Albany-av.

PORTER—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, ABOUT hotel; one who can attend horse and cow. Address J. NADING, Yorkville, Ill.

STOVE PORTER—STRONG, EXPERIENCED; must understand repairing stoves. O 224, Tribune.

YOUNG MEN—2, TO RUN ON R. R. TRAINS. 369 5th-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

YOUNG MEN—3, TO RUN ON R. R. TRAINS. 11 E. Taylor-st., near State.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—
GRADUATE OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Not connected with any other down-town office.
MY ONLY address is
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home for ladies remaining under my care. Special attention given to CONFINEMENTS. Also tumors, cancer, misplacements, chronic inflammation successfully cured WITHOUT the use of the knife. Letters receive my personal attention. Confidential advice and consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

BERTHA CZARA, PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.
Strictly private; best medical service before and during confinement; all female diseases treated by expert specialist; infants for adoption. Consultation and correspondence sacredly confidential. Office, 182 State, 2d floor, Room 2, opp. Palmer House.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; female diseases treated by expert specialist; lady physician in attendance; infants for adoption; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST.—ESTABLISHED 30 years; successful treatment in all female troubles; private home retreat for confinement cases; infants adopted; advice free; hours 9 to 5.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 E. MADIson-st., Chicago—We cure blood poison, nervous debility, and all diseases of men. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10-12.

STRICTLY PRIVATE—
BEST MEDICAL SERVICE.
Home for ladies before and during confinement; regular physician in attendance. 279 W. Adams-st.

DR. L. H. NAHIN—'PHONE CENTRAL 2206.
155 STATE-ST., 3D FLOOR.
Skillful scientific treatment diseases of women. Relief guaranteed in the most complicated cases.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., physician, Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed. Tel. N. 1046.

IDA VON SCHLUZ, 498 N. CLARK-ST.—ELEgant private home for ladies in delicate condition; personal attention given all cases.

LADIES' SANITARIUM, 155 STATE-ST.—Care and treatment in all cases peculiar to women; conducted by lady physician.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 34 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician. Hours, 9 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 5.

WOMEN'S ELECTRO MEDICAL INST., 357 N. Clark-st.; diseases of women, confinements, adop.

LADIES TREATED FOR $5 BY DR. BRINEY at 183 State-st., Room 1. Consultation free.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG LADY—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL DRY goods store; American neighborhood; West Side. Address O 234, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS—IN PRIVATE FAMily; good wages to competent person with city reference. Address O 113, Tribune office.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS — FIRST-CLASS; German or Swedish; private family; good wages. 5326 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

DINING-ROOM GIRLS—5 EXPERIENCED; $4. J. R. THOMPSON, 175 Madison-st.

FIRST AND SECOND GIRL — GENERAL housework. 4350 Oakenwald-av.

GIRL—YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, NEWCOMER, and one that cannot speak English preferred, to make herself generally useful in private family. Address O 114, Tribune office.

GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS—WAGES $7. King's Restaurant, 112-118 5th-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. 18 Gordon-terrace, Lake View.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing. 1088 Evanston-av., near Montrose-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework; small family, in flat. 6634 Drexel-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

GIRLS — EXPERIENCED, TO SEW ON VELvet hats; good pay; steady work. RAIKE, LIPPERT & CO., 262 Wabash-av.

LADIES' TAILORESS—FIRST-CLASS, FOR the fall season. Address F R 221, Tribune office.

MACHINE HANDS—ON COATS AND PANTS. 300 Wabash-av. E. A. Armstrong Mfg. Co.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE—COMPETENT; ONE WHO IS able to sew; good wages; ref. 3342 South Park-av.

WET NURSE—FOR A 3 MONTHS OLD BABY. Apply 3035 Indiana-av., bet. 11 and 12 o'clock.

Agents Wanted.

LADIES OR GENTS—TO SELL A HAT CLEANer and bleach; salary and commission; sample 10 cents. Address O 163, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER—LAW OFFICE	$10.00
Bookkeeper and typewriter	8.00
Cashier, bookkeeper, and steno.	8.00
Stenographer, West Side, Rem.	12.00
Stenographer, Rem.	10.00
Stenographer	6.00
Stenographer, Smith-Premier	10.00
Stenographer, S.-P.	12.00
Stenographer, Rem.	12.00
Stenographer, Oliver, two weeks	10.00
Stenographer, North Side	7.00
Stenographer, beginner, West Side	3.00
Girl for light factory work	4.00

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TRADE MARK:
NO REGISTRATION OR ADVANCE FEES.
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
269 Dearborn-st. or 92 La Salle-st.

POSITIONS SECURED FOR LADIES IN REception-rooms, $6, $8, and $10; general office work, $5, $6, $7, and $8; addressers, $4, $5, and $7; managing housekeepers, $5, $6, $7; demonstrators, $6, $8, $10, $12, and $15; bookkeepers and assistants, $6, $8, and to $12; working housekeepers, $4, $5; telephone girls, $4, $5, and $6; ladies experienced in clerking, $6, $8, and $10; traveling saleswomen, $10, $12, $15; collectors, $8, $10, $15; bill clerks, $6 to $8; cashiers, $5, $7, $9; stenographers, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15; office assistants, $4, $6, $10; nurses, $5, $7, $9, $10.
STROUP'S BUREAU,
199 AND 201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR.
One block from The Fair. Tel. Cent. 1395.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY.
If you are out of work or want a better position than you have now call and see what we can do for you. We are filling first-class positions with men suited to hold them. You may be the one we want next.
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, FOURTH FLOOR.
Phone 1832 Central. Hours, 8:30 to 6:30.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring; complete course given in 4 weeks; special inducements now on account of the demand for graduates; positions guaranteed. Catalogue mailed free. Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

W. FELLER'S GERMAN-AMERICAN EMployment Agency, 586 N. Clark-st. Tel. N. 136. Wanted, 200 girls, all kinds domestic work; best families; highest wages; satisfaction guaranteed.

118 5TH-AV. — CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT Agency; branch 3537 Prairie-av.—500 girls for hotels, restaurants, and housework.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL HOUSEwork girls, nurses, girls for suburbs. Branch Mrs. Walker's Employment Bureau, 2706 Indiana.

5 COOKS, 6 SECOND; $4, $5; 100 HOUSEWORK girls, city and summer resorts, in fine families; highest wages. 3310 Cottage Grove-av.

BEST OF SERVANTS FOR ALL CAPACITIES; references. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cot. Grove.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, WELL EDucated, with railroad experience preferred; $15; must live on South Side. A. B. NYMAN, 94 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

BODY IRONERS AND MANGLE GIRLS—EXperienced. Paris Laundry Co., 244 31st-st.

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PREPOSSESSING YOUNG LADY; CULTIVATed voice; illustrated songs; good salary; also 2 amateurs; dramatic co.; young lady to teach piano and vocal. 59 Dearborn-st., Room 211.

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STARCHER—1, AND 1 LADY CLOTHES IRONer. Woodbridge Laundry, 133 S. Clinton-st.

STARCHER—ALSO COLLAR AND CUFF OPerator; female. Auditorium Hotel, laundry.

WAITRESS—IN FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT; best wages. 329 Michigan-av.

WAITRESSES—5, EXPERIENCED, BABCOCK & HART, 188 State-st.

WAITRESSES—APPLY STOCK EXCHANGE restaurant, corner La Salle and Washington-sts.

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LADIES—LEARN MILLINERY, DRESSMAKing, and ladies' tailoring; new style perfect fitting shirt waist or skirt patterns cut to order, 50c; special; call this week. McDowell School, 78 State.

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7 ENGINES, 9 BOILERS, 12 WOODWORKING machines, 18 laundry machines, Weiss beer outfit, 7 steam heaters, 8 emery grinders, 9 blowers, steam elevator, 5 pumps, 120 wood and iron pulleys, 72 rolls belting, 35 tinners' tools and machines for sale; best offers take any or all; users please call. Paradox Machinery Co., 181 E. Division-st.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND GAS ENGINES; Backus gas engines. 171 Lake.

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LAWYER GIVES FREE CONSULTATION; costs advanced; cheap and confidential service; bankruptcy for total cost $40. R. 820, 123 La Salle.

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TALKING MACHINES RECORDS, SUPPLIES; payments, 50c per week; 20c allowed on old records in exchange. Columbia Graphophone Co., 88-90 Wabash-av., 4th floor. Take elevator.

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AMERICAN BELGIAN HARE CO., 209 S. SACramento-av. We handle nothing but imported stock from $25 up; young for same, $5 up.

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SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; rented tables with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash-av.

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PARTNER WANTED—HOTEL; REQUIRES $5,000; success sure. O 105, Tribune office.

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2340 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; single $6 per week; tickets, 21 meals, $4.

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5724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND single rooms with board.

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West Side.

256 ASHLAND-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT ROOM for 2, with board; day board; nr. "L."

North Side.

236 CASS-ST.—THE ARDMORE—JUST OPENED—New and elegantly furnished; fine table; single and double, running water; walking distance. MRS. S. J. KAUTZ.

50 BELLEVUE-PL.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms; good home cooking; fine residence locality; first-class in every detail; references.

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328 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM AND board.

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HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

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EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three; also single; with private baths. Tel. 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

MIDLAND HOTEL, 167 AND 169 MADISON-ST.—Rooms with bath, one person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

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HOTEL WOODLANDS—THE MOST DELIGHTful spot in Oconomowoc; now open. Rates, $8 to $14 per week.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—226 E. 63D-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS, $1.25 per wk. up; near Jackson Park; free baths; all night service I. C., "L" and electric cars.

TO RENT—1725 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE front room for 2 gentlemen; walking dis.; moderate.

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TO RENT — NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, convenient to I. C. R. R., Cottage Grove cable. 3849 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—2053 GROVELAND-AV., ELEGANT front alcove furnished room; other rooms en suite.

TO RENT—COOL ROOMS BY THE LAKE; THE Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st., 1 block south of the Auditorium.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms; running water; light, cool, large hall; also single room. 2915 Calumet-av.

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West Side.

TO RENT—455 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—FINE large cool front room, walking dis.; reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—494 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished large and small rooms; $2.50 and $3.

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TO RENT—357 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE, NICELY furnished rooms; every convenience.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, ALWAYS COOL; walking distance; references. 333 E. Ohio, Flat 8.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—506 AND 508 E. 53D-st., near Ellis-av. and Washington Park; new 2-story and cellar stone front houses, 25 ft. wide, 10 rooms, all light; hardwood finish, open plumbing, Roman bath, gas range, furnace heat; rent $40 per month; will apply rent on purchase. Open every afternoon, 4 to 5 o'clock; inspection invited. MYRON A. PEARCE, 424 47th-st., or BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

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TO RENT—LOVELY DETACHED MODERN house; reasonable to prompt tenants. 490 42d-st. Also flat.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 12-ROOM STONE front steam heat house; location good for roomers. MICK, 6361 Normal-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, MODERN STONE front, near south end Lincoln Park; steam heat and hot water furnished at my expense; hardwood floors; $50. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM BRICK RESIdence, $22. 1059 N. Halsted-st., near Fullerton-av.

TO RENT—7 CRILLY-CT., NEAR EUGENIE-st. and the park, 9 rooms, $30. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cen. 2449.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, detached; large veranda and yard; south of 51st-st. or in suburbs south; quiet location; 3 adults; 2 months. Henry M. Sherwood, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM HEATED APARTments, polished floors, consoles, awnings, etc.; convenient to L road.

50th and Drexel, 5 and 6 rooms	$25.00
60th and Ingleside, 5 rooms	22.50
60th and Ellis, 5 rooms	22.50
60th and Normal [Englewood], 5 and 6 rooms	22.50

JOHNSON & WHITEHEAD, 367 E. 63d-st.

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TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, ALL MODERN IMprovements, $31.50. 6322 Stony Island-av., opposite Jackson Park. Apply Flat 3.

TO RENT—MODERN 3, 4, AND 5 ROOM FLATS; low rent. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st. Branch office 462 E. 55th-st. Open evgs.

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TO RENT—10-ROOM, STEAM-HEATED FLAT, s. e. cor. 31st-st. and Cottage Grove-av. HILLER & TYSON. Address O 147, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ARIZONA APARTMENTS, 42D-ST. and Lake-av., furnished, unfurnished; elegant.

TO RENT—OREGON APARTMENTS, 1520 Mich.-blvd.: tile baths; desirable tenants; new.

TO RENT—2 FLATS, FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping. Apply 98 36th-st.

TO RENT—$16; NEW MODERN 3-ROOM APT.; adults. Call 3826 Rhodes-av. ROYER.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS. 1918 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM H. FLAT, $25. 1167 Fulton-st., 2 min. walk to Lake-st. L station; 4-r. modern steam h. flat, $15, 281 W. North-av. A. S. TERRILL, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat. 24 Stanley-terrace, near Jackson-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENT, 7 LARGE ROOMS, near south end Lincoln Park; new bldg.; free electric light, steam heat, hot water, and polished floors; $35. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLAT, PALACE Apartments, $35. 1957 Deming-pl., near park.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OFfices in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator till 11 p. m. daily. See janitor.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH STENOG. SERV. Tel. Dun's, desk, vault, $10. 520 Ashland Blk.

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TO RENT—LOFTS IN MY NEW FACTORY building, 153-9 S. Jefferson-st.; everything first-class; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, electric power; good light; building open for inspection. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

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WANTED — TO RENT — HOUSES, STORES, flats to rent; collect rent; pay taxes; manage estate. H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 State-st.

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ANOTHER STOCK OF UNREDEEMED wheels ready for sale; to be sold for charges. ENTERPRISE BICYCLE STORAGE CO., 3903 Cottage Grove-av. Office second floor. Open daily until 10 p. m. Sundays, noon.

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MFGS. OVERSTOCKED, WILL SELL DIRECT to the rider, the Waters Special; regular $45, for $18 this week only. H. WATERS & CO., 3903 Cottage Grove-av. Office second floor; est. 1891.

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FOR SALE—75 NEW HOUSES, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS SAME AS RENT.

	Price.	Monthly payments.
5-room houses	$ 975	$ 8
4-room houses	1,500	10
4-room houses	1,600	10
7-room houses	1,700	10
6-room houses	1,750	10
7-room houses	1,800	12
5-room houses	1,975	12
7-room houses	2,100	13
6-room houses	2,200	15
6-room houses	2,350	15
8-room houses	2,875	20
10-room houses	3,300	25

Very small cash payments required. Call or write for illustrated circulars of 150 new houses, located on the North, South, and West Sides and in suburbs, at from $1,500 to $4,500, for sale on monthly payments same as rent. It will cost you only 1 cent to find out what a cozy home you can pay for with your rent money. On receipt of postal I will send you plans.

S. E. GROSS, sixth floor, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—OPENING SALE—S. E. GROSS' great Milwaukee-av. addition, 460 choice city lots in the 27th Ward; $300 each and upwards; $5 monthly payments. The opening sale will be held in the beautiful park upon the property on Sunday, July 8.

FREE EXCURSION.

S. E. GROSS' special train will leave Chicago & Northwestern railway depot, corner Kinzie and Wells-sts., at 2 p. m. Free tickets will be handed you at depot gate. Train will stop at Clybourn-av. station. To reach the property by street cars take Milwaukee-av. cable and electric line direct to property, or transfer from Elston-av., Lincoln-av., N. Clark-st., N. Halsted-st., N. Ashland-av., or N. Robey-st. cars to Irving Park-blvd. line; get off at Milwaukee-av. and walk one-half block south to sales pavilion.

BUY NOW. First purchasers of lots in S. E. GROSS' subdivisions have always made large profits.

S. E. GROSS,
Sixth floor, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Branch office on the property. Open today and every day.

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FOR SALE—$17,500—ELEGANT KENWOOD RESIDENCE; massive gray Bedford stone front, stone steps and porches; fine interior, finished in polished hardwoods; steam heat; set back to a 40 ft. bldg. line; lot 200 ft. deep; beautiful lawn, inclosed with a high iron fence; east and south exposures; one of the best blocks in Kenwood.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN CORNER RESIDENCE IN KENWOOD, 12 rooms, very fine interior; convenient to Kenwood depot, 47th; price, $18,000; mortg., $8,000, 5 yrs., 5 per cent; will exchange for a smaller house, South or North Side, $8,000 to $10,000.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6105 DREXEL-AV., STONE front, steam heat, hard finish, res. of 8 r.; new and strictly modern; will sell for $4,750 and make terms as easy as rent. WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE—BY OWNER—Sacrifice; elegant, nearly new 16 flats; strictly modern; S. S. corner; rent $3,800; price $38,000; want improved for half. Room 3, 157 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 9-room house, lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 50X200, west front, Lake-av.; north of 50th-st.; cheap. McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COR. HALSTED AND 57TH; BEST on the street for drug store; don't miss it.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION! Biggest bargain ever offered; 125x100, corner nr. Van Buren and Green-sts. Only $20,000.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 85 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. WINDSOR AND HAzel, 200x93 ft., at $65; two blks. from terminus "L" road.
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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SENSATIONAL BARGAIN — $3,000 buys new modern home in Austin, 7 rooms; cement basement, furnace, bath, hardwood trim; near Lake-st. "L." Only $200 cash, $15 month; must sell, need money. See owner.
OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN HIGHLAND PARK—BEAUTIful modern house, hardwood finish, fine plumbing, 15 large rooms, large grounds, stable, chicken house, fine trees, flowering plants, etc.; for less than cost of house; family away; would rent. H. H. HONORE JR., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE IN KENILworth, corner, 175x150; stable; hardwood finish; hot water heating; $22,500. S., 814 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL country suburban home cheap? Owner, Box 56, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOMES IN PALOS PARK; ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, ravines, $300; $10 cash, bal. m'hly; fare 10c. Monson & Co., 144 LaSalle.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IF BOUGHT IMmediately—3 to 20 beautiful, rolling, hilly country acre tracts; part orchard; 22 miles from Chicago Courthouse; 45 minutes—ride on C., B. & Q. railroad; 8 minutes' walk from depot; first-class for all purposes; land adjoins golf club grounds; country beautiful; free use for this summer of planted garden to first buyer. Owner, MRS. SMITH, 306 N. Water-st., Austin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—S. SIDE MODERN APARTMENT bldg., 50th to 61st, east of Woodlawn-av., $75,000 to $100,000; will put in the following and assume, or cash for bal., viz.: Washington-blvd. corner, 100x185, clear, $20,000; North Edgewater vacant, clear, $15,000; $15,000 equity in $25,000 six-apt. bldg., modern, on S. Side "L," $15,000. Address F S 219, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, BUILDING LOTS and clear cottages and houses for which we will give choice improved equities; earning good incomes; any size deal.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington [Sa.].

WANTED—CLEAR COTTAGE ON WHICH $1,250 can be borrowed, for $2,900 equity in brick 2-flat facing Garfield Park, near L station. WALTER H. BROWNE, 516, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—CLEAR LOTS OR ACRES FOR $30,-000 equity best 7 and 8 r., 12-flat, South Side, near L station and parks; you will not find better renter. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 LaSalle-st.

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EXCHANGE—4-STORY STRICTLY MOD. BR. and stone 16-flat bldg., one block to Alley L station; rents $5,200; all expenses, $1,594; equity $25,000; incumbr. $15,000, 5 per cent; this is a good investment at $50,000; want clear vacant or impr. for equity. For particulars address E. STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A LARGE LINE OF desirable properties in California that can be advantageously exchanged for Eastern, farm or city; I make a specialty of such exchanges; bank references. C. W. CONWAY, 311 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

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LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County. REPAYABLE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Amount of payments made to suit borrower. Every payment REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST on succeeding payments. The entire loan or any part of it may be paid at any time. OWNERS OF HOMESTEADS are particularly invited to examine this system.
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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
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On choice real estate,
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Prompt inspection.
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PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
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from 4 to 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
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ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
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LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN—$500 TO $5,000.
South Side loans made in twenty-four hours.
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SPECIAL FUND OF $15,000 TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate.
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WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates in sums to suit; we pass on security.

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Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE.
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LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; BUILDing loans.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$850, $1,000, $1,200, AND $2,000 first gold mortgages; good security.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1875. TEL. HARRISON 597.

LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
341-343-345 S. CLARK-ST.
113-115 E. HARRISON-ST.

—MONEY ON YOUR NOTE—

WE MAKE LOANS TO
Any one holding a steady salaried position on their personal note, without indorser, signer, or mortgage, at just one-half the rate of interest asked by other loan concerns. We claim to be the fairest and most legitimate concern in this line of business.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED—LOANS on same, 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give larger cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; everything strictly private; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
218 LA SALLE-ST., SUITE 300.
Open until 7 p. m. Telephone Main 4564.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only, no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

SALARY LOANS — DON'T GO TO PUBLIC LOAN OFFICE. Come to PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL. Payments to suit.
219, 145 La Salle, s. e. cor. Madison.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
No security. Easy payments.
LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 1424 Unity Bldg.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducement. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST.—General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

MINES AND MINING.

ZINC MINE NETTING 100% FOR SALE. FOR particulars, address Box 498 Joplin, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY — N. S. RESTAURant, near Lincoln Park, thoroughly equipped; best located; no competition; doing more actual business than any on N. S.; clear profits, $100 per week; low rent; a legitimate proposition, and will bear investigation. Address F T 370, Tribune.

SUCCESSOR WANTED, ANYWHERE LOCATed, moderate capital required; invention needed and sold by mail to rurals and poultry-keepers; monopoly; estab. 1875; press indorsement; 48 medals. Particulars "RETIRED," 326, Elkhart, Ind.

BUY WHEAT ON PRESENT CONDITIONS; IT will surely sell much higher. Send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—$15,000 STOCK DRY GOODS, CARpets, shoes, and clothing, in town 5,000; owner retiring from business; cash only. W. H. TAYLOR, Shenandoah, Ia.

OPPORTUNITIES TO INVEST IN MORTGAGE loans and industrial enterprises, returning reasonable profits, offered by HEARTT & ADAMS, 607 Stock Exchange.

$1,400—RETIRING PARTNER IN PROMINENT State-st. restaurant will sacrifice interest for immediate sale; must leave city; place seats 350; receipts over $100. Address O 157, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST FOR SALE, BIG BUSINESS; will pay invested capital in two years. 3742 Cottage Grove-av.

BAKERY LUNCH INSIDE LOOP; FINEST IN city; a regular snap; clearing net $200 every month. LEMON, 167 Dearborn-st.

DOCTOR OR STUDENT WITH $3,000; HELP conduct old established p. g. eye and ear col. CAMPFIELD, 908, 126 State-st.

WANTED—BANKRUPT OR OTHER STOCK OF merchandise of department store kind; must be a snap. Address V 214, Tribune office.

WANTED—PROMOTER OF INFLUENCE OR $50,000 cash to put in operation an enterprise worth millions. Address Drawer 74, St. Louis, Mo.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM parlor for sale; bargain; sickness. 615 N. Clark-st.

$1,000 WILL MAKE YOU $5,000; A LEGITIMATE business proposition; to see is to invest; no triflers. Address O 215, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY, INCLUDING property; nice neighborhood; $5,500. Address O 226, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST SALOON AND restaurant, cheap. Call 100 E. Randolph.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FRED BENDER, EST. 1883, MANUFACTURER and jobber of combination showcases, mirrors, and general store fixtures. 538-542-544 Wabash-av., 1906-1908 Wabash-av. Tel. South 226. Tel. Harrison 2027.

5-FT. ROLL TOP DESK, $15; CATALOGUE case, $9; typewriter stand, $2; caligraph, $15; desks and safes taken in exchange. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

FACTORY PRICES—OFFICE AND TYPEWRITer desks; we make them; new, damaged, and 2d-hand desks. Stafford Bros., Steinway Hall.

WANTED—30 SECOND-HAND CLOTHING counters; must be cheap. O 230, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE—
$200,000 worth of body brussels, Axminsters, velvets, and moquette carpets, the entire salvage of the well-known JOHN & JAMES DOBSON, Philadelphia, Pa., from their warehouse, 220 to 250 Filbert-st.; this week 1,100 rolls to select from, slightly soiled by water; 100 rolls of border, center, and stair body brussels, worth 95c per yd., at 27c; 200 rolls velvets, worth $1.25 per yd., at 45c; 300 rolls odd patterns at equally low figures; all colors; special inducements to hotels, dealers, and shippers; without doubt the largest sale of carpets ever known in this country; take advantage of this rare opportunity.
PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.,
65 to 75 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove.
Open evenings.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FINE FURNITURE of a 10-room house, brass beds, mahogany desks, music cabinet, dining-room furniture, imported rugs, odd dressers, parlor suits, gold pier mirror, leather couch, Turkish chairs, mahogany Sterling upright piano; immediately; day or evening. 1423 Michigan-av.

MAJESTIC STEEL RANGES EXCEL EVERY other in economy of fuel, durability, and satisfactory results; full line; Majestic Cook Book free. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

WE WANT YOUR OLD CARPETS SO WE CAN weave them into handsome rugs. Phone, South 1348, or drop postal card and our man will call. American Rug company, 1446 Wabash-av.

CASH PAID FURNITURE, HOTELS, HOUSES, flats, etc. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF HUMAN NATURE, 210 MASONIC Temple, L. A. Vaught, Cond. 1 lesson each Tuesday eve.; students admitted any time; 50c a lesson; famous living subjects used for demonstr'n.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM [Tower], Chicago, Ill. Special advantages during the summer. Delightful, airy rooms. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION, DAYS, NIGHTS; shorthand, bookkeeping, electricity, English, drafting; also mail course. "Institute," 151 Throop.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL ALL YEAR—3 MOS. nights, $10. Jones Bus. College, 160 Washington.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY, fencing. Lester Shaffner, 81 S. Clark-st., R. 24.

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SINGING AS A SCIENCE—VOICES TESTED free. 905 Steinway Hall. Mary M. Shedd.

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BALLROOM—CLASS OR PRIVATE, GLIDE, waltz, and two-step. Bennett Inst., 26 Van Buren.

PROF. JOHN McCARTHY, STAGE DANCING studio. Bennett Institute, 26 Van Buren-st.

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OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, antiquarian, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 418, s. w. cor. Adams.

OLD, RARE, AND SCARCE BOOKS. BOOKS purchased. Antiquarian Book Store, 43 E. Van Buren-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS' ALBUMS, SUPplies; price list free. F. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

KIMBALL FAME IS THE DISTINCTION placed upon the KIMBALL PIANOS—PIPE ORGANS—REED ORGANS

by a discriminating public [25,000 annual purchasers] and by the MASTER MUSICIANS and CRITICS.

Their words are the affirmation of such as the exalted EAMES, PATTI, NORDICA, DAMROSCH, SOUSA, and many others, among whom are pre-eminent organists and musicians as authority for the following:

In the KIMBALL PIPE ORGAN are possibilities only limited by the conception of the player.

Its constancy is unvarying for instant response in any movement, permitting repetition impossible to any pianoforte. Price from $1,000 upwards.

The display of pianos and organs—Chicago products of our own factories—will afford the substantial satisfaction which comes with discerning and exacting taste.

WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL BARGAINS this week in slightly used pianos and organs, a few of which are quoted as samples:

SQUARE PIANOS, suitable for beginners, including Steinway, Knabe, Haines Bros., Vose & Sons, and various other makers, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UPRIGHT PIANOS: Knabe, $195; Baldwin, $140; Chickering, $175; Hallet & Davis, $185; Kimball, $190; Baldwin & Co., $165; Kurtzman, $165; Henry F. Miller, $150; Ellington, $145; Decker & Sons, $135; Estey, $135; Ernest Gabler, $110; Conover, $90.

ORGANS: Peloubet pipe top church organ, $350; Mason & Hamlin parlor organ, $60; Mason & Hamlin organ, $40; Sheninger, $25; various other makes, all in good condition, $15 to $25.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857),
S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

BIG STOCK OF BARGAIN PIANOS—

LOWEST PRICES.

Vose & Sons offer this week a line of used pianos and organs at prices which were never duplicated on similar goods. Space will allow us to mention but a few of these:

SQUARE PIANOS.

Lighte & Newman	$15
Edwards & Sons	25
J. W. Vose	30
Merkel & Merman	45
Hallett & Cumston	65
Schomacker	75

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Baldwin	$ 85
Pease	110
Palmer	125
Reed	140
Schuman	145
Estey	150
Capen	170
Vose	180
Ludwig & Co.	190
Vose	275

The above are all in good condition. Any used piano bought of us will be taken as part payment within two years from date of sale on any new Vose piano, and an allowance made of the full amount.

New pianos rented. Easy payments. Call early this week.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN UPRIGHT PIANOS AT LYON & HEALY'S.

Lyon & Healy this week offer by far the greatest bargains in upright pianos of a desirable grade to be found in Chicago. Choice of a number of new uprights of irregular styles at the price of ordinary second-hand instruments. Note also the following list of pianos taken in exchange, etc.: Large Chickering upright, $195; Kimball upright, $100; Dobson upright, $90; Grovesteen square, $100; Fischer upright, $100; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Harvard upright, $150; Bauer upright, $150; Decker Bros. upright, $200; Arion upright, $75; Chase upright, $150; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $300; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at bargain; Steinway upright, $250; fine Steinway square, $150; Sterling mahogany upright, $200; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; handsome colonial mahogany Krakauer upright, used but a few months, only $285; Hale upright, $90; Stone square, $15; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Estey upright, $175; Peltoe, Pomeroy & Cross upright, $125; Stone upright, $100; two new Steinway uprights of a discontinued style at a sacrifice; Lyon upright, $100; Huntington oak upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; Fischer upright, $150; Kellar mahogany upright, $190; Knabe mahogany upright, latest model, from rental, $375; Lyon & Healy upright, $100. In estimating these values patrons must consider the excellent condition of the goods.

Pianos to rent, $3 per month and upward.

Easiest installment terms will be granted. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be exchanged later toward the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe. Steinways and Knabes sold only by us.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

N. B.—We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock p. m. during the summer.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR DURABILITY.

WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

Established 1873.

We have on sale a large stock of upright pianos in great variety of styles that are unsurpassed in quality of tone and action, elegant finish, and durability.

Intending purchasers are especially invited to call and examine.

We are selling at low prices, either for cash or on easy payments.

Pianos to rent, and all rent paid during the first year will be applied on the purchase price.

Slightly used upright pianos.

$85, $100, $125, $150 each.

Square pianos, $25 to $50 each.
Pianos moved, tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

TURN ON THE SEARCHLIGHT
of investigation and comparison,
and let the distinctive
qualities and capabilities of
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
be made thoroughly known.

IT STANDS SQUARELY ON ITS MERITS
and invites patronage
solely and only on this basis.

HAVE YOU EVER EXAMINED IT?

It has more distinct
QUALITIES AND CAPABILITIES
than any other piano.

PRICES reasonable! Terms easy!

THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL piano player enables anybody to play the piano.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-Ave.
249 Washington-Boul.

STORY & CLARK BARGAINS—
We have a large stock of used pianos taken in from rental and exchange. We need the room and will sell them cheap.

UPRIGHTS.

Bacon	$ 69.00	Lyon & Healy	$ 90.00
Emerson	93.00	Kimball	115.00
Hallet & Davis	125.00	Gabler Bros.	140.00
Vose	137.50	Sterling	155.00
Knabe	185.00	Shaw	200.00
Colby	215.00	Steinway	225.00

SQUARES.

Lighte & Co.	$15.00	New York	$20.00
Schomacker	25.00	Schubert	40.00
Hallet & Davis	50.00	Chickering	65.00

Others, $35, $60, $75, etc.
New Eastern made pianos, $145 up.
New Story & Clark pianos, $350 to $1,000.
STORY & CLARK.
Established 1859. 255 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

BAUER PIANOS. BAUER PIANOS. BAUER PIANOS. BAUER PIANOS. BAUER PIANOS.
SOLD AND RENTED ONLY BY
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers,
224 and 226 Wabash-av.
Established 1857.

$90 BUYS A STORY & CAMP UPRIGHT PIANO; $55 buys a Schumann upright piano; $135 buys a Sterling upright piano; fully guaranteed; pianos to rent at $3 per month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-blvd.

SOHMER AND TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

STRONG & LEIMERT PIANOS, ORGANS—New and second-hand. Easy terms. Renting, tuning, repairing, polishing. 257 Wabash-av., representing D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Mfrs., Cincinnati-Chicago.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 to 206 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER, ESTEY, KRELL, CHICKERING Bros., Schaeffer, Thompson, and Royal pianos; Estey and Thompson organs; are sold only by the THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 269 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING, GABLER, AND PEASE pianos are represented in Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

THIS WEEK WILL BE YOUR CHANCE TO GET a bargain in slightly used Chase and Hackley pianos at 250 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT AT $3 PER month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

ANDREWS, 480 S. STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty; references given by the most aristocratic and best dressed in Chicago; business strictly confidential.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MEYERHOFF, 626 W. CONGRESS-ST., PAYS highest prices for gents' cast-off clothing.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE — HARDWARE FOR UNIMproved city lots. Address O 229, Tribune office.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on

EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN; THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH; NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH. IF YOU HAVE A LOAN ELSEWHERE OR OWE A BALANCE ON PIANO, FURNITURE, HORSE, OR ANY OTHER SECURITY, CALL AND SEE US AND GET OUR TERMS. WE WILL PAY IT UP AND CARRY IT FOR YOU AS LONG AS YOU WISH. REMEMBER, WE ARE THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. COME AND SEE US.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
ROOMS 216 AND 217.
WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE,
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 12.

CHICAGO SECURITY AND CREDIT CO., FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., 164 Dearborn-st., Fifth Floor, Corner Monroe-st.

Loans in any amount, large or small, on household goods, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, etc., at lowest rates.
Responsible people desiring loans on securities mentioned will find that we can promptly serve them in a businesslike way without notoriety or publicity.
Full information as to rates, terms, etc., cheerfully given upon application, or write and we will call.

Advances to RESPONSIBLE SALARIED people without mortgage.

CHICAGO SECURITY AND CREDIT CO.,
512 First National Bank Bldg.,
164 Dearborn-st.

LIBERAL ADVANCES, WITHOUT DELAY, ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, ETC.
OR ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ANY KIND, WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
FAIR AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT.
AT THE OFFICES OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR, CORNER CLARK.
301 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV., ENGLEWOOD.
BEFORE BORROWING, CALL AND SEE US AND YOU WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.
ENGLEWOOD OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.
Title and Trust Building.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE—
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, corner Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WITHOUT REMOVAL, AT LOWEST RATES. IF YOU WANT MONEY AND A FRIEND, TOO, CALL ON ME. LIVE AND LET LIVE IS MY MOTTO. TIME AND PAYMENT TO SUIT BORROWER.
A. H. WILLIAMS,
69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 28.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. I am a private party, loaning my own money, at low rates; loans paid up at any time; everything confidential. Office open evenings.
ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528-30 W. 63d-st.

CHEAPEST RATE IN CITY—
LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, ETC.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
BRANCH OFFICE, 555 LINCOLN-AV.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYES' SUPPLY CO., R. 501, 305 Dearborn-st. Loans to salaried people; also household supplies furnished on time and easy payments at cash prices.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE POLicies, salaried loans, and other securities, and by low rates and easy payments; it is your interest to see us before making a loan. 115 Dearborn, R. 309.

NOTICE—I WILL LOAN ALL HONEST WORKing people on furniture, papers free, and all the time you want, if you present this ad. to me.
S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

LOANS MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, sealskins, etc. 1½ per cent this month. ROOM 7, HARTFORD BUILDING, 140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES—
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
TERMS TO SUIT.
TERMS TO SUIT.
STRELITZ BROS.
STRELITZ BROS.
2D FLOOR, 167 DEARBORN-ST.
2D FLOOR, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS., 103 STATE-ST., 8TH FLOOR. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold and silver. BREDT & CO., Room 508, 57 E. Washington-st., or 67 E. Washington, 5th floor.

CASH, FULL VALUE FOR OLD GOLD, SILver, and diamonds. McVicker's Theater Building, 3d floor. Take elevator. LOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH COLONY VINEYARD COMPANY, Inc., 18 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal., will quote you prices on California choicest production French Colony wines and brandy, delivered at your station. Correspondence solicited.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL.

LOW TRANSPORTATION RATES TO ALL points. Albert J. Geis, 203 Clark. Tel. M. 1015.

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.
SS. New York....July 11 | SS. Westernland..Aug. 1
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SS. St. Louis......July 25 | SS. St. Paul........Aug. 15
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailings every Saturday.
SS. Belgenland...July 14 | SS. Rhynland......July 28
SS. Pennland.....July 21 | S.S. Waesland......Aug. 4
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailings every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Westernland..June 27 | S.S. Friesland......July 18
SS. Noordland.....July 11 | SS. Westernland..Aug. 1
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON] CHERBOURG [PARIS] AND HAMBURG.
K. Friedrich......July 5 | F. Bismarck.......July 26
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New Twin Screw Express S. S.
DEUTSCHLAND SAILS JULY 18, 9 A. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
Also N. Y. to CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
Phœnicia..........July 7 | Belgravia.........July 17
Pennsylvania......July 14 | Pretoria...........July 21
PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved if secured before departure.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— ESTABLISHED 1840.
The Twin-Screw Steamships
CAMPANIA and LUCANIA,
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, 520 ft. long, 14,500 H.-P. IVERNIA and SAXONIA [New Twin-Screw], 600 feet long, 13,900 tons.
Saturday sailings from New York and Boston.
Cunard line record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN $75 AND UPWARDS.
Trojan Prince....June 23 | Tartar Prince....Aug. 4
Spartan Prince...July 14 | Trojan Prince....Aug. 25
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

DOMINION LINE—
FAST TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 TONS, JULY 18.
MONTREAL—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. VANCOUVER, JULY 7.
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Lahn..........July 10 | Kaiser Wm. d. Gr...Aug. 7
Kaiserin Mar. Th. July 17 | Aller..........Aug. 11
Saale..........July 31 | Lahn..........Aug. 14
Departure 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Luise..July 19, 10 a.m. | K. Luise..Aug. 23, 10 a.m.
Bremen....Aug. 9, 9 a.m. | G. K'furst..Sep. 6, 2 pm
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Barbarossa...July 12, 10 am | Fr. d. Gr...July 26, 10 am
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser Wm. II...July 7 | Ems..........July 21
Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 3 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS at LOWEST rates.
FOR EUROPE
and PARIS EXPOSITION.
Also One Hundred PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Parties to PARIS and the PASSION PLAY.
$145 to $1,100
CHOICE ROOMS—ALL LINES—
For summer sailings—
STILL VACANT.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st.
Est. 60 years. 200 Branch Offices.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
French line—New York to Havre—Paris in one week.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.
La Touraine......July 5 | La Bretagne.......July 19
La Gascogne......July 12 | La Champagne....July 26
Company special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. Cabin reservations now ready for Paris Exposition.
LOW RATES—UNEXCELLED SERVICE.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY.

Furnessia	July 28	Sept. 1	Sept. 29
Anchoria	July 7	Aug. 11	Sept. 15
City of Rome		Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Astoria	July 14	Aug. 18	Sept. 22
Ethiopia	July 21	Aug. 25	Oct. 6

Or with tour embracing Scotland, England, and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodations. Apply to any of our local agents or
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
176 Jackson-blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool and Londonderry.
Lowest rates in all classes.
Lake Champlain...July 6 | Lake Megantic...July 13
Best route to the Paris exposition. Tourist tickets, $115 and upward for the round trip, including all expenses.
NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agt., 182 S. Clark-st.
Telephone Central 1569.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New York, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London. New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam, and Rotterdam. Rates, 1st-class, $75 and up; 2d-class, $45 and up. Other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers, $55 and upward. Holland-America Line, 88 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	July 11	Aug. 8	Sept. 5	Oct. 3
Cymric	July 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 25	Oct. 30
Germanic	July 25	Aug. 22	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Majestic	Aug. 1	Aug. 29	Sept. 26	Oct. 24

WINTER RATES IN EFFECT AUG. 1ST.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: NIPPON MARU, July 10; RIO DE JANEIRO, July 19; COPTIC, July 26.
For rates, freight, or passage apply to
W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

GAZE'S ESCORTED TOURS [57TH YEAR] TO EUROPE and Paris Exposition; programs sent free; choice steamer berths; travel tickets everywhere. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER TOURS ON GREAT LAKES.

To Mackinac Island, St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie, Grand Marais, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, Bayfield, Ashland, and Duluth.
Steamers leave Chicago every Tuesday at 8 p. m.
Secure passage from W. A. Fletcher, 103 Adams-st.; Henry Gaze & Sons, 220 S. Clark-st.; Thomas Cook & Son, 234 S. Clark-st.; F. E. Scott, Palmer House, or at company's office and docks, 330 N. Water-st., Chicago.
Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 1643 Central.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANS. CO.
New steel steamship "Illinois," Wednesdays, 1 p. m.; Saturdays, 4 p. m. for Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, MACKINAC ISLAND, Cheboygan, SAULT STE. MARIE, and points north and east. "City of Charlevoix," Tuesdays, 1 p. m.; Fridays, 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, and Grand Traverse Bay ports, also Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs. Through tickets sold to all points.
General office and dock, east end Michigan-st. Tel. Central 572.
Up-town offices, 103 Adams-st., 220 and 234 Clark-st., 15 Congress-st., Palmer House.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS FOR MILWAUkee 9:30 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily. For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, and White Lake, 7:45 p. m. daily and 9 a. m. except Sunday. For Racine, 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 9 p. m., except Friday and Sunday. For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, and Escanaba, 8 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday. For Mackinac Island [S. S. Georgia], 5:30 p. m. Saturday. Ticket office and docks, foot Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
Only line carrying high-class free vaudeville show. Avoid crowded boats; five large, commodious steamers daily. The most attractive and popular excursion line out of Chicago.
EXCURSIONS 9:30 and 10 a. m. daily.
50 CENTS EACH 12:30 noon, except Sat. and Sun.
WAY ON 7 p. m., except Sunday.
DAY BOATS Special Saturday, 2 p. m.
11:30 every night, $1.
Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Cent. 2162.

BARRY LINE STEAMERS—4 DAILY ROUTES. TO MILWAUKEE, RACINE AT 8 p. m., fare $1, round trip $1.75, BERTHS INCLUDED; MUSKEGON, 7:30 p. m., fare $2, round trip $3.50, BERTHS INCLUDED; R. R. connections; WAUKEGAN, KENOSHA, 9:30 a. m.; fare Waukegan 35c, round trip 50c; Kenosha 50c, round trip 75c; BERTHS RESERVED BY PHONE Central 1749. DOCKS NORTH SIDE E. end Michigan-st., 2 blocks east Rush-st.

MANITOU STEAMSHIP CO.—THE PALATIAL steamship Manitou, for Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Buffalo, all Eastern and Lake Superior points, Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts. Telephone Central 1487.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave dock, State-st. bridge daily (except Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) at 8 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., for Holland and Grand Rapids. Phone Main 4648.

WILLIAMS LINE—50C TO SOUTH HAVEN. New day excursion, leave 9 a. m., return 11 p. m. 3 trips daily, 7 and 9 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Saturday special, 2 p. m. R. R. connections. Docks north end Rush-st. bridge. Tel. C. 1487.

WILLIAMS LINE — 50C TO SOUTH HAVEN. New day excursion, leave 9 a. m., return 11 p. m. 3 trips daily, 7 and 9 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Saturday special, 2 p. m. R. R. connections. Docks north end Rush-st. bridge. Tel. C. 1487.

CHICAGO, SAUGATUCK, AND DOUGLAS Trans. Co.—Boat daily [except Sunday] 8 p. m., from dock of Northern Michigan Trans. Co., east end Michigan-st. Fare $1; berths extra. Cent. 572.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE—STEAMER AMERICA daily 9:30 a. m., Sunday 10 a. m., daily except Sat. 7:30 p. m., Sat. 4:15 and 11 p. m. Dock No. 1 State-st. 75 cts. excursion. Tel. C. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 91 Adams-st. and 15 Congress-st. Telephone—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:40 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 2:55 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis and Peoria Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:40 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	† 9:30 am
Detroit Day Express	† 9:25 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont., & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:40 pm	* 3:35 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Cent. 1767.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Prairie State Exp.—St. Louis	* 9:00 am	8:00 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
The Alton Limited—Peoria	†11:15 am	4:30 pm
Peoria and Kansas City	3:00 pm	2:30 pm
Dwight Accom.	5:15 pm	9:30 am
Joliet Express	5:10 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a.	6:30 pm	8:45 am
St. Louis Palace Express	9:00 pm	9:15 am
St. Louis & K. C. Midnight Spl.	11:30 pm	8:00 am
[illegible] Springf'd Night Ex.	11:30 pm	7:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE 239 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park Row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast	* 2:45 am / * 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am / *10:55 am
Duluth and Superior	* 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†8:35 am / 11:30 pm	† 1:10 pm / † 6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:25 pm
Burlington Local	†4:00 pm	† 9:25 am
Waukesha Special	†5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Sunday Special	8:30 am	9:00 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 131 Adams-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Telephone Central 555. *Daily. †Except Sun. ‡Except Sat. ¶Except Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	D†11:05 am	†1:20 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:00 pm	D*9:15 pm
Arkansas & Texas	D* 1:50 pm	D*8:00 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 1:50 pm	D*6:00 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:25 am
Southern Ill. & Thebes	‡11:34 pm	¶6:35 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams, 'Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Mad.	† 7:58 am	† 5:03 pm
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:00 pm	†12:33 pm
Joliet, Lockport, and Lemont	[illegible]	† 9:25 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:45 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
K. City, Calif. & Mex.	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Texas, Oklahoma & Colorado		* 9:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2380 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marshall'n	* 6:30 pm / * 6:35 am / *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am / †10:00 am / * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RY.—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Stations.

"The Colorado Special," Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, Des Moines, Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland
Denver, Omaha, Sioux City
Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines
Northern Iowa and Dakota
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids
Black Hills and Deadwood
St. Paul, Minneapolis
Duluth Limited
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire
Winona, La Crosse, Madison
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay — † 11:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct. — † 3:00 pm
Green Bay and Menominee — k 3:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer — † 5:00 pm
Ironwood & Rhinelander — † 5:00 pm
Oshk'h, G. Bay, Men'minee, Marquette, & L. Superior — a 3:00 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley — *10:30 pm
Davenport, Rock Island—Lv. *10:00 a. m., †12:35 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Davenport—Lv. †5:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:25 am, a8:45 a. m., †10:10 a. m., †4:45 p. m., a6:50 p. m., †11:40 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *3 am., †9 am., a2:02 pm., †6:30 pm.
Beloit and Janesville—†3:00 a. m., †4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †4:25 p. m., †4:45 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Janesville—†5:05 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m., *10:15 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., *4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSun. kDly to G. Bay. cEx. Mon. †Ex. Sat. dDly to Menom.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
G. Bay, I. Mt., Marquette	† 3:00 am	† 5:55 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 8:20 am	† 9:55 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am	* 9:55 pm
Delavan, Waukesha, Merrill	† 9:00 am	* 3:45 pm
Madison and West	† 9:00 am	† 5:45 pm
Delavan-Beloit	†11:30 am	† 4:25 pm
Delavan, Burlington	1:35 pm	†10:00 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Delavan, G. Bay, Portage	5:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Mad., P. du Chien & West	5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Madison, Janesville	* 5:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	* 6:15 pm	* 7:45 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City, Des Moines	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Fast Mail	* 9:55 pm	* 7:00 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq't, The Copper Country Lim.	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul—Minneapolis	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:30 pm	†10:30 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	*10:30 pm	†10:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	*10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

Milwaukee, depart—*3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *9:55 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Waukesha—*9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.
Fox Lake—*8:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *5:10 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only. s—Sat. only. m—Mon. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South [except fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec.	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 6:30 pm	*11:20 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:30 pm	*11:20 am
St. Louis and Springfield Diamond Special	*10:15 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis and Springfield Daylight Special	* 9:20 am	* 5:30 pm
Cairo, Decatur, St. L. local	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Fast Mail—Memp., N. Orl'ns	* 2:50 am	
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 8:30 pm	†11:30 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	*11:30 am
Kankakee & Gilman	† 4:00 pm	†10:00 am
Omaha, San Francisco	*10:00 am	* 9:30 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Omaha, Denver, S. Francisco	*11:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque, Ft. Dodge & Lyle	*10:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Rockford & Dubuque Exp.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:20 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 2:50 am	* 7:35 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	† 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines & Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Washington & Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Joliet Express	† 1:45 pm	† 9:40 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	† 7:50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	† 4:00 pm	† 9:20 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	† 4:00 pm	† 7:50 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:02 pm	† 9:40 am
Joliet Special	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, L'nworth, Atch., Colo., & Tex Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	* 5:45 pm	* 9:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Fairbury	* 6:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Local to Davenport	* 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln, Composite Libr'y Buffet Car, Dining car service	*10:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	*10:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Joe, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Sun.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Burlington, Ia.	† 8:20 am	† 2:[illegible]
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:20 am	† 2:[illegible]
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 7:[illegible]
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	† 7:00 pm
All points in Texas	*11:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	†11:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	†11:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	† 4:00 pm	†11:00 am
Denver, Utah, California	* 4:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:00 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:00 am
Lincoln, Omaha, C. Bluffs	* 5:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:35 pm	* 9:00 am
Quincy and Kansas City	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Keokuk and Fort Madison	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden & Calif.	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

EASTERN ROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d st., 39th st., Hyde Park, 63d st. June 17, 1900.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 6:45 am	* 7:50 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 4:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:30 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Via Pere Marquette R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids Express	† 6:45 am	*10:30 pm
Muskegon and Harbor Springs	† 6:45 am	†10:30 pm
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	†12:00 n'n	† 5:00 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 4:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Grand Rapids and Harbor Springs	† 7:30 pm	† 8:00 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11:50 pm	* 7:05 am
Petoskey and Bay View	†11:50 pm	† 6:30 am

Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City	† 5.15 pm	* 6.30 am
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City	*11:50 pm	* 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11.50 pm	* 5.25 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. §Sundays at 9.35 pm.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance	† 7:00 am	*7:45 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*3:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*3:10 pm
The Keystone Express	* 9:30 am	*3:10 pm
Columbus and the East	* 9:30 am	*3:10 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila., & N. Y.	* 9:30 am	*3:10 pm
New York Fast Line	*11:00 am	*3:10 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila., & N. Y.	* 3:00 pm	*1:00 pm
Pgh., Balto., & Wash.	* 3:00 pm	*1:00 pm
Philadelphia & New York	* 3:00 pm	*1:00 pm
Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*1:00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*8:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*7:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown & New Castle	*12:00 night	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*12:00 night	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express, local		† 7:30 am	† 7:15 pm	
Buff., Alby & N. Y.		*10:30 am	* 5:30 pm	
N. Y. & Bos. Spl.		*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm	
New England Ex.		* 2:00 pm	* 7:40 am	
Lake Shore Lim.		* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm	
Elkhart Accom.		5:43 pm	†10:00 am	
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.		* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	
Buffalo & the East		* 3:00 am	* 9:00 pm	

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket office, 232 Clark-st., and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 2:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:35 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 5:35 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	* 5:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	† 3:30 pm	†10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 3:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 9:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES—[CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station. 'Phone 860 Main.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	† 6:20 pm
New York and Boston	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Rochester & Huntington Ac.	† 4:10 pm	†10:00 am
New York & Boston	* 9:20 pm	* 7:50 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:50 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:30 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:30 pm	7:40 am

City ticket offices, 111 Adams-st., and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 6:10 pm
Louisville	* 9:00 am	*12:00 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	* 1:00 pm	*10:35 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. Vest. Limited	10:30 am	8:45 pm
N. Y. Wash. & Pitts. Vest. Lim.	3:30 pm	8:00 am
Columbus & Wheeling Express	8:00 pm	8:25 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	8:00 pm	9:50 am

ICAGO ELEBRATES.

with Fourth of thusiasm from ill Midnight.

CH OF GEN. WHEELER

"Fighting Joe" Talks to Crowd at Humboldt Park, Where Blue and Gray Meet.

FIREWORKS AND EXCURSION

Chicago celebrated and sweltered and sweltered and celebrated yesterday. Undeterred by the intense heat, people were up at an early hour to do their part toward celebrating the nation's holiday. They taxed the capacity of the lake excursion boats, shot off cannon crackers, went fishing, attended ball games, viewed road races, picnicked in the parks, played golf and cricket, lost their money on the races, and made all the noise the law would permit. Later in the evening they crowded the theaters, filled the gardens, set off fireworks, and wound up in the cafés down-town or became guests at private dinner parties.

An old citizen said it was a quiet Fourth, but just how he reached that conclusion cannot be explained. In the down-town district it was comparatively quiet, but in the outlying districts and suburbs the old citizen's reasoning would not have been indorsed. In every alley, side street, and yard there seemed to be an individual who thought it his particular duty to uphold the reputation of the day for noise. There was the man with the revolver or shotgun, who would blaze away whenever he could not see a policeman.

Out in the streets the small boy did his duty. He began in the early morning hours and kept going until most people were in bed. The excursion boats carried out thousands of people, who went across the lake or to Milwaukee for the day. Conservative estimates place the number of people carried at 25,000. The railroads did about an average Fourth of July business.

Crowds Gather to Hear Speeches.

The largest gatherings for Fourth of July speeches were at Humboldt Park, where General Joseph Wheeler spoke; at the Irish Nationalists' picnic at Oswald's grove, and at the University of Chicago.

The down-town theaters were not overcrowded, owing to the heat. The summer gardens and places where the lake breeze could be enjoyed were patronized by thousands. In the afternoon and evening the people sought various forms of amusement. In the County Jail, in the slums, on the lawns, and in the clubs it was much the same. All celebrated in their own way. The noise and racket continued until late at night. If anything it grew more noisy and more nerve wearing as the day waned. But throughout all the people were good-natured and gay, regardless of their personal inconvenience.

The spectacle from the Auditorium Tower during the early hours of the evening was a brilliant one. To the west, south, and north, stretching away until hidden in the murky blanket of smoke which rested above the city, there was a continuous display of fireworks, which at times seemed to spring from a thousand different points simultaneously, and as a sort of anvil chorus accompaniment there was the continuous din of crackers and revolvers. But the attractive feature was above, and a weird effect was produced at times by the balls of fire from roman candles, which, as they shot up into momentary brilliancy from every point of the compass, filled the hazy atmosphere over the city with quick flashes as if from thousands of fireflies.

It was the Fourth of July, and all knew it.

Crowd Hears General Wheeler.

At Humboldt Park, where General Joseph Wheeler was the principal speaker, 5,000 people gathered at the second "old-fashioned" Fourth of July celebration held in the park. The enthusiasm of the audience found frequent expression in cheers and applause.

The speakers' platform was erected a short distance east of the old boathouse. In the crowd were many wearing the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic or the badge of the United Confederate Veterans. The union of the blue and the gray, the dominant tone of the gathering, was noticeable from the beginning of the program, when the fife corps played "The Bonny Blue Flag" and the chorus sang "Dixie."

In the carriage with General Wheeler were former Judge Joel M. Longenecker, Colonel W. J. Johnstone, commander of Camp No. 8, United Confederate Veterans; and Adjutant G. S. Bradley.

An address of welcome was delivered by Wilmot I. Goodspeed, chairman of the Arrangements committee, and was followed by the Rev. H. W. Thomas. The Declaration of Independence was read by Frank W. Duha.

Professor Edwin E. Sparks of Washington, the first speaker on the program, referred in glowing terms to the good feeling which characterizes the relations of the North and South.

Merritt Starr, President of the Chicago Law Institute, spoke of the progress of the country since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, after paying his respects to General Wheeler, who, he said, was the only man in the days of the civil war who succeeded in cutting the line of communication of the union army.

Mr. Longenecker, the next speaker, said: "I am not going to talk long. You all want to hear General Wheeler. But I want to say this: You don't need to fear for the future of this country as long as its citizens gather, as they have here, to celebrate the Fourth of July. Several years ago the thought was expressed that the people of the country were less patriotic than a century ago. The response to the call for arms in the recent war with Spain was a direct refutation of that idea. Let the American flag stay wherever it has been planted. Our government is a model to the world, and as its principles become apparent to the other nations the United States should expand."

General Wheeler's Address.

When General Wheeler rose to speak he was greeted with prolonged applause. He said:

"Friends, I cannot express in words my deep thanks for the hearty and generous greeting you have given me. I realize and appreciate that this expression of kind feeling is also for the people of the section from which I came, and in their name I thank you.

"The preceding speakers have told you much of the power of our country, but have failed to tell you from what all of this power springs. There is a great deal in a country being prepared for aggression, being prepared to defend its honor. Our country is always prepared, because our mothers instilled a martial spirit into their sons. The women of this country for generations have taught their sons that their highest duty and privilege was to fight for their country's honor and prestige.

"It is an honored custom for us, the people of the greatest nation of the world, to devote one day in the year to celebrating the most momentous event in the world's history. We call it Independence day—the birthday of liberty. Liberty and independence, the sweetest sound to human ears; indelibly grafted in the human heart; touching the foundations of the government. The value of these two words depends on their being interpreted in the spirit of the framers of the Declaration of Independence. Let us all in each recurring anniversary of this day, have impressed on us the purpose of the forefathers and learn to reverence each day that flag which, wherever planted, insures liberty and freedom."

A closing chorus of "The Star Spangled Banner" concluded the program. Many old soldiers of the blue and gray crowded to the platform to meet General Wheeler.

Nine thousand people gathered at Oswald's Grove, Halsted and Fifty-second streets, both afternoon and evening at the annual picnic of Irish Nationalists of Chicago. The picnic was under the auspices of the First Regiment, Clan-na-Gael Guards. Owing to the absence of Colonel John F. Finerty, Lieutenant Colonel James J. Riley was in charge. In the afternoon there were dancing, athletic games, and exhibition drills by boy cadets.

In the evening an oration was delivered by Colonel Richard O'Sullivan Burke, who arranged the rescue of Fenian prisoners, Kelly and Deasy, from the prison van at Manchester in 1867 and who suffered many years' incarceration in English bastiles. Colonel Burke spoke of the valor displayed by Irish soldiers in the cause of their own and their adopted country. John P. McGoorty followed with a few remarks on the "Irish-American." The Rev. D. J. Crimmins, chaplain of the regiment, presided.

University Students Celebrate.

Students at the University of Chicago began their celebration at dawn by hoisting a big flag to the top of the campus flagstaff. At 10:30 o'clock professors and student marched to Kent Theater, where they listened to music by the University Band and the Imperial Quartet, and applauded addresses by three noted professors.

Dean Harry Pratt Judson was President of the day. He said in his opening address: "Freedom is a great and glorious thing, we say. That depends on what we do with it. It is not great and glorious if we use it for selfish purposes. Independence is good if we use it for the benefit of mankind. It is easier to die on the field of battle far from home than it is to live an honest, patriotic life at home."

Speaking of the troubles in China, Dean Judson said: "We should see to it that every American citizen in China is safe in his body and property as long as he obeys the laws and keeps the peace. If arms are necessary, let us use arms."

Talk on Chinese Question.

"Conceptions of patriotism differ," said Professor James S. Riggs of Auburn Theological Seminary, speaking on the subject "Fourth of July and Religion." "There is the braggadocio and the bullying kind," he said, "and that with a selfish political creed. But there is another kind of patriotism, which looks to purified government and national helpfulness.

"Are we a Christian nation? Yes, in the common sense of that term; but we need more of the Christ spirit. We are not sure what duty is being defined for us now in the dark scenes of China, but let us not be led into selfishness by desire for aggrandizement or commercial enterprise."

"I am no believer in an Anglo-American alliance," said Professor H. Morse Stephens of Cornell University, an Englishman himself, speaking on "The Fourth of July and the Mother Country." "England and America have been brought the closest together," he said, "when they have fought side by side in a foreign land. They fought shoulder to shoulder in Chinese waters against the Malay pirates, and they may fight side by side again against the Chinese. To my mind the closest bond lies in the common aim of the two peoples. Both are now pursuing the same line of action in China. Through the agency of the present difficulties in Asia, I look for a closer understanding between America and England than ever before."

"We do not need to go back to our ancestors in celebrating our Fourth of July," said President Nathaniel Butler of Colby University, speaking on "The Fourth of July to an American." "We have our great men today—more of them than we ever had. Look at our American soldiers and sailors. By their recent achievements they have gained the reputation of being peerless. Education has brought this to pass. Von Moltke said that education was responsible for the Prussian victory in the Franco-Prussian war."

Fifteen hundred new students spent the afternoon on the campus consuming frappé and getting acquainted.

Vaudeville in County Jail.

In the corridors of the County Jail a number of vaudeville people entertained the prisoners in the morning with songs, dances, imitations, and musical selections. The performance opened at 10 o'clock and lasted two hours. The audience was appreciative and applauded whenever opportunity for applause came. No performer escaped without responding to an encore. The Thornton sisters, the colored, gave song and dance numbers, the liveliest on the program. Others who volunteered their services were Josephine Vanderberg, a child violinist; James McDuff, imitations; the two Cornellas; Jules Kusell, tenor; Mary Lane, soprano; Lillie Lindon, Gertie Lane, H. A. Peabody, and Max Silver. The show was given under the direction of Ben Harris and at its conclusion Jailer Whitman delivered a short patriotic address. The prisoners expressed hearty gratitude to Jailer Whitman for arranging the entertainment.

Other Picnics and Outings.

The picnic at Ogden's Grove for the benefit of the Building Trades council was attended by only 400 persons, and as a consequence the program of speeches was abandoned. It was feared by those in charge that it would not pay expenses, but the tickets sold to those who did not attend may be sufficient to cover any deficiency.

The annual outing planned for yesterday by letter carriers from Wisconsin and northern Illinois cities at Waukegan did not take place. The time was found too short to complete preparations, and the event was postponed indefinitely.

At Elliott's Park the Scots of Chicago celebrated, with amusements practiced in their native land, under the auspices of the Orkney and Shetland society and John O'Groats Caithness association. Fully 4,500 people were on the grounds. Prizes for dancing were awarded to Margaret Beattie, Katie Shaw, Jessie Carrie, Carrie Miller, James Brodie, Arthur Carrie, Walter Gould, and William Stokes. In the bagpipe playing contest Thomas Taylor, John McBeath, and Robert Keith secured prizes.

Guests of the Chicago Beach Hotel enjoyed athletic games in the afternoon and in the evening a display of fireworks on the beach, which attracted large crowds from the neighborhood.

There were two celebrations by the Clyde people. About sixty belonging to the Union club went to Boise's Grove, along the Desplaines, for games, luncheon, and music, and in the evening to the residence of George W. Wilson in Cicero avenue for a lawn party. The citizens' celebration was held on the grounds south of the Goodman School. Their program covered the entire day. Fireworks and a cotillon were the evening features.

No torture compares to that of a rheumatic. Prescription No. 2,851 by Eimer & Amend, quickest relief of all.

WEDDING FLEET SAILS TO ST. JOE.

Record for Fourth of July Marriages Broken in the Michigan City.

BOATS FILLED TO LIMIT.

Brass Bands Hurry Brides and Bridegrooms in Matrimonial Transit.

START AT FOUR IN MORNING.

When the steamer City of Chicago, first of the regular Fourth of July wedding fleet sent by the Graham & Morton line from Chicago to St. Joseph, Mich., yesterday reached its dock in the St. Joe River a bright young man in the crowd which packed the steamer from bow to stern asked in a tender and emotional voice, "Does you love your man, honey?" and half of the young women on the lower deck who were massed for a rush up the gangplank blushed crimson and half of the young men looked around consciously. The other half tried to appear indifferent and partially succeeded.

Then the St. Joe Press Band struck up the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and the Fourth of July brides and bridegrooms from Chicago started on the matrimonial steeplechase for the home of the County Clerk, the obliging man who furnishes his house for the wedding ceremony, who furnishes the licenses, and the minister or justice of the peace. St. Joe broke all its marital records yesterday. If the town had not been committed to the matrimonial policy before, it took that step yesterday and gave formal official recognition to the industry.

Take Night Boat to Avoid Rush.

The first couple reached Clerk Needham's residence at 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning, ten minutes after the first boat arrived in St. Joe from Chicago. That boat had left Chicago on Tuesday night, and brides and bridegrooms had taken it to avoid the day rush. Indications in the early morning were that the record was going. By noon it was an assured fact, and as the obliging County Clerk mopped his brow in the afternoon he said that it was a record breaker.

The steamers carried thousands, and County Clerk Needham married hundreds, a new south Lake Michigan squadron had to be added to the flotilla, and before night there was a continuous sooty streak reaching through the air from Chicago to St. Joe and marking the route of the rapid matrimonial transit.

With every succeeding boat in the marital fleet there was a fresh line of matrimonial pilgrims formed for the County Clerk's residence. Passenger steamers for St. Joe never had carried such crowds. It required a squad of policemen at the Chicago docks to restrain the bridal couples from pushing each other into the Chicago River in a frenzied effort to get into the boat after it had been filled to the limit.

In the City of Chicago, the first steamer of the regular day marital fleet, there were not half the number of chairs to seat the crowd. Brides and bridegrooms sat on the railing, drank strawberry pop until the decks of the ties carelessly opened, and the few passengers on the boat who had not matrimonial intentions were sprinkled and washed in the spurting fountains.

Soothing Music for Brides.

St. Joe had three bands to receive its visitors. They were stationed on hotel piazzas and gave programs of soothing music to the hurrying bridal couples. This was the program of the St. Joe Press Band: "Because I Love You," "What Is Love?" from "The Wizard of the Nile," Herbert; "O, Promise Me," De Koven; "Ah Love You, Mah Honey, Yes, I Do," "All Ah Want Is Mah Black Baby Back," "I've Been Waiting, Honey," Waiting Long for You," "Annie Laurie."

"It has been the busiest day of my life," said County Clerk Needham. "It breaks the record for St. Joe marriages. They commenced coming at 4:20 o'clock, and they haven't stopped coming yet. There was an early rush to avoid the crowd in the day-time, and there was another at night for the same purpose."

Some of the Happy Couples.

Some of the couples were:

P. W. Burk, Hulda Johnson.
Anton F. Olson, Hulda Roden.
Eugene M. Gunther, Lisal B. Schoaminger.
Wilbur Accles, Anna Klevlod.
Walter Arnold, Anna Harman.
William Hoaning, Maude Thompson.
John Rewolanske, Mabel Markly.
Ford Burroughs, Kittie Megardy.
Arthur Herman, Whiting, Ind., Edith May Shinn.
Joseph Boxe, Gertrude Kerwer.
Jesse A. Holback, Viola Johnson.
James McPherson, Nettie R. Crosby.
Owen Res, Margaret Edna Myers.
John Holmes, Lydia Shay.
Loenz Vedan, Anna Anderson.
Charles W. Serber, Amelia Shunning.
L. A. Snyder, Rose Robbins.
William Reed, Agnes Kennedy.
Thomas Hansel, Reela Vliet.
Andrew F. Myern, Amelia Thum.
Paul Thayer, Dora Robinson.
William H. Rennie, Lizzie Slocum.
Lenna M. Higginsen, Mattie McMine.
Fred C. Fricke, Emma M. Dilliner.
Andrew Dewitt, Mary Clay Thompson.
George E. Anderson, Louise Julia Wiel.
Rudolph Lamet, Marie Margaret Zwiden.
Harry Becker, Macelli Miller.
George O. Schoolcraft, Hilda L. Peterson.
George W. Clem, Jessie L. Moore.
Walter Schemafky, Alice May Holmes.
Wesley C. Wertz, Augusta Singer.
William O. Goelze, Anna Cook.
William H. George, Sophia Buck.
George A. Anderson, Pearl Braun.
Frank Duell, Lizzie Kenneth.

Forty years in the market with a constant increase in sales tells the tale for Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than Van Houten's Cocoa? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa, daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE

$2.00 parasols, 68c.; $2.50 and $3 parasols, 98c.
$3.00 parasols, $1.48
$4.00 parasols, $1.98
$5.00 parasols, $2.98
$6.00 parasols, $3.48

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

$7.00 parasols, $3.98
$8.00 parasols, $4.98
$10 parasols, $5.48
$15 parasols, $7.98
$18 parasols, $9.48
$2.50 umbrellas, 98c
$3 umbrellas, $1.48

The "Silk Store," 111, 113, 115 State-st.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

OUR Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale, where thousands of dollars' worth of high-class merchandise are closed out regardless of cost or value. A general clearance of every department, including the surplus stocks from the factory, wholesale and mail order departments. The broken and discontinued lines, odd lot remnants, the slightly soiled and mussed goods, marked at a mere trifle of their cost. The third day of this great sale, that is the talk of all Chicago,

Opens Today at 8 a. m.—Will Last Ten Days.

These few quotations will give you an idea of how the reductions run: $1.50 Fancy Silks go at 50c. $1.00 and 75c Silks go at 35c. New styles in $1.00 French Foulards that will go at 50c. 60c Imported Black Taffeta at 35c. Many costumes worth $150.00 to $200.00 to go at $45.00 to $75.00; $100.00 Silk Foulard Suits for $40.00; $55.00 Silk Suits for $25.00; $40.00 Silk Suits for $18.75. Slightly soiled Silk Waists for $1.98; $3.50 and $4.00 Shirt Waists go at 75c; $5.00 Silk Waists at $1.98; $15.00 Silk Waists at $5.00. $7.50 Jackets for $2.50; $12.00 Jackets for $5.00. $2.50 Wash Skirts at $1.00. $10.00 Linen Bicycle Suits will be marked $1.00. $12.00 Tailor-Made Suits at $3.95; Tailor-Made Suits worth up to $20.00 to go at $5.00; $30.00 Tailor-Made Suits at $10.00; $35.00 Suits for $15.00. $10.00 Silk Pillows at $2.98. $15.00 Silk Portieres at $7.50. Lace Curtains at half. $25.00 Parasols for $10.00, $5.00 Parasols for $2.98, $2.00 Parasols for 68c. $5.00 Fringed Garnitures for 98c; 25c Valenciennes Laces for 5c; $10.00 Spangled Nets for $4.98; remnants of $1.00 Laces for 19c. Ladies' Neckwear at half and less. $4.00 Umbrellas for $1.98. $5.00 Silk Petticoats for $2.75.

Grand Clearance Tailor-Made Suits, Skirts.

$100.00 Tailor Made Suit for $45.00.
$120.00 Tailored Suit for $35.00.
$75.00 Tailored Suit for $25.00.
$100.00 Fine Suit for $50.00.
$85.00 Suit for $40.00.
$40.00 Foulard Silk Suit for $18.75.
$50.00 Foulard Silk Suit for $25.00.
$100.00 Foulard Silk Suit for $50.00.
$60.00 Suit for $25.00.
$75.00 Suit for $25.00.
$22.50 Suit for $10.00.
$25.00 Suits for $10.00.
$45.00 Suits for $25.00.
$40.00 Suits for $20.00.
$95.00 Suits for $50.00.
$185.00 Suits for $75.00.

$10.00 Tailor Made Suits for $3.95.
$12.50 Tailor Made Suits for $5.00.
$15.00 Tailor Made Suits for $7.50.
$50.00 Silk Dress Skirts for $15.00.
$7.50 Jackets for $2.50.
$12.00 Jackets for $5.00.
$20.00 and $25.00 Walking Suits, $10.00.
$10.00 Linen Walking Suits for $1.00.
$115.00 Fancy Coat for $35.00.
$65.00 Silk Dress Skirts for $35.00.
$40.00 Silk Lined Wool Skirts, $20.00.
Odd Brocaded Silk Skirts, $1.98.
$200.00 Gray Crepe de Chine, Velvet and Ribbon Trimmed Gown for $45.00.
$225.00 Taffeta Applique Trimmed Gray Poplin Suit for $50.00.

$100.00 Fancy Coat for $35.00.
$85.00 Fancy Velvet Coat for $25.00.
$60.00 Fancy Lace Cape for $25.00.
$60.00 Military Cape for $25.00.
$100.00 Novelty Suit for $25.00.
$175.00 Imported Suit for $35.00.
$100.00 Tailor-Made Costume for $35.00.
$125.00 Fancy Suit for $35.00.
$250.00 Imported Suit for $65.00.
$200.00 Fancy Suit for $75.00.
$175.00 Fancy Costume for $45.00.
$250.00 Imported Suit for $50.00.
$150.00 Fancy Suit for $65.00.
$200.00 Fancy Costume for $65.00.
$20.00 Broadcloth Skirt for $10.00.
$10.00 and $15.00 Habit Back Suits, $2.50.

Extraordinary Reductions on High-Grade Silks.

High-Grade Black Taffeta Silks, some 1,000 odd pieces in 20, 27, 36, and 54 inch widths, marked in accordance with our low clearing prices. The same reliable qualities will be shown by us for next season, but not at these low prices. During this sale we will sell a good quality of Imported Black Taffeta, commencing as low as 35c.

35c for
75c quality Dotted Satin Striped Taffeta.
85c quality Brocaded Fancy Silks.
$1.25 quality Corded Black Taffeta.
$1.00 quality Jacquard Striped Taffeta.
$1.00 quality Heavy Black Satin Brocades.

50c for
$1.00 quality 27 in. Lyons Printed Foulards.
$1.25 quality Satin Striped Pointelle Taffeta.
$1.50 quality Satin Striped Plaid Taffeta.
$1.50 quality Satin Striped Barre Taffeta.
$1.50 quality Plisse Striped Taffeta Silks.

75c for
$2.00 quality Embd. Warp Printed Taffeta.
$2.00 quality Persian Warp Printed Chine.
$2.50 quality Corded Satin Striped Silk.
$2.50 quality Heavy French Plaid Silk.
$2.00 quality Hemstitched Taffeta Silk.
$2.50 quality Satin Striped Pompadour Silk.

35c for
$1.00 quality Fancy Striped Taffeta.
$1.25 quality Cannele Striped Taffeta.
85c quality Colored Taffeta, odd colors.
60c quality Imported Black Taffeta.
85c quality Colored Crystal Silks.

50c for
$2.00 quality Ombre Plaid Plisse Taffeta.
$1.25 quality Heavy Cannele Striped Taffeta.
$1.25 quality Fancy Corded Silks.
85c quality Black Satin Duchesse.
75c quality Swiss Heavy Black Taffeta.
$1.00 quality 24 inch Colored Surah Silks.

$1.00 for
$3.50 quality Embd. Lace Effect Taffeta.
$3.50 qual. Striped Pompadour MoireTaffeta.
$5 qual. Warp Printed Gold Tinsel Brocades.
$5.00 quality Lyons Ombre Plaid Silks.
$4.50 quality Imported Fancy Swivel Silks.

50c for
$1.00 quality 24 inch Twilled Satin Crepon.
75c quality White Swiss Taffeta.
$1.50 quality White Crinkle Crepe.
$1.00 qual. Persian Printed Satin Foulards.
$1.00 quality Black Crinkle Crepe.

75c for
$2.00 quality Striped Pointelle Taffeta.
$1.25 quality Colored Satin Duchesse.
$1.25 quality 27-inch Colored Taffeta Silk.
$1.00 quality Black Peau de Sois.
$1.00 quality Black Satin Duchesse.

$1.00 for
$2.50 quality Heavy Satin Damas.
$5.00 qual. Two-Toned Heavy Silk Brocades.
$2.50 quality Colored Satin Brilliants.
$2.50 qual. Black Brocaded Crepes de China.
$2.50 quality Heavy White Moire Barre.
$2.50 quality 48-in. Printed Crepe de Chine.
$1.50 quality 24-inch Black Satin Duchesse.

Lace Clearance. Finest qualities, reduced for this clearance sale to much below cost prices.

$1.00 Lace Remnants, 19c.
$1.50 Chiffon Remnants, 19c.
$4.00 Silk Appliqus Remnants, 58c.
$4.00 Openwork Silk Remnants, 58c.
$3.50 Allover Silk Remnants, 58c.
$4.00 Black Net Remnants, 58c.
50c Veiling Remnants, 8c.
40c Liberty Silks, 15c.
50c Black Grenadines, 25c.
75c Fancy Grenadines, 25c.
$5.00 Silk Grenadines, $1.98.
$2.00 Fancy Grenadines, 48c.
$1.00 Border Liberty, 58c.
$25.00 Net Robes, $6.48.
$18.00 Point d'Esprit Robes, $3.98.
$2.00 Black Laces, 98c.
$1.50 Black Laces, 89c.
75c Lace Insertions, 19c.
20c White Laces, 8c.
25c Valenciennes, 8c.
$1.00 Tucked Mulls, 48c.
$1.50 Garnitures, 58c.
$5.00 Fringe Garnitures, 98c.
$7.50 Spangled Garnitures, $1.98.
$10.00 Spangled Nets, $4.98.
$3.00 Appliqued Trimming, 58c.

Fancy and Art Goods

25c Pillow Tops and Backs at 10c.
45c Pillow Tops and Backs at 25c.

Battenberg Lace Pieces.

25c Doilies at 10c.
30c Doilies at 18c.
50c Doilies at 35c.
$1.50 Center Pieces for 95c.
$3.00 Center Pieces for $1.98.
Battenberg Patterns in tie ends, handkerchiefs, center pieces, lunch cloths and dresser covers—20c pieces at 8c; 35c pieces at 10c; 45c pieces at 15c.

Mexican Drawn Work.

$4.75 Lunch Cloths, 33x33, for $2.78.
$15.00 Lunch Cloths for $9.50.

Hemstitched Linens.

75c Lunch Cloths, 36x36, for 45c.
$1.50 Lunch Cloths, 54x54, for 90c.
Embroidery Silks at 1c & 2c per skein.
$1.50 Dresser Sets for 75c.
75c Embroidered Pillow Shams at 45c.
$1.50 lace pin cushions at 45c.
$2.50 silk emb. centerpieces, $1.50.
Guipure embroidered dresser covers and shams, 25c pieces, 15c; 40c pieces, 20c; 50c pieces, 25c.
35c stamped art linen center pieces, 15c.

Handkerchiefs.

15c Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c.
15c Lace Handkerchiefs, 8c.
50c Silk Handkerchiefs, 19c.
35c Lace Handkerchiefs, 23c.
20c Lace Handkerchiefs, 10c.

Curtains & Portieres.

$1.35 Nottingham & muslin curtains, 70c.
$10.00 Irish Point curtains at $5.00.
$15.00 heavy silk portieres for $7.50.
25c silk cords and fringes, 8c.
30c fish net remnants at 5c.
50c tapestry squares at 15c.
$30.00 emb. velour portieres at $17.50.
$5.00 repe portieres, each, $2.90.
$6.50 screens, 5½-ft., $2.90.
$3.50 grenadine curtains, $1.75.
10c silkoline, per yard, 5c.
$2.50 Nottingham curtains, $1.35.
$1.50 linen velours, 90c.
$2.50 furniture coverings, $1.25.
$4.00 drapery fabrics, per yard, $1.50.
$2.00 Oriental drapery goods, $1.00.
25c cretonnes, denims, etc., at 10c.
$8.50 lace & muslin bed spreads, $4.98.
$12.00 Battenberg curtains for $7.50.
$12.00 Arabian curtains for $7.50.
$14.00 lace curtains for $9.00.
$2.00 lace panels for $1.00.
50c uncovered pillows for 25c.

Ribbon Clearance.

10c silk, satin and gros grain, 5c.
12½c Plain and Moire Taffeta at 8c.
15c satin stripe black gauze at 8c.
20c moire striped black gauze at 8c.
20c all silk remnants at 8c.
25c fancy 3½ and 4 inch at 10c.
25c plain taffeta, 4 to 4¾ inches, at 10c.
35c cord edge, double faced, 10c.
20c black, white and cream, 10c.
40c fancy stripes at 15c.
35c all silk and satin taffeta, 15c.
30c satin and gros grain, 15c.
35c fancy black, double faced, 15c.
50c fine Epinglette, at 19c.
50c All-Silk Fancy, at 19c.
40c Moire Taffeta, all silk, at 19c.
40c black, white and cream, at 19c.
$1.50 fancy Ribbons, 5 to 8 in., at 29c.
75c Cord Edge, double faced, 29c.
$1.00 Batiste, silk emb. dots, at 29c.
75c plain stripes and ombre, 29c.
75c Plain and Corded Taffeta, at 29c.

Clearance Shirt Waists Fine dress Shirt Waists made from the finest imported materials, qualities that have been selling at $3.50, made special at 75c.

$3.50 Dress Shirt Waists for 75c.
$2.00 White and Colored Waists for $1.
$5.00 fine White Waists for $2.98.
$8.50 fine White Waists for $5.00.
About 50 slightly soiled Waists for 25c.
The scarce Black and White Waists, with four rows of insertion, at $1.00 each.

Ladies' Neckwear.

50c Silk Ties, 25c
50 Stock Collars, 18c
$1 Lace Ties, 58c
50c Fringed Ties, 18c
50c Chiffon Jabots, 18c.
$2.50 Silk Ties, 98c.
$15.00 Chiffon Capes for $10.98.

Millinery Clearance. All the swell hats left in our millinery department to be sold regardless of cost or former price. Many of them are imported and very high class. A golden opportunity to buy a stylish and practical hat at a trifle of the real value, at $3.50, $5, $7.50 and $9.50.

Black Dress Goods.

39c for 50c Etamine, for 50c French Serges, for 50c Storm Serges, for 50c Brilliantines, for 50c Armures, for 50c Mohair Granit, for 50c Boucle.

$3.50 Silk and Wool Grenadines for $1.50.
$1.00 All-Wool Grenadines for 65c.
$1.50 Mohair Crepons for 75c.
$3.00 Silk and Wool Novelties for $1.50.
$1.25 Etamines..89c | $2.50 Eta'ines $1.75
$1.50 Etamines..98c | 85c Cheviots.... 65c
$1.75 Eta'ins. $1.18 | $1.25 Cheviots. 85c
$2.00 Eta'ines. $1.50 | $1.50 Chevi'ts $1.00

Silk Petticoats. High class novelties in Silk Petticoats, slightly mussed, reduced from $37.50, $35.00, $30.00, $27.50, $25.00, $17.50 and $15.00 to $22.50, $20.00, $15.00, $13.50 and $10.00.

$4.50 and $5.00 Silk Petticoats at $2.78.
$7.50 Silk Petticoats for $3.48.
$12.50 Silk Petticoats for $8.50.
$37.50 Silk Petticoats for $22.50.

Hosiery and Underwear. Finest qualities produced, marked at unusual reductions for this clearance sale.

Women's 20c sleeveless vests, 9c.
Women's 40c gauze hosiery, 19c.
Children's 50c ribbed stockings, 19c.
Women's silk and lisle vests, 19c.
Men's 50c fancy Lisle Thread Half Hose, 23c.
Men's 65c Ribbed Underwear, 33c.
Women's Fashoda Silk Hosiery, 42c.
Women's $1.00 Fancy Lisle and Silk Vests, 42c.
Women's $2.00 Fashoda Silk Union Suits, 98c.
Men's Fashoda Silk Underwear, 98c.

Silk Waists. Thousands of beautiful waists at this clearance sale at much less than the actual cost of the silk alone.

$4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 Silk Waists, slightly mussed, to go at $1.98.
Odd lots $6.00 and $7.00 Waists, $2.48.
$6.50 and $7.50 Silk Waists at $3.48.
$10.00 and $12.50 Silk Waists at $4.48.
$15 to $20 Waists, broken lots, $6.48.
$15.00 to $20.00 Silk Waists at $10.00.
$30.00 to $75.00 Models at $12.50 and $18.50.

Silk Dress Skirts. Silk Dress Skirt Models, worth up to $50, at $15—includes all our own and imported models.

Also great bargains in high-class Silk Dress Skirts at $10, $13.50 and $18.50.

Special Order Department. We have moved down from our dressmaking department all these handsome dress pattern lengths in black goods, cloths and novelties. Half and less for clearance—main floor, rear.

Umbrellas. Several lots of high-grade pieces for quick clearance.

$2.50 and $3.00 Umbrellas for 98c.
$3.00 and $4.00 Umbrellas for $1.48.
$4.00 and $5.00 Umbrellas for $1.98.
Our celebrated $5.00 "Stevens," $3.00, "Irresistible" and our $3.75 "Llewellyn" not included.

Ladies' Belts. Many lots left upon which quick clearance prices have been made. All the best qualities.

$1.50 Beaded Girdles for 48c.
75c Leather Belts for 23c.
50c Satin Belts for 25c.

Shirt Waist Materials. The finest of the imp'td goods at about half cost prices.

$3.50 and $3.75 goods at $1.00.
$1.35 and $1.50 goods at 50c.
75c and $1.00 goods at 35c.
35c to 65c goods at 23c and 12½c.